



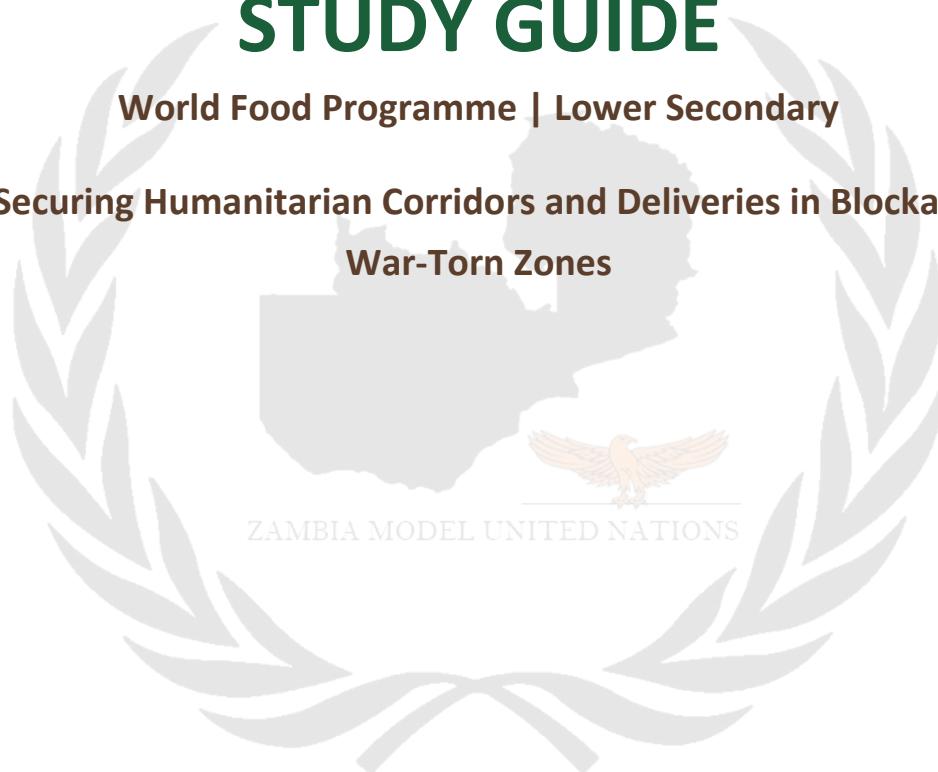
LUSAKA OAKTREE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS
LOTSMUN 2026

***Architects of Accountability** • Redefining Power, Peace and Progress*

STUDY GUIDE

World Food Programme | Lower Secondary

Topic: Securing Humanitarian Corridors and Deliveries in Blockaded and War-Torn Zones



Message from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to LOTSMUN 2026.

This year, under the theme “Architects of Accountability: Redefining Power, Peace and Progress,” we invite you to consider not only how decisions are made but who is responsible for them, who is affected by them and how meaningful change can be achieved.

Model United Nations is more than an exercise in public speaking. It is an opportunity to understand complex international problems, challenge assumptions, negotiate with people who may disagree with you and transform competing ideas into meaningful solutions.

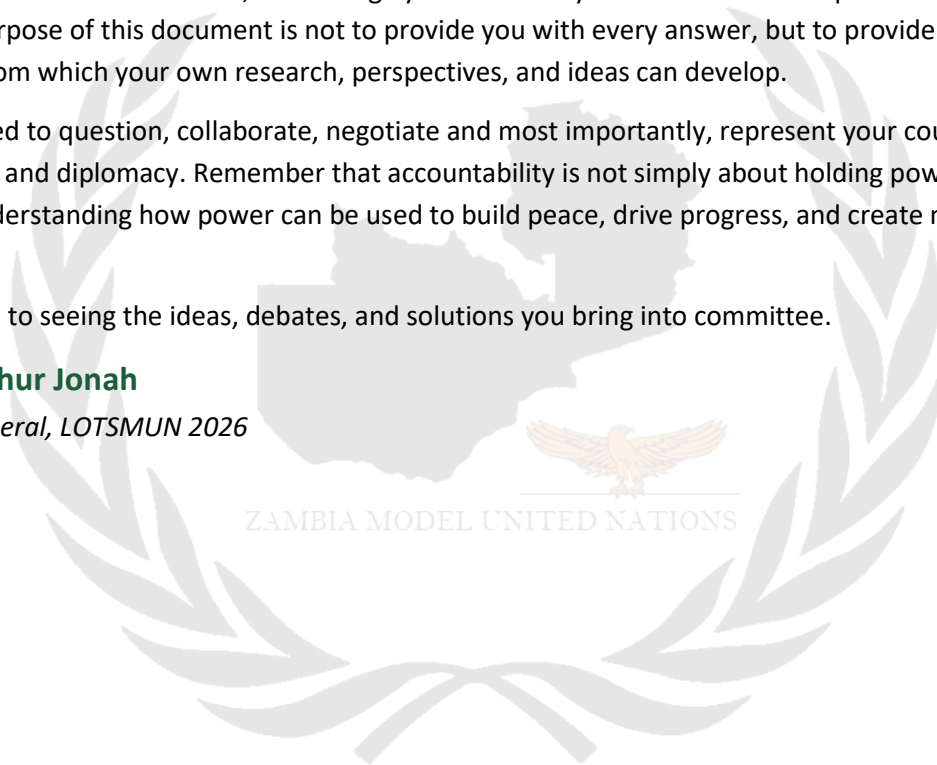
As you prepare for this committee, I encourage you to look beyond the information presented in this study guide. The purpose of this document is not to provide you with every answer, but to provide you with the foundation from which your own research, perspectives, and ideas can develop.

