

Role Of The United Nations In Protecting Global Food Security

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Abstract

Since its inception, the United Nations has been keen to protect and respect human rights, as well as the emergence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the shoulder of the United Nations system, and it was adopted by the organization, especially the General Assembly, and that the protection of human rights is one of its main goals, and one of the most important and prominent of these rights is food security (the right to food), as this right has received attention and protection in many United Nations resolutions, which affects the importance of the right to food and its distinguished position among the rights the United Nations has also devoted its efforts to the maintenance and maintenance of international peace and security, because the maintenance of international peace and security is no longer limited to the absence of wars and violence, but has expanded beyond armed conflicts between states, and thus is a danger or threat that affects international peace and security, including a serious famine that is certain to be classified as a threat to peace and security, even if it occurs within a state.

Our study illustrates the role of the United Nations in protecting and protecting global food security through its main organs represented by the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as specialized agencies and bodies that were established by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, all to achieve food security, eradicate hunger and poverty and avoid famine. we will show in the research that the United Nations, represented by its main organs and specialized agencies and concerned with food, did not hesitate to protect food, but the United Nations system went to a more important curve when it gave food a very great importance, through one of its organs, the Security Council when it criminalized exposing the population to famine, but promised by war crimes and genocide, and this is what we will try to explain in the research when we review the role of the United Nations and its organs and specialized agencies concerned with food, and therefore we adopted In this research, the analytical method, by analyzing the resolutions issued by the United

Nations related to the subject of the research in order to clarify the role of those decisions in protecting global food security.

Keywords: United Nations, World Food Security, Legal protection of food.

Accept :30/04/2023..publish:15/05/2023

Introduction:

The world's population has increased significantly and significantly in the past two centuries, and this fact requires putting the issue of providing the food required by humanity to live at the top of the agenda of the entire world, as today more than 800 million people suffer from famine and suffer from lack of food, and food security is a very important issue, and therefore many countries of the world have included the issue of ensuring food security as an essential element in their national security programs, as well as gaining issues of international cooperation importance. The most important characteristic of international cooperation in solving the food problem at the current stage is to reach a level of multilateral cooperation, and that countries and organizations that have not previously contributed to the solution must now realize the dangerous level of the situation and must participate actively and an important role at the level of international cooperation, and food insecurity is one of the problems that cannot be solved on the basis of taking individual steps, but global steps must be taken , to reduce the phenomenon of hunger and must be solved by political decisions, The fight against hunger and malnutrition is not just a moral imperative or a matter of choice for every State, but a legally binding obligation that forms part of the protection of human rights.

The importance of the study lies in the statement of the role of United Nations organs in the field of human rights, especially food security, which occupies a distinguished position and this topic was and still chairs the agenda of international conferences and meetings, as the United Nations has worked to promote the international community to protect the right to food, and direct countries to establish principles on food, and to get countries to organize and cooperate in this field, providing for the protection and respect of this right as one of the most important human rights that are indispensable from During the resolutions issued by its main organs represented by the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the competent bodies established by the Organization.

The problem of study lies in delving, researching and identifying the extent of the United Nations contribution to protecting global food security, and what is the role of the main organs of the Organization in this protection,

and highlighting the agencies and bodies that were established specifically to address the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

The first topic

Eradicating hunger is one of the goals of the United Nations

Ensuring the achievement of food security is linked to the elimination of other risks, which have a significant impact on food, which are the risks resulting from nature, climate and human activities, as well as national and international political risks that are almost linked to and affect global markets, and given that the issue of achieving food security is closely linked to programs Development at the international level. Therefore, governments and the United Nations Organization represented by its main organs, as well as the competent bodies, met to consider how to improve nutrition in all parts of the world and eradicate hunger, so that this would be a major goal that the organization seeks to achieve, and the United Nations and its agencies bear a major responsibility in supporting Achieving global food security and reducing the problem of malnutrition quickly, in addition to the United Nations enjoying a central position by providing a wide range of support and assistance to meet the goals of national and global nutrition, and accordingly we decided to divide this topic into three demands, the first requirement in which we will show the position of the General Assembly towards Global food security. As for the second requirement, we will show the Security Council resolutions related to global food security. As for the third requirement, we dealt with the competent bodies of the United Nations to protect global food security.

