MAIN SUBMITTER: Nicaragua.
CO-SUBMITTERS: Saudi Arabia, Jamaica, Republic of the Maldives, Belarus, Russian Federation, Cape Verde, Mongolia, Egypt, DPRK.
SIGNATORIES: Qatar, Bahrain, Chile, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Croatia, Malaysia, Australia, Morocco, Azerbaijan, Nepal, Samoa, China, Malta, Ireland, DR Congo, DPRK, Venezuela, Iran, France, Algeria.
TOPIC: Addressing the roles and implications of foreign intervention in areas of severe hunger crisis.

General Assembly,

Acknowledges that the fund cuts which occurred in the past 5 years by all international frameworks are the root cause for the rise of the hunger crisis,

Reinforces the necessity to develop innovative delivery methods to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and strengthen partnership to improve the scope and speed of humanitarian response,

Promotes the focus of the funds provided on local supply chains and small-scale farmers to diversify and strengthen the economic growth of the agricultural industry, providing access to basic resources to a wider global community,

Mandates that all recipient nations of international agricultural and humanitarian aid must surrender direct administrative oversight of their domestic food distribution networks and tariff policies to an independent international oversight board, with non-compliance resulting in the immediate suspension of all bilateral and multilateral funding,

Advises for the use of foreign intervention in conflict prone areas, particularly those where the hunger crisis has reached IPC level 5 through the use of humanitarian corridors approved by UNSC,

Acknowledges that the severe hunger crises are caused more by national issues such as economic sanctions, economic recessions, wars, and other conflicts more so than environmental issues such as droughts, hurricanes, or others,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that any foreign intervention in areas affected by severe hunger crises is conducted with the consent of the affected government, in accordance with international law, and under the coordination of the United Nations:
    a. Requires foreign forces and humanitarian organizations to obtain authorization from the affected state before delivering aid, establishing operations, or using force within its territory,
    b. Encourages the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to lead the coordination of international food assistance, logistics, and emergency relief efforts,
    c. Calls upon intervening states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of the affected nation;

2. *Proposes* the multilateral collaboration of Member States with an advanced economy (per IMF) to provide annual donations consisting of 0.25% of their GDP to the UN's already implemented fund for 2026 of 13B proposed by United Nations World Food Programme WFP;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations and international organizations to work together to provide food, clean water, and emergency supplies to countries facing severe hunger crises, while:
    a. Ensuring foreign aid reaches the people who need it most,
    b. Focusing an equity amount of the pre-instilled fund on small-scale farmers in less developed nations to reduce dependence on imported food on said less-developed nations,
    c. Calling upon the consent of the recipient nation,
    d. Respecting the independence and decisions of the country receiving help,
    e. Limiting and avoiding economic sanctions that decrease food imports from other nations;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to improve food security in vulnerable communities by:
    a. Supporting local farmers and sustainable agriculture,
    b. Improving access to food supplies in areas affected by shortages,
    c. Cooperating with international organisations to prevent future food crises;

5. *Urges* all member states and foreign countries to keep humanitarian food aid

neutral. Supply routes must be protected and independence respected in places with severe hunger;

.