Come prepared to question, collaborate, negotiate and most importantly, represent your country’s position with accuracy and diplomacy. Remember that accountability is not simply about holding power responsible; it is about understanding how power can be used to build peace, drive progress, and create meaningful change.

I look forward to seeing the ideas, debates, and solutions you bring into committee.

Malenji Arthur Jonah

Secretary General, LOTSMUN 2026



ZAMBIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

1. The World Food Programme

1.1 What is the WFP?

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the United Nations' food agency and, in the Nobel Committee's words, the world's largest humanitarian organisation. It was set up in 1961 and works to fight hunger and to support peace in conflict areas. It is paid for by voluntary contributions from governments, organisations and individuals.¹ In 2020 it won the Nobel Peace Prize "for its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict".² In late 2025 its Executive Director was Cindy McCain.³

In this simulation, you are a **member state** at a WFP meeting. Real WFP depends on governments for money and for permission to work, so the choices countries make decide whether food arrives. Here are some of the real bodies that matter for this topic:

Body	What it does
World Food Programme	Delivers food and cash assistance, often in conflict zones, and reports when funding or access problems put lives at risk. ^{4,5}
UN Security Council	Passed resolution 2417 (2018), which condemns starving civilians as a method of warfare and condemns the unlawful denial of humanitarian access. ⁶
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)	Talks to all sides in a conflict to help set up humanitarian corridors, and helps with the logistics and monitoring. ⁷
OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)	Coordinates humanitarian action. In Yemen it collects the locations of aid sites and sends them to one side in the conflict so they are not attacked. ⁸
IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)	The system used to say how severe hunger is in a place. Its Famine Review Committee decides when "famine" thresholds for food, malnutrition and deaths have been passed. ⁹

¹ Nobel Prize. World Food Programme (WFP): facts, Nobel Peace Prize 2020. <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2020/wfp/facts/>

² Nobel Prize. World Food Programme (WFP): facts, Nobel Peace Prize 2020... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³ World Food Programme. WFP warns that six critical operations are facing significant food aid pipeline breaks by year end (15 October 2025). <https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-warns-six-critical-operations-are-facing-significant-food-aid-pipeline-breaks-year-end>

⁴ World Food Programme. WFP warns that six critical operations are facing significant food aid... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁵ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger and malnutrition ease where conflict has subsided. <https://www.wfp.org/news/famine-conditions-confirmed-sudans-el-fasher-and-kadugli-hunger-and-malnutrition-ease-where>

⁶ UN Security Council. Adopting Resolution 2417 (2018), Security Council strongly condemns starving civilians as a method of warfare (press release, ReliefWeb). <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/adopting-resolution-2417-2018-security-council-strongly-condemns-starving-civilians>

⁷ International Committee of the Red Cross. How humanitarian corridors work. <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/how-humanitarian-corridors-work>

⁸ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018). <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/analysis/2018/11/13/humanitarian-deconfliction-syria-yemen>

⁹ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

2. Introduction to the Topic

In some wars, food exists but cannot reach the people who need it. Roads are blocked, sieges cut off towns, ports are closed or trucks are stopped at checkpoints. This topic is about how to get **food and aid safely through** those barriers. The main tools are **humanitarian corridors** (agreed safe routes) and **secure deliveries** (convoys, ships and flights that are protected and allowed to pass).