The first requirement

The position of the General Assembly towards world food security

The General Assembly of the United Nations paid attention to studying the issue of food and adopted several resolutions to provide protection for this right, because food security is one of the most complex challenges facing the international community. However, ensuring everyone has access to adequate food, combating hunger, and restructuring the diet in a fair and sustainable way requires that. Take strict measures to eliminate the violation of the most important human right, which is the right to obtain adequate food, and this human right in turn affects the human right to life. due to food insecurity. (1)

It is worth noting that food security protects the right of all people to live in dignity and be free from hunger, and this right was confirmed for the first time legally and at the international level when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights emerged, which is a landmark document that constituted a major achievement in the history of human rights, and the

adoption of basic human rights. Which must be protected at the international level, including the human right to adequate food in Article (25) thereof, and that this important document, which was of great importance, emanated through the approval of the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, in addition to its adoption of many decisions, the most prominent of which was Resolution (163/61), Resolution (61/187), Resolution (60/251) and Resolution (165/60), reaffirming in all its previous resolutions that hunger is a humiliation and a violation of human dignity. (2)

The General Assembly of the United Nations indicated in its document numbered (A/HRC/16/40) that food and the right to obtain it protect the right of all individuals to live in dignity, and this right is also recognized in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention Concerning the protection of civilians in time of war under Articles (6 and 59), and the First Additional Protocol attached to the Geneva Conventions and related to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts in Articles (54 and 69), as well as the Second Additional Protocol annexed to the four Geneva Conventions and related to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts through Articles (5-1) (b) and Articles (14 and 17-1), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Article (12) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Articles (24 and 27), and this huge amount of international documents that protect food It not only refers to the universality of the right, which is undisputed to be provided in times of peace and times of armed conflict, but also clarifies its important role and its interdependence with civil rights and politics. Thus, the right to health and the right to education, as well as the right to life, are issues that are closely related to The fragmentation of the right to food is accepted. (3)

The General Assembly of the United Nations affirms that food security is a universal right that is interdependent and intertwined with other human rights, and at the same time it points to the need for international cooperation and solidarity in order to achieve the goals contained in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the actions of the World Food Summit, because hunger and lack of Food security and malnutrition are global problems and the steps taken to eliminate them are not enough. (4)

And the United Nations General Assembly refers to its resolutions, Resolution (70/259) issued in April 2016, entitled the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), and Resolution (76/222) issued in December 2021 on agricultural development and security. Food and nutrition, Resolution (76/166) of December 2021 regarding the right to food, Resolution (76/124) of December 2021 regarding strengthening

the coordination of humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations in emergency situations, and Security Council Resolution (2417) issued in May 2018, as the General Assembly expresses its concern regarding the state of food insecurity at the global level, as nearly one billion people will be affected by 2022, which in turn leads to an increase in humanitarian needs and requirements, and thus an increase in the risk of famine throughout the world (5)

The General Assembly stated that the reasons behind the occurrence of famine is the sharp rise in international prices of basic food commodities, which reached their highest peak in March of 2022, based on the food price index issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in addition to the negative effects of climate change, and that the effects of conflict the armed conflict over food security has a direct role in the lack of food, and thus affects people who suffer from fragile conditions. (6)

Based on the foregoing, the United Nations General Assembly did not remain silent about this serious problem, but rather called on the international community to provide urgent support to countries affected by the food security crisis and to address the issue of global food security as a matter of priority, and welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the establishment of a response team for the global food crisis, as well as directing blame and denunciation to the Russian Federation because of its military aggression and the blockade it imposes on food exports Its major role in the food insecurity crisis, and undermining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (7)

