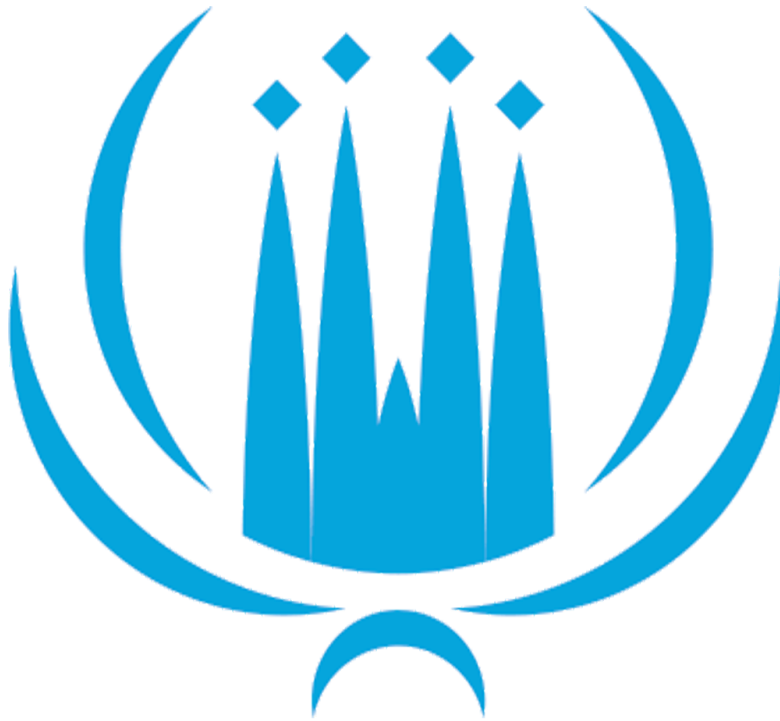




General Assembly

BCNMUN 2026

From Crisis to Cooperation:
Navigating Instability in a Globalized World

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Topic: Addressing the roles and implications of foreign intervention in areas of severe hunger crisis.

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Introduction

The severe hunger crisis has existed throughout human history, though the international response to famine significantly evolved in the 20th century. Events including the Bengal Famine, which occurred in 1943, and the widespread food shortages following World War II emphasized the need for coordinated external assistance and the creation of global organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1945 and the World Food Programme (WFP) in 1961.

Today, the crisis is still considered one of the most urgent humanitarian challenges, affecting millions of people through famine, acute food insecurity measured using its 5-phase IPC scale, and malnutrition. While droughts and natural disasters can substantially contribute to these food shortages, armed conflict, political instability, economic collapse, and the disruption of agricultural production, food supply networks, and local markets are the greatest drivers. Since these crises often overwhelm national power, foreign governments, United Nations agencies, regional organizations, and humanitarian groups frequently intervene by providing emergency food assistance and financial support or, in some cases, military involvement.

The world's biggest hunger driver has been war and conflict. This has destroyed farms, markets, roads, storage systems, and all things needed to grow and distribute food, and has forced people to leave their homes and livelihoods, making them very reliant on humanitarian support.

Foreign intervention in areas experiencing severe hunger refers to actions taken by external bodies or organizations to influence, provide aid, or assist in managing a situation occurring in another state. Previously, through food aid and coordinated international relief efforts, it has prevented starvation in many emergencies, saving countless lives. However, intervention is not always straightforward and can make it difficult to determine when it is necessary and when it becomes excessive, harmful, and ineffective, raising complex questions about sovereignty and political influence.

Humanitarian operations may be restricted by governments or armed groups during conflict, preventing aid from reaching civilians who need it most. In some cases, food supplies are diverted or looted by corrupt officials. Additionally, although economic sanctions are often imposed to pressure governments involved in conflict, they can also unintentionally disrupt trade, banking systems, and food imports, making it even more challenging for civilians to access essential food and assistance.

Ultimately, as global hunger rises due to ongoing conflict, climate-related disasters, and economic instability, the international community continues to face pressure to deliver the necessary and effective assistance needed, ensuring that the intervention remains impartial, lawful, and focused on protecting populations. Addressing hunger remains a current priority for the United Nations, as shown in Sustainable Development Goal 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture worldwide by 2030. Addressing the role and implications of foreign intervention is therefore essential to strengthening the responses that save lives and support long-term security.