Here is one way the problem builds up:



This is a simplified picture. Hunger also has other causes, such as drought and high prices, and each war is different. But the 2026 Global Report on Food Crises found that conflict was the leading cause of severe hunger, responsible for over half of severe hunger cases.¹⁰

2.1 The scale of the problem

The 2026 Global Report on Food Crises found that **266 million people in 47 countries** faced acute food insecurity in 2025, nearly double the number in 2016. Two-thirds of those with severe hunger lived in just ten countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It said famine was confirmed in 2025 in Gaza and parts of Sudan, the first year the report recorded two famines at once.¹¹ WFP's own October 2025 figure was higher, **319 million**, so remember that different agencies count in different ways.¹²

At the same time, money and safety are shrinking. WFP said in October 2025 that it expected about 40% less funding in 2025, a budget of \$6.4 billion compared with \$10 billion in 2024.¹³ And according to UN OCHA, 2024 was the deadliest year on record for aid workers, with 281 killed, up from 280 in 2023.¹⁴

266 million people faced acute food insecurity in 47 countries in 2025	Over half of severe hunger cases were caused mainly by conflict	281 aid workers were killed in 2024, the deadliest year on record
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2.2 Corridors, pauses, ceasefires and deconfliction

These words are often mixed up. A **humanitarian corridor** is a temporary safe passage in a specific area, agreed between the parties to a conflict. A **humanitarian pause** is a short halt in fighting to deliver aid or

¹⁰ UN News. Two-thirds of global hunger concentrated in 10 conflict-hit countries (2026 Global Report on Food Crises, April 2026). <https://news.un.org/en/story/2026/04/1167374>

¹¹ UN News. Two-thirds of global hunger concentrated in 10 conflict-hit countries (2026 Global... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

¹² World Food Programme. WFP warns that six critical operations are facing significant food aid... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

¹³ World Food Programme. WFP warns that six critical operations are facing significant food aid... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

¹⁴ CBS News. More aid workers have been killed in 2024 than in any other year, UN says (citing UN OCHA). <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/aid-workers-killed-2024-united-nations/>

let civilians leave, and a **ceasefire** is a wider agreement to stop fighting for a period.¹⁵ Corridors work inside an ongoing conflict, and the ICRC notes that they are not expressly defined in international humanitarian law, and are not practical for regular aid delivery compared with other methods.¹⁶

Another tool is **deconfliction**: aid agencies share the locations of their sites and movements with the warring parties so that they are not attacked by mistake.¹⁷ It does not always work. In Yemen more than 64,000 locations were registered, but a deconflicted MSF cholera treatment centre was hit in 2018, and critics say there are “no real consequences” when the system fails.¹⁸

2.3 Rules and resolutions to know

Many rules already exist. The challenge is making them work. Here are the ones you are most likely to use:

Rule or resolution	What it says
Security Council resolution 2417 (2018)	Unanimously condemns starving civilians as a method of warfare and the unlawful denial of humanitarian access. It asks the Secretary-General to report swiftly when there is a risk of conflict-induced famine. ¹⁹
Additional Protocol I, Article 54	Prohibits using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare. Additional Protocol II, Article 14, says the same for civil wars. ²⁰
Additional Protocol I, Article 70	Requires relief operations when civilians face severe shortages, subject to the consent of the state concerned. ²¹
Consent may not be arbitrarily withheld	States must generally consent to relief, but cannot refuse it arbitrarily. A refusal is arbitrary if it violates the ban on starvation or targets people by race, religion or sex. ²²
Right of control	States can inspect relief goods and refuse passage if they have well-founded suspicion that goods will be used for military purposes. Aid must be exclusively humanitarian and impartial. ²³

¹⁵ Council on Foreign Relations. How do humanitarian corridors, cease-fires, and pauses address violence in conflict? <https://www.cfr.org/education/learn/reading/how-do-humanitarian-corridors-cesses-fires-and-pauses-address-violence-conflict>

¹⁶ International Committee of the Red Cross. How humanitarian corridors work... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

¹⁷ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

¹⁸ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

¹⁹ UN Security Council. Adopting Resolution 2417 (2018), Security Council strongly condemns... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²⁰ International Committee of the Red Cross. IHL and humanitarian assistance (ICRC Casebook). <https://casebook.icrc.org/law/ihl-and-humanitarian-assistance>

²¹ International Committee of the Red Cross. IHL and humanitarian assistance (ICRC Casebook)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²² International Committee of the Red Cross. IHL and humanitarian assistance (ICRC Casebook)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²³ International Committee of the Red Cross. IHL and humanitarian assistance (ICRC Casebook)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

3. Key Definitions

These definitions are written in plain language and adapted from the UN, ICRC and WFP sources listed in the bibliography. Learn them, because you will use them in speeches and clauses.