It reaffirms that creating a political, social and economic environment in which peace and stability prevail, at both the national and international levels, will be an important basis for eliminating poverty and achieving food security, as well as guiding countries to adopt a strategy commensurate with their resources and capabilities to achieve the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration on Security. and for countries to cooperate regionally and internationally in order to develop collective solutions to the global food security problem in a world where institutions, societies and organizations are increasing, coordinating efforts and sharing responsibilities, and warning of exacerbation of hunger and food insecurity unless urgent and decisive measures are taken. (8)

This is and that when states assume responsibility, this is a result of their actions that violate the international legal system, and that the legal system is the one that governs the behavior of states, and is a binding legal rule that imposes penalties on those who violate it. Accountability and then the implementation of the penalty as a result of neglecting an important and fundamental human right (9)

The decisions issued by the General Assembly that are related to human rights constitute the largest percentage of the Assembly's decisions, especially after the increasing international importance of human rights issues related to economic, social and cultural affairs, and the contribution to promoting human rights and ensuring the enjoyment of them for all individuals without discrimination. At the forefront of these rights is the guarantee and provision food. (10)

Because of the importance of food security and its number of priorities that must be achieved and ensured, the General Assembly referred to it in many of its resolutions and documents, stressing the need to protect this right. (11)

The General Assembly, as one of the main organs of the United Nations, and its mission is to set general policy and organization and to vote on important issues, and therefore it has every right to establish many bodies, councils, committees, working groups and others in order to carry out the functions entrusted to it. (12)

From the foregoing, it is clear to us that the United Nations, including the Security Council and the General Assembly, provides full protection for food security and gives it full importance, due to the sensitivity of this issue and its direct impact on other human rights, because they are interdependent and indivisible rights, in addition to adopting the issue of food security in the plan Sustainable development and full concern for the eradication of hunger and poverty. It also provided protection not only for the right to food, but also for employees working in the field of providing humanitarian aid and food in times of armed conflict, in addition to establishing special bodies concerned with the human right to food.

The second requirement

Security Council resolutions on global food security

Hunger has become a great threat to humanity. Without food security, there is no and there can be no global peace and security. Hunger is the worst weapon of mass destruction, and because of lack of nutrition, this leads to millions of victims. Based on the main responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security and full respect for the sovereignty of states and based on the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council took several resolutions after long-term efforts, the aim of which was to alleviate human suffering and secure food for individuals and not subject them to starvation, due to the imposition of sanctions on Iraq for reasons related to the Gulf War in 1991, and that the Security Council in its adoption of Resolution No. (986) of 1995 was convinced of the further deterioration and danger of the nutritional and health status of the population and as a temporary

measure to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and not to starve them. (13)

The Security Council has laid a clear legal basis for achieving the right to food for the Iraqi people, and that was through the establishment of the Iraq Program Office in October 1997 to implement the oil-for-food program, in addition to issuing a number of important decisions for the implementation of the oil-for-food program, which are as follows :

Resolution No. (1302), as this resolution extended the oil-for-food program for a new period of (180) days, starting on June 9, 2000, and ending on December 5.

- Resolution No. (1330), through this resolution, the oil-for-food program was extended for an additional period of (180) days.

Resolution No. (1352) issued on June 1, 2001, as this decision referred to the implementation of the provisions of the previous Resolution No. (1330) of 2001 and the addition of a period of (30) days.

Resolution No. (1360) issued on July 3, as this decision extended the oil-for-food program for an additional period of (150) days, to be implemented on November 30, 2001.

- Decision No. (1382) issued on November 29, as the decision extended the work of the oil-for-food program for a new period of (180) days, ending on May 30, 2001.