Definition of Key Terms

Foreign intervention

The act of a country, external group, or organization interfering with the political, economic, or social affairs, either through the threat or use of force or by providing humanitarian aid, financial support, or military assistance.

Severe hunger crisis

A situation in which a large population faces extreme food shortages, leading to acute food insecurity, malnutrition, and increased risk of death if assistance is not provided.

Acute food insecurity (IPC classification)

A system of measurement used by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification to fully understand the severity of a food insecurity crisis, ranging from minimal food insecurity to devastating levels requiring urgent humanitarian assistance.

Famine

The most extreme level of hunger crisis occurs when a population experiences increased mortality rates due to lack of access to food. Classified as levels 4 and 5 on an IPC scale.

Humanitarian assistance

Material, logistical, and operational support directed towards the immediate needs of civilians or a large population, designed to save lives, assist recovery, and maintain human dignity during natural disasters and conflict.

Food aid

The international or domestic supply of food and economic support to fund food for vulnerable populations is designed to combat hunger, malnutrition, and the impacts of severe environmental and conflict-related crises.

Economic sanctions

Measures imposed by states or international organizations to pressure, deter, or punish specific governments or individuals through restrictions on trade, finance, or other economic activities and non-military penalties such as trade embargoes, asset freezes, and travel bans imposed by states or international bodies.

Food Weaponization

Deliberate manipulation and control over food access, infrastructure, or supplies for the achievement of military, economic, or political goals. It is frequently being used in modern-day conflicts as a strategic weapon to maintain power.

Humanitarian intervention

Assistance provided by foreign states, humanitarian organizations, or agencies to protect civilians and relieve suffering within a crisis through measures such as food aid, medical assistance, and the delivery of resources.

Background Information

Historical Context

One of the earliest examples of a severe hunger crisis was the Bengal famine in 1943, which took place during British colonial rule in India. The severe famine led to more than three million deaths and got increasingly worse through wartime conditions, poverty, aggravated diseases, and the continued

failure to distribute food effectively. The crisis demonstrated how what began as a food shortage could be greatly intensified by human actions and quickly develop into famine, increasing the need for international recognition, collective responses, and humanitarian intervention that reached beyond national governments.

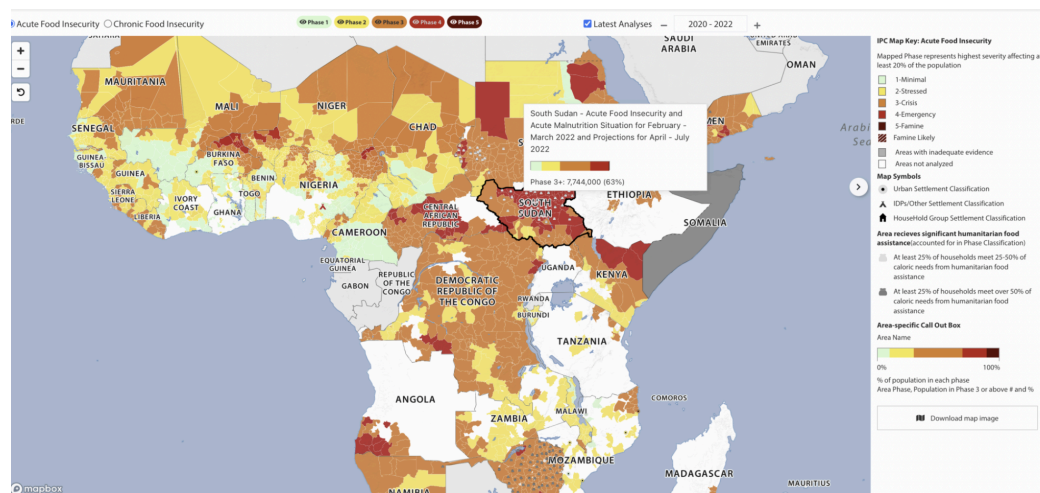
After major destruction was caused during World War II, rebuilding of local food systems and infrastructure became a global priority. In 1945, the Food and Agriculture Organization was initiated as one of the first agencies within the United Nations, its goal focused on improving agricultural development, increasing the production of food, and overall reducing global hunger. The creation of the FAO reflected a growing belief that food security was completely dependent on the level of stability and cooperation there was between countries and that it was a necessity to prevent future situations of famine. As conflicts continued throughout the 20th century, immediate food assistance became crucial. In 1961, the World Food Programme (WFP) was established and became a central part of the response in order to provide medical aid and the delivery of food and emergency supplies and food relief to affected populations. The growth of these organizations reflected a shift from solely country-by-country efforts to a more organized, international collaboration when addressing these situations.