Term	Meaning
Humanitarian assistance	Aid such as food, water, medicine and shelter for people affected by conflict or disaster.
Humanitarian corridor	A temporary safe passage, in a specific area, agreed between the parties to a conflict so that aid can enter or civilians can leave. ²⁴
Humanitarian pause	A short halt in fighting so that aid can be delivered or civilians can leave. ²⁵
Ceasefire	A formal agreement to stop fighting for a period of time. It does not guarantee lasting peace. ²⁶
Deconfliction	Sharing the locations and plans of aid agencies with military forces to prevent attacks on them by mistake. ²⁷
Blockade	Stopping people or goods from entering or leaving a place, usually by force.
Siege	Surrounding a town or city and cutting it off so that people and supplies cannot get in or out.
Armed conflict	A situation of fighting between armies, armed groups or both.
Civilians	People who are not fighting, such as families, farmers, children and medical workers. International law says they must be protected.
Humanitarian principles	The rules that guide aid workers: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Aid must be given only according to need.
Impartiality	Giving aid only according to need, without discrimination by race, religion, sex or political views. ²⁸
Consent	Permission from a state or party for aid to enter. International law says it cannot be refused arbitrarily. ²⁹
Right of control	A state's right to inspect relief goods and check they are humanitarian. ³⁰
Starvation as a method of warfare	Deliberately depriving civilians of food or the things they need to survive as a way to win a war. It is prohibited under international law. ^{31,32}

²⁴ Council on Foreign Relations. How do humanitarian corridors, cease-fires, and pauses address... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²⁵ Council on Foreign Relations. How do humanitarian corridors, cease-fires, and pauses address... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²⁶ Council on Foreign Relations. How do humanitarian corridors, cease-fires, and pauses address... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²⁷ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

²⁸ International Committee of the Red Cross. IHL and humanitarian assistance (ICRC Casebook)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

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³¹ International Committee of the Red Cross. IHL and humanitarian assistance (ICRC Casebook)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³² UN Security Council. Adopting Resolution 2417 (2018), Security Council strongly condemns... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

Term	Meaning
Food insecurity	When people do not have reliable access to enough safe and nutritious food.
Acute food insecurity	Hunger so severe that it threatens lives or livelihoods right now, and needs urgent help. ³³
Malnutrition	When a person's body does not get the nutrients it needs. In children, severe wasting means being too thin for their height. ³⁴
Famine	The most extreme level of hunger. It is confirmed when thresholds for food consumption, acute malnutrition and deaths are passed. ³⁵
IPC	The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, the system used to measure how severe hunger is. Its highest level, Phase 5, is famine. ³⁶
Pipeline break	When food aid runs out before new supplies arrive, because of lack of money, transport or access. ³⁷
Convoy	A group of trucks or vehicles travelling together to deliver aid, sometimes with an escort or with agreed routes.
Escort	Armed or unarmed protection for an aid convoy. Aid agencies often avoid armed escorts to protect their neutrality.
Checkpoint	A place where vehicles are stopped and checked. Delays or denial at checkpoints can block aid. ³⁸
Cash-based transfer	Giving people money or vouchers so they can buy food in local markets instead of giving them food itself. ³⁹
Displaced person	A person forced to leave their home, for example because of war. ⁴⁰
Refugee	A person who has fled to another country because of war or persecution.
Donor	A government or organisation that gives money or supplies for humanitarian work.
National staff	Aid workers who come from the country where they work. In 2024, 268 of the 281 aid workers killed were national staff. ⁴¹
Accountability	Making sure that people and institutions answer for what they do, through investigations, reports or courts.