This appears through the aforementioned decisions related to the implementation of the oil-for-food formula, two important results. The first result aims to solve the problem of poverty, food shortages and loss of food security in Iraq based on the nature of the right to food as a human right, and the second result is the provision of financial resources obtained from oil to the judiciary on hunger and malnutrition. (14)

It is worth noting that the decisions related to the oil-for-food formula have been established for several international bodies, as the Iraq program that was established in October of 1997 under Security Council Resolution No. (986) of 1995 for the purpose of implementing the oil-for-food program, and he was the director of The office of the Iraq Program is Mr. Benson Sevan, and the task of the Director of the Office of the Iraq Program was to submit a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the implementation of the tasks entrusted to him.

This is true, and despite the Security Council's adoption of several resolutions supporting the right to food, its rejection of the population's exposure to starvation, and its establishment of bodies for the implementation of the oil-for-food program for the purpose of providing

humanitarian assistance, including food and health resources, there were many obstacles hindering the success of the program, but rather and eliminates it, as this led to famine and the right to food was on the sidelines of human rights, and that the obstacles were represented in the lack of political will to eradicate hunger and poverty and the establishment of an intergovernmental body in order to plan, coordinate and implement the oil-for-food program, in addition to the lack of international will To eliminate hunger and poverty in Iraq, but there was the will to continue applying sanctions on Iraq and the loss of humanity in some countries, which led to a lack of medicine and food and a great loss of life due to food insecurity, in addition to that the bodies that were established in order to implement the oil program In exchange for food was temporary, which led to the continued suffering from food shortages, as it can be said that the international community stood by and ignored the state of hunger and poverty experienced by the Iraqi people, despite its agreement on the suffering of the people and the lack of food and health supplies. (15)

The Security Council has adopted another resolution regarding the increase in humanitarian needs in the world and as a result of the threat of famine that threatens many people in armed conflicts, in addition to the suffering of the majority of people from food insecurity and stunting of children under the age of five due to hunger, and based on all its previous resolutions related to issues Human rights, including Resolutions (1296) of 2000, (1894) of 2009, (2175) of 2014, and (2286) of 2016, and to his Presidential statement of August 9, 2017 (S/PRST/2017/14 Emphasizing the importance and sensitivity of the issue of food security and the danger of hunger and its consequences, the Security Council called on all countries that have not ratified the Geneva Conventions and the protocols attached to them, which in essence aim to protect human rights in peacetime and in times of armed conflict, to ratify them, as well Its full assurance that the use of starvation of civilians as a method of fighting could constitute a war crime, and affirms the obligations of the warring parties to protect civilians, and to allow and facilitate the passage of humanitarian relief without hindrance. (15)

This demands that the parties to armed conflicts fully comply with the obligations imposed on them by international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the obligations imposed by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the protocols annexed thereto for the years 1977 and 2005, in order to ensure the respect and protection of all workers in the field of Providing humanitarian assistance, as well as his assertion that armed conflict, violations of international human rights law and food insecurity can be factors driving migration and forced asylum, as well as the impact of armed conflict not only on food security but also on agricultural production. Therefore, he

emphasized in his decision to Not targeting places where food is located in order to ensure the survival of the population. (16)

The third requirement

The competent bodies of the United Nations to protect world food security

And with the aim of improving the situation for many individuals affected by hunger and malnutrition, for this purpose I established, within the framework of the United Nations, and specifically with the approval of the United Nations General Assembly, bodies specialized in global food security, in order to be able to withstand in times of crisis and eliminate hunger, as well as protect and provide it, Therefore, we decided to divide the request into two branches. In the first section, we dealt with the role of the World Food Program in protecting food. In the second section, we dealt with the role of the World Food Security Committee in protecting food.

First branch

The role of the World Food Program in protecting food

The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) was established in 1961, as the agency specialized in providing food aid to the United Nations, at the request of the US President (Dwight Eisenhower), and indeed the program was established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the General Assembly The World Food Program is mandated to provide food in emergencies, combat hunger and promote peace, and the World Food Program has been present since the sixties to contribute to what is known as social protection, and social protection systems are necessary to achieve the goal of eliminating hunger, and the protection provided by the World Food Program is very important and has a role In the legislation of many of the goals of sustainable development, and the protection that the program specializes in providing deals with protection from poverty, hunger, vulnerability and inequality, as well as helping individuals and families to withstand the risks they face (17).