During the second half of the 20th century, hunger crises again became progressively connected to armed conflict and political instability. As wars destroyed agricultural and local food systems, trade routes, and displaced populations, foreign intervention expanded past simply short-term drop-offs of supplies and grew to long-term intervention. This approach used four critical principles within humanitarian operations. It originated from financial assistance that provided funding and cash transfers directly to local economies to keep them alive. Development programs rebuilt destroyed infrastructure, water systems, and farms for long-term recovery. Diplomatic negotiations and political pressure forced ceasefires and secured temporary demilitarized zones set up during armed conflict to allow safe transit in for aid and out for the evacuation of refugees. And lastly, protection of aid workers by arranging military escorts and peacekeepers to also ensure the safety of food convoys from theft and ambush during transfer. These interventions could greatly change the course of a conflict, particularly when opposing groups turn access to food into a political weapon by using the threat of starvation to strengthen their position and weaken their enemy. This also creates unstable peace enforced solely by external pressure, which completely collapses the moment that foreign attention changes.

The Biafran War, or Nigerian Civil War, lasted from 1967 until 1970. It was one of the first major humanitarian crises to catch widespread attention, mainly because images of starving children in Biafra were broadcast through international television and newspapers. circulating through television and newspapers. During the war, in the breakaway region of Biafra, a blockade led to severe food shortages, which resulted in mass starvation. The crisis raised awareness of the importance of maintaining

humanitarian access as organizations attempted to provide aid despite the challenging political circumstances. Similarly, the Ethiopian Famine of 1983–1985, occurring concurrently to the Marxist Derg government's civil war, affected approximately 7.75 million people and killed 400,000 to 1 million civilians. The severe drought and desertification conditions alongside ongoing political instability demonstrated the complicated relationship between environmental and political conditions during these disasters.

Current Situation



The map above shows the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in the African continent, which is currently the most affected by food insecurity, especially when looking at the proportion of the population experiencing starvation.

The Horn of Africa, including Somalia, Ethiopia, and parts of Kenya, has undergone multiple droughts in the past few years that have severely affected agricultural communities. However, climate conditions themselves do not create humanitarian disasters. Their impact is often escalated by existing challenges such as poverty, weak infrastructure, and political instability. Climate change has also greatly intensified food insecurity due to the increased risk and frequency of floods, droughts, and other extreme weather events, which hurt the production of crops, especially in vulnerable countries that heavily rely on farming.

The IPC has become the globally recognized system for assessing the severity of a hunger crisis. It classifies food insecurity worldwide into five distinct phases and helps identify where emergency assistance is most urgently needed. Unlike many earlier methods, the IPC also provides forecasts, allowing governments and aid organizations to understand and respond before conditions worsen into famine. The IPC's 5 phases are used to represent varying degrees of acute food insecurity. The map

highlights the very uneven and wide-ranging situation across Africa, with the majority of regions experiencing stage 3 crises and some undergoing almost none or even the highest levels. Another obstacle faced when trying to address such food crises is the unreliability or unavailability of information, which is recognized and incorporated into this map. The IPC, like other organizations, works on the basis of evidence gathered by governments and other technical organizations. However, in crisis zones, due to political instability, limited access, quickly changing circumstances, and restricted resources, it is sometimes nearly impossible to obtain and compile reliable data. While the IPC has a defined protocol for situations where evidence access is limited, it still complicates assessments. This is where the issue of developing dependable early warning systems becomes crucially important.

According to the 2025 World Food Programme's Global Report on Food Crises, around 295 million people in 53 countries and territories experienced acute food insecurity in 2024, an increase of almost 14 million from the previous year and the highest number ever recorded since the report was first published in 2016. In 2025, the scale of the crisis remained extremely alarming, with the WFP determining an estimation of 343 million people across 74 countries were acutely food insecure. These shocking statistics demonstrate the growing need for foreign intervention while emphasizing the challenge of making sure that the humanitarian assistance reaches those who need it most.

The World Food Programme stated that 70% of the world's acutely food-insecure population lives in an area that is fragile, conflict-affected, or economically unstable. For instance, economic disruption causes more pressure on households' ability to access food. An increase in fuel prices due to inflation, currency instability, unemployment, and disruptions of global trade results in making essential day-to-day resources becoming extremely scarce and difficult for communities to afford. Humanitarian agencies also continue to face funding shortages, with funding down 40 percent since September 2025. The WFP had to reduce and even end some rations, which limits their ability to give long-term assistance despite the fact that the number of emergencies continues to increase.