³³ UN News. Two-thirds of global hunger concentrated in 10 conflict-hit countries (2026 Global... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³⁴ UN News. Two-thirds of global hunger concentrated in 10 conflict-hit countries (2026 Global... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³⁵ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³⁶ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³⁷ World Food Programme. WFP warns that six critical operations are facing significant food aid... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³⁸ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

³⁹ World Food Programme. WFP Zambia Country Brief, November 2024 (ReliefWeb). <https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/wfp-zambia-country-brief-november-2024>

⁴⁰ UN News. Two-thirds of global hunger concentrated in 10 conflict-hit countries (2026 Global... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁴¹ CBS News. More aid workers have been killed in 2024 than in any other year, UN says (citing UN... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

4. Case Studies

These cases show the problems and some possible responses in real life. Facts come from the sources in the bibliography. Figures change quickly and some numbers are estimates, so check dates and methods.

You must represent your assigned country's view. Some of these wars are still going on and countries disagree about them, so the case studies stick to humanitarian facts.

4.1 Sudan: famine behind the front lines

In late 2025 the IPC confirmed famine in El Fasher (North Darfur) and Kadugli (South Kordofan), two towns cut off by conflict. Its Famine Review Committee found that the thresholds for food consumption, acute malnutrition and deaths had been passed. Across Sudan, 21.2 million people, 45% of the population, faced acute food insecurity as of September 2025, and rates of acute malnutrition in El Fasher reached 38% to 75%.⁴²

The pattern was uneven. Hunger eased by 3.4 million people in places where fighting had stopped, such as Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar, because markets reopened, families returned and supplies could move. In the west, where fighting continued, access was severely restricted. WFP reaches over 4 million people a month, but says that "humanitarian workers and supplies are frequently targeted, while aid convoys face delays, denials and security threats."⁴³ An earlier example of a corridor came in June 2023, when a corridor between Egypt and Sudan brought some food assistance, although sixteen ceasefire attempts had failed.⁴⁴

Think like a delegate

Hunger eased where the fighting stopped and got worse where access was blocked. What does that tell you about whether corridors alone are enough?

If a town is besieged, who should be asked to open a route, and what could persuade them?

4.2 The Black Sea Grain Initiative: a corridor by sea

Ukraine is a major grain exporter, and the war in 2022 stranded ships and food. In July 2022 the UN and Türkiye helped agree the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which let ships carry grain from three designated Ukrainian ports. In nearly a year, 32.8 million tonnes of grain and foodstuffs were exported on 1,003 voyages to 45 countries. Some 46% went to Asia, 40% to Western Europe and 12% to Africa. WFP bought 80% of its 2023 wheat from Ukraine through the corridor and moved over 725,000 tonnes to places such as Afghanistan, Yemen and Sudan.⁴⁵

By July 2023 the deal was under strain. Only one vessel was still active, no new ships had been approved since 27 June, and inspection times had doubled, from about 2 hours 12 minutes in February to 4 hours 12

⁴² World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁴³ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁴⁴ Council on Foreign Relations. How do humanitarian corridors, cease-fires, and pauses address... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁴⁵ United Nations. Update from the Office of the UN Coordinator for the Black Sea Grain Initiative (15 July 2023). <https://www.un.org/en/black-sea-grain-initiative/update-15-july-2023>

minutes in July.⁴⁶ The initiative came to an end after its July 2023 renewal deadline. It shows both what a well-run corridor can do and how quickly it can stop when one side withdraws consent.

4.3 Yemen and Syria: deconfliction in practice

In Yemen, OCHA collects the coordinates of aid sites from NGOs and UN agencies and sends them to an office of the Saudi-led coalition in Riyadh to build a “no-strike list”. Over 64,000 locations have been registered. In Syria a smaller system exists, but some NGOs are wary of sharing data with Russian and Syrian forces. Strikes have still hit registered sites: in 2018 an MSF cholera treatment centre in Yemen was hit despite being deconflicted, and by September 2018 six deconflicted sites in Syria had been struck.⁴⁷ Some analysts worry deconfliction helps the military “designate the targets”, while others value it as evidence for war-crimes cases.⁴⁸

4.4 Nagorno-Karabakh: a corridor that became a blockade

A ceasefire in 2020 included the Lachin Corridor as a safe passage. After a blockade began in December 2022, the humanitarian situation collapsed, and about 100,000 Armenians were eventually displaced.⁴⁹ The case is a reminder that a corridor is only as safe as the agreement behind it. The CFR analysis adds that these tools struggle when the parties do not cooperate, when corridors become military targets, or when people face forced displacement rather than real safety.⁵⁰

4.5 Zambia: what funding cuts mean at home

Zambia is not a war zone, but it shows how WFP’s work depends on money. In November 2024, WFP assisted about 248,000 people in Zambia, including 232,100 drought-affected people in 10 districts, who got cash transfers, commodity vouchers or food, and about 9,100 refugees at the Mantapala refugee settlement.⁵¹ After the 2023/2024 drought, over 722,000 smallholder farmers received index-insurance payouts worth USD 34.4 million. But WFP said it needed USD 22.5 million for the next six months, which was 45% of its total needs.⁵² With WFP expecting about 40% less funding globally in 2025, gaps like this matter.⁵³

4.6 More cases to research

In October 2025 WFP named six operations facing food-aid pipeline breaks: Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.⁵⁴ The 2026 Global Report on Food Crises also confirmed famine in Gaza in 2025.⁵⁵ Look for what your own country has said about these situations in UN debates.