The World Food Program is highly regarded for its ability to respond quickly to humanitarian emergencies, use food aid to support economic and social development, contribute to global food security and quality, and place it within the broad agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals. The World Food Program is the largest emergency relief agency in the United Nations. The United Nations, and plays a coordinating role within the United Nations in the field of logistics in humanitarian emergencies, and manages the World Food Program Executive Board, which meets three times a year and consists of 36 rotating members, and

the program works to provide a full range of development from emergency aid to reconstruction and capacity to resilience up to the stage of development, and the program works mainly in fragile and weak countries, as well as dealing with cases of post-conflict countries and low-income countries (18).

The World Food Program is the largest humanitarian agency, with a budget of about \$8 billion. The program's revenues consist entirely of voluntary contributions. These contributions are mostly in cash, as well as in-kind contributions. A specific country or region, and the World Food Program has the discretion to determine that and the decision-making is usually quick, and the United States of America is the largest contributor to the program's budget, as well as the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and Japan are major donors, and through the scope and work of the program It is the first United Nations body to open the door and seek cooperation with the private sector in order to eradicate hunger. Cooperation and partnership are not limited to funds, but even knowledge exchange. Partnership and cooperation are based on three things:

1. Expansion of financial and technical resources to enhance the role and activity of the program to achieve its strategy in line with global sustainable development goals.
2. Sharing risks and responsibilities.
3. Work in a transparent and purposeful manner in order for the program to achieve its humanitarian objective.

Cooperation and financial partnership are not the only type of cooperation, but there is also partnership and cooperation, but through the exchange of science and knowledge and the transfer of technology, as well as innovation and search for new ways to work together and innovative solutions using modern technologies. The program also continues to play an important and pioneering role in the field of partnerships between the two sectors. Public and private within the United Nations, there are a large number of partnerships that add real value and importance to the work of the program, and a number of these partnerships have been valid since the inception of the program until now, because the World Food Program is a reliable agency that works genuinely in providing humanitarian aid, and that the food program Global leads the global food security group and manages the humanitarian services of the United Nations (19).

The program seeks to cooperate with countries, international organizations and agencies in all its activities in order to achieve better results for people, and therefore there is close cooperation with other United Nations organizations, as food aid is the focus of their cooperation

and companies, as is the case with the cooperation of the World Health Organization with the program in the field of security food and the second goal of sustainable development goals, and the purpose of partnerships and cooperation is to increase productivity and intensify efforts to combat hunger and undernutrition, and the World Food Program works closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization to improve food production and distribute food aid in emergency situations, and the latter is one of the most important foundations For which the agency was established, and food aid is provided by the program through the available information and data, and this information and data reach the program through the offices located in each country affiliated with the World Food Program, so the country offices are the backbone of the program's operations, through which the necessary measures are taken And achieve good results and save the largest number of lives and improve food security in the poorest countries (20).

The World Food Program works to combat hunger in emergencies and crises, but there must be long-term solutions, so the program cooperates with countries all over the world to supply people most in need with food to survive and enjoy better health, so the program has several tangible activities with West Africa, Yemen and Somalia. The program also explained the impact of conflicts and climate change and the environment that makes it difficult to carry out its activities when it explained that the conflict in Ukraine has led to a rise in global food and fuel prices, which affects the program's efforts to provide food for millions of people in West Africa. Hunger has hit its highest levels in 10 years, said Chris Nikoi, WFP Regional Director for West Africa: "Rising food and fuel prices will not only put millions at risk of starvation, but also force WFP to cut aid provided to the hungry for the purpose of helping the hungriest," added Chris Nikoi. "As the conflict continues in Ukraine, ports and suppliers are no longer accessible due to delays or cancellations of shipments from the Black Sea, affecting WFP operations in West Africa." Verabrosini, Deputy Regional Director of the World Food Program, also warned of the possible dire consequences of the food and nutrition crisis due to climate change and conflicts, and then all of this will lead to riots, political instability, and social unrest driven by food shortages, so the Regional Director of the Food Program stressed International Chris Nikoi, that financial and food aid alone is not sufficient and does not address the problem of hunger, unless it is supported by long-term solutions (21).