Major Countries and Organisations Involved

Somalia

Somalia has faced decades of food insecurity stemming from conflict, droughts, and the unstable political situation. Consecutive failed rainy seasons have left many civilians needing emergency food assistance, and repeated violence from armed groups has made it nearly impossible for humanitarian organizations to efficiently provide lifesaving support, as there is very limited access to rural communities. Somalia highlights how both climate change and conflict can combine to create an even more prolonged hunger crisis.

Yemen

Due to the many years of armed conflict, Yemen has been experiencing one of the world's longest-running humanitarian crises, directly affecting food insecurity. Due to the collapse of the economy, political challenges, and the nation's overall instability. The country heavily relies on international food aid and foreign food products being delivered directly to civilians. With millions depending on assistance provided by the World Food Programme. Restrictions on humanitarian access, blocked ports, and damaged transport materials have greatly limited the delivery of essential supplies, demonstrating both the necessity and difficulties of foreign intervention.

USA

The United States remains one of the most consistent and important financial contributors to general international humanitarian assistance. Through providing financial support for organizations such as the World Food Programme and USAID, the United States supports emergency food relief in numerous crisis-affected countries. However, changes in foreign policy, changing aid prices, budgets, and the use of economic sanctions have also influenced debates about the effectiveness and consequences that come with foreign intervention.

Sudan

19.5 million people are currently facing acute hunger in Sudan, making it the most severe and deeply worrying hunger crisis worldwide. Sparked by the outbreak of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in April 2023, millions have been displaced, putting strain on neighboring countries, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Chad. Agricultural production has been disrupted, infrastructure destroyed, trade and supply routes blocked, and humanitarian agencies struggling to reach affected areas because of the border-crossing restrictions.

Ukraine

Ukraine is another very relevant country to this ongoing crisis, as they currently stand one of the world's largest exporters of wheat, maize, sunflower oil, and other essential agricultural products. Ever since Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in 2022, there has been extreme damage to farmland, ports, and transfer routes, which has caused a significant constraint on supply and disruption in international food supply chains, contributing to a rise in food prices, particularly affecting countries dependent on imported grain. Global efforts to maintain grain exports have demonstrated how conflicts in one region can significantly affect hunger somewhere else in the world.

The Russian Federation

Russia plays a significant role in consultations surrounding the hunger crisis due to both its geopolitical impact and its current position as one of the world's largest fertilizer and grain exporters. The attacks and counterattacks with Ukraine have had unintended consequences for agricultural systems and Black Sea shipping, which has greatly affected food supplies and added to increasing food prices globally. Russia has also been increasingly involved in Security Council discussions concerning humanitarian access, intervention, and international responses to conflict.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The WFP (World Food Programme) is a UN-led and constructed organization addressing hunger and food insecurity worldwide, currently operating in more than 120 countries and regions. The WFP delivers school meal programs and assists with nutritional and cash-based support to millions yearly. Additionally, it coordinates logistics and the organization behind emergency responses, making it one of the most important organizations involved in foreign intervention during hunger emergencies.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations works on supporting farmers, improving crop and livestock production, promoting more sustainable farming practices, and helping countries manage agricultural resources. Unlike other organizations that mainly focus on emergency relief, the FAO primarily focuses on long-term food security by helping countries improve agricultural resilience, monitor food crises, and prepare for future emergencies.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

UNOCHA arranges and facilitates international humanitarian responses during major emergencies by communicating between governments, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations. It helps organize the logistics behind relief operations, identifies the most pressing humanitarian needs, coordinates funding appeals, and works to ensure that aid reaches populations affected as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
1845-1852	The Great Irish Famine. During the Irish Potato Famine, a water mold completely destroyed the potato crop multiple times. Over one million people died from disease and starvation, and another million emigrated out of Ireland, forever having an effect on the nation. Although some foreign donations and aid were provided, the major crisis demonstrated the consequences of delays and a lack of international assistance. It became one of the earliest examples of global concern over famine relief.
1943	The Bengal Famine. Approximately three million people died during the Bengal Famine in British India. Rather than just food production alone, wartime policies, poor distribution, and government failures led to increased food shortages. The disaster showed the importance of organized and coordinated humanitarian support and greatly influenced later international food security efforts.
1945	Creation of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Established by the United Nations following World War II, the general purpose of the FAO was to improve global food production, reduce hunger worldwide, and support agricultural development. It marked one of the first permanent international commitments to preventing future food crises.
1961	World Food Programme (WFP) Established. The World Food Programme was initiated by the United Nations to coordinate emergency food assistance during humanitarian crises. Today, it stands as the world's largest humanitarian organization that addresses hunger and food insecurity.
1974	World Food Conference. Following global food shortages and widespread hunger, governments met in Rome to discuss international food security, adopt new commitments, come to