⁴⁶ United Nations. Update from the Office of the UN Coordinator for the Black Sea Grain Initiative... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁴⁷ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁴⁸ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

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⁵⁰ Council on Foreign Relations. How do humanitarian corridors, cease-fires, and pauses address... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁵¹ World Food Programme. WFP Zambia Country Brief, November 2024 (ReliefWeb)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁵² World Food Programme. WFP Zambia Country Brief, November 2024 (ReliefWeb)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

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⁵⁵ UN News. Two-thirds of global hunger concentrated in 10 conflict-hit countries (2026 Global... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

5. Major Actors

5.1 Organisations and networks

- **World Food Programme.** Delivers food and cash in crises, and warns when funding or access fails.^{56,57}
- **OCHA.** Coordinates humanitarian action and runs systems such as deconfliction in Yemen.⁵⁸
- **ICRC.** Negotiates with all sides and helps with corridors, and promotes international humanitarian law.⁵⁹
- **IPC and the Famine Review Committee.** Judge when hunger has reached famine.⁶⁰
- **UN Security Council.** Can condemn, demand or act, as with resolution 2417.⁶¹
- **Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and other NGOs.** Run clinics and feeding programmes, and are sometimes hit even after sharing their locations.⁶²
- **Local staff and community groups.** They make up most aid worker casualties, with 268 of the 281 aid workers killed in 2024 being national staff.⁶³



⁵⁶ World Food Programme. WFP warns that six critical operations are facing significant food aid... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁵⁷ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁵⁸ The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁵⁹ International Committee of the Red Cross. How humanitarian corridors work... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁶⁰ World Food Programme. Famine conditions confirmed in Sudan's El Fasher and Kadugli, but hunger... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁶¹ UN Security Council. Adopting Resolution 2417 (2018), Security Council strongly condemns... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁶² The New Humanitarian. What is humanitarian deconfliction? (13 November 2018)... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

⁶³ CBS News. More aid workers have been killed in 2024 than in any other year, UN says (citing UN... (See earlier note or bibliography.)

6. Preparing for Committee

6.1 Questions a strong resolution answers

1. **What problem does it solve?** Blocked routes, unsafe convoys, lack of funding, or all three? In which place, and for whom?
2. **Who has to agree?** Corridors need consent from the parties. Name who must consent and what would persuade them.
3. **How is aid kept safe?** Think about deconfliction, escorts, inspection and protecting aid workers.
4. **How is aid kept neutral?** Will it reach people based on need, and how will it be checked?
5. **Who is held to account?** What happens when a route is blocked or a convoy is attacked?
6. **How will it be paid for?** Ideas without money or a plan stay ideas.
7. **How will it be checked?** Add reporting, and a date to review progress.
8. **Can it win support?** Will delegates from different regions and views vote for it?

6.2 Guiding questions for your research

1. What is your country's position on resolution 2417 and on the rules on starvation and humanitarian access?
2. Is your country in conflict, next to a conflict, or giving aid? How does that shape its view?
3. How much does your country give to WFP or other humanitarian funds, and how much does it receive?
4. What does your country say about consent, sovereignty and the right to inspect aid?
5. Which conflicts has your country spoken about at the UN, and what did it say about aid access?
6. What can your country realistically offer: money, ports and roads, mediation, technology, diplomacy?
7. Which countries share your goals, and which will you need to persuade? Where would you compromise?

6.3 Where to research

- **WFP** website and news, for country briefs and funding updates.
- **The Global Report on Food Crises** and **IPC** analyses, for hunger figures and famine reviews.
- **UN News** (news.un.org) and **OCHA**, for recent reports in plain language.
- **ICRC**, for humanitarian corridors and international humanitarian law.
- **UN Security Council** documents, for resolution 2417 and related debates.
- Your country's statements at the UN, and the websites of its foreign, development and agriculture ministries.

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