Section two

The role of the Committee on World Food Security in protecting food

The Committee on World Food Security was established in 1974, as an international body to serve as an observer for the review and follow-up of

policies related to global food security in the United Nations system, and the Committee on World Food Security strives to create a world without hunger, as it cooperates with the World Food Program and works in a coordinated manner to support operations led by countries, which aims to eradicate hunger and ensure food and nutrition security for all people, as countries apply the principles that the committee is developing to support global food security in the context of national food security, and the committee is also doing very important work to advance global nutrition through the convergence of policies between society International, as well as the exchange of experiences, knowledge and information, and the advancement of global nutrition is one of the most important areas that deserve special attention on the part of the Committee on World Food Security (22).

This and the membership of the Committee on World Food Security, is open to all members of the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization as well as the Member States of the United Nations, and the members of the Committee who are representatives of agencies and organs of the United Nations Organization must have competence and mandate in the field of food security and nutrition, The decisions of the Committee on World Food Security are adopted based on consensus among member states, which only have voting rights, and the decision-making process in the Committee on World Food Security and recommendations are based on the latest information and knowledge as well as solid evidence (23).

Moreover, its mission was and still is to focus on nutrition problems globally and try to find solutions to them. Nutrition problems are studied and analyzed and solutions are developed to address them. All these stages take place under the umbrella of the United Nations, and the committee has several tasks that it offers, which are (24):

Providing guidance and information at the global level and practicing advocacy in the field of nutrition to ensure commitments and investments at the highest levels, and to ensure progress towards achieving food security for all.

- Enhancing dialogue and links, and encouraging joint action and cooperation in order to advance nutrition to the highest levels through United Nations agencies.

Use of policies, guidelines and strategies, in response to the nutritional needs of countries.

- Enhancing global cohesion, exchanging knowledge, experiences and practices, setting the global nutrition agenda, and trying to identify the causes of undernourishment.

- Enhancing communication at the global level, through networks and forums, because of their positive impact on educating individuals in the field of nutrition, in order to achieve advanced and achieved results in this aspect.

- Participation, cooperation and dialogue with stakeholders regarding food and nutrition security and health security, and emphasizing the importance of protecting them. To promote and protect food security and place it among the priorities of sustainable development policies.

The Committee on World Food Security, and within the framework of global, regional and national efforts aimed at eliminating foodlessness and undernutrition, has stressed that in cases of protracted crises require special attention and a specific situation that must be taken by the Committee, and therefore it is imperative that the response process be quickly commensurate with the severity of the crisis, and from Then the response process differs if it is in times free from crises, and protracted crises. There is no internationally agreed upon definition, but the occurrence of conflicts, occupation, terrorism, natural disasters, as well as man-made disasters and climate change, and all of these matters are considered crises and affect food security. Protracted crises also affect the dimensions of food security, as they affect the availability, access, stability and use of food, and therefore require the adoption of policies and procedures that are more effective, speedy and efficient (25).

This calls on the Committee on World Food Security to concert and accelerate efforts, and to propose new frameworks to expand its contribution to the global fight against malnutrition in all its forms and in accordance with the scope of its mandate, including the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Nutrition, and that the United Nations Decade for Nutrition is a commitment on the part of Member states of the United Nations to eliminate malnutrition everywhere, because nutrition has an important and major role to contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development, but more than that, the goals of sustainable development will not be achieved unless the issue of nutrition is improved, as the United Nations Decade provides for Nutrition is a safe and effective environment for all countries, regardless of their national income as well as the nature of malnutrition challenges, as well as the characteristics of their diet and health, in order to ensure that governments and relevant organizations take the necessary measures and at the highest political level by submitting regular reports to the United Nations General Assembly In addition to the main bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and mechanisms concerned with nutrition of the United Nations, as well as the participation of the Committee on World Food Security and other relevant intergovernmental bodies (26).