agreements, and strengthen efforts to address the issue. The conference recognized access to food as a major concern globally and clarified the necessity for stronger cooperation between states.

1992

Operation Provide Relief in Somalia. The United Nations and multiple foreign governments initiated humanitarian relief operations following the civil war and widespread famine in Somalia. The severity of the crisis demonstrated both the need for foreign intervention and the challenges of providing aid during armed conflict.

2005

Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Adopted. At the UN World Summit, all member states affirmed the Responsibility to Protect principle, recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to assist populations when governments are unable or unwilling to protect them. Despite not being created specifically for hunger crises, the principle continues to influence debates today on humanitarian intervention during famine and conflict.

2011

Famine Declared in Somalia. Prolonged drought, increasing conflict, and restricted humanitarian access led to the declaration of famine by the United Nations in parts of Somalia. Hundreds of thousands of people were greatly affected in many different ways, demonstrating how conflict and climate change together can create even more severe hunger emergencies that urgently require large-scale intervention.

2015

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Adopted. The United Nations officially adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aiming to address social, environmental, and economic challenges and encourage sustainable development. Goal 2 states Zero Hunger, which commits member states to end hunger worldwide, improve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture.

2022

Global Food Crisis Following the War in Ukraine. Russia's invasion of Ukraine disrupted the export of many essential crops such as wheat, maize, sunflower oil, and fertilizers, which contributed to the rise of international food prices. The Black Sea Grain Initiative, negotiated with United Nations support, was aimed to restore that loss of exports and reducing the pressure on countries heavily dependent on imported grain.

2023

Escalating Hunger Crises in Sudan and Gaza. Armed conflicts in Sudan and Gaza placed millions at risk of famine due to the severely restricted humanitarian access and disrupted food systems. International organizations repeatedly called for ceasefires, humanitarian corridors, and more effective and immediate foreign assistance while debating the limits, responsibilities, and guidelines behind intervention.

Relevant UN Treaties and Resolutions

The United Nations has greatly shaped the international response to hunger crises and plays a key role in establishing legal systems, international guidelines, and coordinated relief systems and aid worldwide. The following UN documents, which contain the most relevant treaties and resolutions to these crises, are among the most significant in addressing foreign intervention in zones experiencing these severe hunger crises.

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\)](#), adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948.

Despite the Universal Declaration of Human Rights not directly addressing famine or foreign intervention specifically, it establishes fundamental human rights that connect back to general humanitarian assistance today. Article 25 recognizes and states that every individual has the right to an adequate standard of living, which includes sufficient clothing, housing, medical care, water, and sufficient food. This crucial principle has now become the foundation of many later international agreements regarding food security and rights. The declaration also emphasizes and reinforces the responsibility of governments and the international community to protect human dignity during these

humanitarian emergencies, which provides an important moral and legal basis for international assistance during these crises.

[International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights \(ICESCR\), adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1966.](#)

The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights reinforces the right to adequate food for every individual under Article 11; additionally, it requires member states to take appropriate and substantial steps in eliminating hunger. The covenant strongly encourages cooperation, together improving agricultural production, distributing food, and accessing necessary resources, especially in developing countries. It also acknowledges that governments alone may not always have access to the necessary tools and resources to eliminate food insecurity within their nation, which emphasizes the importance of joint cooperation in assisting one another. Today, the concern continues to influence global policies by highlighting that access to food is a fundamental human right rather than an international charitable goal as we continue to face these challenges.

[United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 – Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations, adopted on 19 December 1991.](#)

Resolution 46/182 established the modern guidelines and framework for coordinating international humanitarian assistance through various emergencies. It also importantly created the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which continues to work more in-depth between UN agencies, governments, and humanitarian organizations to organize aid and relief efforts during crises. The resolution introduced and highlighted the importance of the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence, which today continue to guide how foreign intervention in hunger crisis zones functions. It also recognizes that while each state remains partially responsible for its current state's food situation and to care for its own population, the international community should help and provide assistance when national capacities are overwhelmed. Meanwhile, it remains certain that such assistance should completely respect each state's sovereignty and international law.

[United Nations Security Council Resolution 2417 \(2018\) – Condemning the Use of Starvation of Civilians as a Method of Warfare.](#)

Resolution 2417, adopted in 2018, marked the first time the Security Council officially recognized the direct relationship between armed conflict and famine. Strikingly condemning the use of starvation of civilians as a method used during warfare, the resolution punishes attacks on agricultural

land and facilities, food resources, and humanitarian personnel. It urges all groups involved in armed conflict in any circumstance to allow, if not encourage, immediate and unrestricted access into a conflict zone and requests that member states follow all international humanitarian laws regarding these situations. This resolution also asks that the Secretary-General report when food insecurity threatens international peace and is induced by conflict to help strengthen the international community's ability to react and respond quickly to emerging crises.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

Included in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development was the following goal: Goal 2: Zero hunger, calling on all member states to get together to commit to ending hunger globally, successfully achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting and strengthening sustainable agriculture by 2030. Despite the SDGs not being legally binding, they give a thorough and comprehensive framework when dealing with both the immediate causes and long-term effects of hunger. Goal 2 pushes governments, agencies, and organizations to work together to improve food systems, work on agricultural resilience, and reduce the vulnerability of the populations harmed by warfare, climate disasters, and economic instability, one way being targeting the root factor and decreasing the severity and level of harm these populations get. The SDGs continue to be a guide for global development policies and strategies specifically aimed at preventing future hunger disasters.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Over the past several decades, numerous initiatives in response to severe hunger crises have been introduced by the international community. These joint steps have prevented famine in various different emergencies and provided essential assistance to millions of people in need. However, the growing scale of crises has placed increasing pressure on these systems and narrowed the resources available to them.

Foreign governments have also attempted to address hunger with financial assistance, development funding, debt relief, and international partnerships. Long-term programs and agreements have helped to support agricultural production, irrigation, local food systems, and climate resilience and perseverance. Multiple diplomatic efforts have been attempted and, at times, succeeded in debating and negotiating for temporary ceasefires and access through humanitarian corridors for relief in conflict zones. One relevant example was the Black Sea Grain Initiative in 2022, brokered and managed by the United Nations, Türkiye, Ukraine, and Russia. It facilitated and allowed the export of Ukrainian grain

through the Black Sea during the war, which played a large role in re-establishing the international supply of necessary and scarce agricultural products and reduced some pressure on global food markets. However, due to political disagreements, the initiative was later suspended and failed, showing how international food security agreements can heavily depend on the level of success in cooperation between conflicting groups.

Despite these repeated efforts, several major weaknesses have limited the effectiveness of the previous responses. Armed conflict can prevent humanitarian organizations from safely reaching affected civilians; governments may restrict access, delay deliveries of aid, or control which areas are allowed to receive it. In some cases, food supplies have also been deliberately diverted and looted by political or military actors to gain influence and power and take charge over populations. Weak government institutions and corruption can further delay, weaken, and reduce the amount of assistance that reaches those vulnerable communities in need. This pile-up of barriers makes it extremely difficult for international organizations to ensure that the distribution of humanitarian assistance is fair, prioritized, and reaches those most in need.

Another significant challenge is the lack of reliable and sufficient up-to-date information on evolving conditions in some conflict zones. Organizations such as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) are fully dependent on receiving information from governments, humanitarian agencies, and other technical organizations to assess the severity and exact locations experiencing food insecurity. However, with ongoing conflict, restricted access, constant changes in conditions, and limited funding, there are increasingly major data gaps in the system. Incomplete or outdated information causes struggles in identifying how many people require assistance, where the most severe conditions are occurring, and how quickly the situations are deteriorating. All of these factors can delay international responses and make it more difficult to direct limited resources towards the appropriate areas that are facing the greatest risk.

The amount of funding has also remained an issue and a major limitation. Humanitarian organizations frequently receive less financial support than is required to meet the needs of the number of civilians affected by severe hunger. As more emergencies arise, governments and international donors must divide and share limited resources among multiple emergencies, which leaves many programs underfunded and unable to function at their full capacity. Short-term funding can also make it difficult for organizations and charities to maintain a longer-term agricultural recovery after the emergency has passed.