Member states of the United Nations, its agencies concerned with nutrition and the international community have committed themselves to eliminating malnutrition in all its forms in the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) :

- Establishing sustainable and resilient food systems in times of crisis in order to reach available food patterns at all times.

Develop basic nutrition-related actions, as well as social protection and nutrition education.

- Supporting trade and investment in order to improve nutrition.

Provide safe, healthy and supportive environments for nutrition.

- Accountability of negligence in the areas of nutrition.

The efforts of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition enhance efforts aimed at addressing all forms of malnutrition at the global level, and this effective role appears in modern global agreements and frameworks, including the United Nations Global Nutrition Plan.

The achievement of the goals of the United Nations, including the eradication of hunger and the achievement of sustainable development, will only take place when there is a safe environment free of pollutants, in order to provide a suitable environment for agriculture and then improve the level of agricultural production, achieve food security and eliminate hunger and poverty, and therefore the existence of an appropriate environment is linked Closely related to the commitment of states to take measures not to harm the environment and then affect the climate, and this leads to the destruction of agriculture and thus its impact on food. (27).

Through the foregoing, it appears to us that despite the existence of many texts that indicate, explicitly or implicitly, the importance of providing and protecting global food, there are a number of specialized bodies and agencies concerned with food within the framework of the United Nations, in addition to making collective and coordinated efforts among all the competent authorities. The clinical role of the United Nations Organization is to provide support to countries in order to achieve the goals of nutrition and contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development, but all these steps and efforts are going in the wrong direction and because the number of hungry people in the world is still increasing.

Conclusion:

Food and security are basic and necessary conditions for people's lives, so hunger is a great threat to humanity, without food security there is no and there can be no global peace and security, and therefore hunger, poverty and malnutrition are the worst weapons that lead to the annihilation of human beings and cause millions of victims, and therefore I cared The United Nations Organization, represented by its main organs, the General Assembly and the Security Council, and its agencies that were established specifically to protect and achieve food security, and accordingly, food security has been placed at the heart of the United Nations sustainable development program, for the purpose of ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture, and based on the foregoing we have reached to a number of conclusions and recommendations, which are as follows:

First: conclusions

- 1- The United Nations, represented by its main organs, did not hesitate to issue many resolutions and recommendations that emphasize the importance of protecting and providing food globally and criminalizing its violation.
- 2- The decisions issued by the main organs of the United Nations, represented by the General Assembly and the Security Council, are a future source of international law, as the decisions contributed to the development of international law because they include legal rules and principles that are binding on all.
- 3- The resolution issued by the Security Council No. (8267) is considered one of the international instruments that recognize the protection of the right to food through its full affirmation that the use of starvation of civilians is a war crime, in addition to being a form of genocide.
- 4- The United Nations, represented by its main organs the General Assembly, the Security Council, is the only and pioneering organization in providing protection not only for the right to food, but has expanded the scope of protection to also include the protection of all workers in the field of providing food aid.
- 5- With the aim of improving the conditions of individuals affected by hunger and malnutrition, the United Nations established bodies specialized in food security in order to be able to withstand times of crisis and overcome hunger.

Second: Proposals

- 1- Calling on the United Nations to adopt an international agreement that includes detailed and specific rules for protecting the right to food and strengthening international cooperation in this field.

2- Establishing an independent and effective international oversight to monitor the extent to which countries comply with their obligations contained in the decisions that protect food security and issues related to this right.

3- Invite the international community to enhance cooperation and encourage initiatives that call for the use of technology in the field of agriculture, in a way that leads to improving agriculture and thus food security and sustainable nutrition.

4- Calling on the international community not to use food security as a means of political and economic pressure.

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