Possible Solutions

The United Nations acknowledges that severe hunger crises can't be solved through emergency food aid and humanitarian assistance. While it remains essential to saving many lives, it is not the only solution. Long-term solutions must also address the environmental, political, and economic actors that contribute to widespread hunger. Member States must therefore work on strengthening cooperation between governments and development agencies to ensure that assistance reaches vulnerable populations in the most effective and immediate ways, supporting sustainable food systems. The following proposed solutions are widely supported, but the United Nations should improve the effectiveness of foreign intervention in areas of crisis:

Strengthen Humanitarian Access

Ensuring that humanitarian organizations can safely reach civilians is one of the most important steps in responding to severe hunger. Focusing on parties involved in armed conflict should follow international law by always allowing rapid, safe, and unhindered access for humanitarian personnel to deliver food, medicine, and emergency supplies. Temporary ceasefires and humanitarian corridors can provide much safer opportunities for aid organizations to enter affected areas and distribute assistance without being obstructed by ongoing fighting. Governments and armed groups should also agree on certain other humanitarian access agreements that establish clear routes and conditions for aid deliveries. These agreements should be monitored and watched closely to ensure food and other supplies aren't being blocked, redirected, or stolen so that they won't reach civilians. It's equally as important to protect humanitarian workers, as insecurity can force aid organizations to suspend operations when there is an area that lacks workers, and there is not enough assistance. Improving humanitarian access would therefore enable intervention to reach vulnerable populations more effectively while eliminating the unnecessary delays in emergency assistance.

Invest in Long-Term Food Security

Although emergency food assistance is a strong alternative solution that can prevent starvation and loss of life during a crisis, more sustainable and long-term solutions require the targeting of root causes to become more resilient to future food shortages. Donor countries can support farmers in various ways. By providing drought-resistant seeds, essential agricultural equipment, reliable irrigation systems, fertilizers, and training in more sustainable farming techniques. Investing in local agriculture can also

help individual communities work on growing and producing more of their own crops instead of heavily relying on international food assistance and exports. The rebuilding of damaged farms, roads, storage facilities, and local markets after conflict or natural disasters would further improve a community's ability to produce and access local food. In climate change-affected regions, governments can also help introduce and integrate farming methods into communities that use less water and are more adapted to drought or flood-prone weather and extreme temperatures. That way, each community is more individually accommodated and prepared. Wealthier countries could provide more financial assistance and technology transfers, which could help developing states establish these systems, where domestic resources are severely limited. By strengthening local food production and agricultural resilience and through interventions that can help prevent temporary smaller emergencies from developing into major long-term hunger crises.

Strengthen International Coordination and Funding

Successful humanitarian responses often involve multiple governments, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations working simultaneously, making coordination the key to ensuring operations do not overlap and critical needs are not left unaddressed. Organizations such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) can help these governments and humanitarian agencies work with one another by sharing information, identifying areas of greatest need, and reducing the duplication of assistance. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), and other agencies can also use their different areas of focus and expertise to combine emergency assistance with agricultural and development support to best prevent the growth of these crises. Nations should maintain, if not increase, reliable financial contributions to humanitarian response funds so that aid organizations can act quickly and efficiently, wasting no time worrying about funds when a new crisis emerges. All the funding necessary should also be provided before the hunger reaches catastrophic levels by following early-warning systems and other preventative measures. More predictable funding also would allow organizations to maintain detailed, followed-through, planned-out operations for longer periods instead of depending primarily on last-minute emergency appeals. Stronger international cooperation and more reliable funding would accordingly make foreign intervention more organized, efficient, and capable of responding to widespread hunger emergencies.

Address the Root Causes of Hunger

Long-term progress can't be achieved without addressing the core root conditions that repeatedly cause these crises. International efforts should help support the prevention of conflict and encourage peacebuilding through negotiations and debates, prioritizing the protection of civilians and helping countries rebuild institutions after periods of violence. The reduction of poverty and focus on economic development is also essential because opportunities for employment, education, and stronger general economies can reduce the vulnerability of communities to food shortages. Countries that face climate risks should receive additional assistance, including managing water systems, climate-resilient agriculture, and being prepared for future disasters. These attempts should focus on reducing the foundational vulnerabilities that make countries more likely to experience severe hunger instead of only reacting and acting after the crisis has already developed.

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