



SECURITY COMMISSION RESOLUTION 2024

RECOGNIZING there has been recent studies and reports recognizing issues regarding food insecurity such as food shortage, hunger, and malnutrition, as well as the effects caused by climate change:

- Food Security Information Network (FSIN) in support of the Global Network against Food Crises (GNAFC), issued a report in 2024 which [highlights that nearly 282 million people in 59 countries faced high levels of acute food insecurity in 2023](#).
- The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report 2024 [also discusses the impact of climate change on food systems and the importance of transforming agrifood systems](#).
- A 2021 Study issued by FAO on “Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: Insights on Sustainability and Resilience from the Front Line of Climate Change” documents the unique capacity for biodiversity conservation and fostering resilient food security of eight Indigenous Peoples’ food systems across various regions, and [calls for recognizing land rights and traditional practices](#).

ACKNOWLEDGING that Peoples are entitled to Human Rights, as foreseen by multiple international documents including:

- The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\)](#), Article 2;¹
- The [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights \(ICCPR\)](#);
- The [International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights \(ICESCR\)](#);
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
- The [Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization \(ILO\) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries](#).²

¹ states that every human being is entitled to all rights and freedoms “without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”.

² [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 \(No. 169\) | OHCHR](#)

RECOGNIZING, in the context of food security especially, the ICESCR foresees [the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, \(...\), and to the continuous improvement of living conditions](#).³

RECOGNIZING, the ILO Convention recognizes the rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy, and in the context of food security especially, that the Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, especially foresees Rights to Development, Land and Natural Resources, as relevant to ensuring food security of Indigenous peoples.⁴

REAFFIRMING That the ILO Convention states that:

- Governments shall take steps as necessary to identify the lands which the peoples concerned traditionally occupy, and to guarantee effective protection of their rights of ownership and possession;
- In cases in which the State retains the ownership of mineral or sub-surface resources or rights to other resources pertaining to lands, governments shall establish or maintain procedures through which they shall consult these peoples, with a view to ascertaining whether and to what degree their interests would be prejudiced, before undertaking or permitting any programs for the exploration or exploitation of such resources pertaining to their lands. The Peoples concerned shall wherever possible participate in the benefits of such activities, and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.
- Governments shall consult the peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures that may affect them directly;⁵

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the ICESCR states that [Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources](#)⁶

FURTHER REAFFIRMING That the rights of Peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management, and conservation of these resources.⁷

FURTHER REAFFIRMING The rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognized. In addition, measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not

³ [Article 11, par 1](#): International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

⁴ [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 \(No. 169\) | OHCHR](#), articles 7, 14, 15

⁵ Article 6,

⁶ [Article 32](#): as per the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

⁷ Article 15, [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 \(No. 169\) | OHCHR](#)

exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities.⁸

THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS AND STATES HEREBY

RESOLVES, sustainable development has three indivisible and interdependent components that must be taken into consideration simultaneously when resolving the current Peoples and Nations' issues: The social component outlining the need for equal participation in decision-making of Peoples and Nations as relevant stakeholders in all questions concerning their rights, needs or territories; The environmental components outlining the need to respect Indigenous peoples inherited land, resources and ownership rights, as well as to account for Indigenous traditional and customary sustainable practices for nature conservation; The economic component outlining the need to counter corruption, for fair and just benefit sharing, as well as enabling equal opportunities and access to resources which protection and proper implementation will enable countering poverty;

RESOLVES, that the Congress of Nations and States shall recognize food insecurity as one of the key contemporary issues of Peoples and nations, further exacerbated by the climate crisis, world hunger, and global food shortage.

RESOLVES, that the Congress of Nations and States shall enable the continuous engagement of its members as active stakeholders in questions concerning food security, hunger, and nutrition, so as to ensure their best practices and know-how is transparently shared, considered and included, their voices heard and concerns stated in all relevant international forums where their rights or needs are debated;

FURTHER RESOLVES, that the Congress of Nations and States shall further facilitate the implementation of relevant mechanisms to ensure food security for Peoples s and nations in various regions of the world;

FURTHER RESOLVES, that the Congress of Nations and States shall make possible the collaborative and harmonized work of the CNS Members to ensure coordinated action is taken in ensuring the sustainable development and food security globally, for all Peoples and nations.

FURTHER RESOLVES, that the Congress of Nations and States shall make possible the collaborative and harmonized work of the commissions, and mandate its commissioners to continually monitor existing national and international protection mechanisms to determine if international protection mechanisms enabling food security are adequate, sufficient and properly implemented and issue Bi-Annual reports on identified inconsistencies, issues or irregularities to CNS;

⁸Article 14, [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 \(No. 169\) | OHCHR](#)

ASSEMBLY 2023

BACKGROUND REPORT

The work of the previous commissions inspired the work of the 2023-2024 commission, which led to meetings at which the commissioners presented the issues they have encountered as Peoples or other developments regarding Indigenous peoples' general issues they have had knowledge or insight about in recent years.

The Commissioners got an assignment to review the previous security commissions' resolutions and identify key problematic areas or unresolved issues. It was identified that in the previous resolutions, several CNS participating organizations also emphasized Indigenous stewardship of resources as an important facet to protecting their ways of life and ensuring their security, and the lack of control over Indigenous peoples' lands was previously identified as an issue. Similarly, previous commissions identified food and water security as current issues. In addition, references to climate change were another recurring theme in the previous resolutions.

During the last conclusive meetings of the year, each commissioner got an assignment to write their positions and opinions regarding the current state of Indigenous peoples' security issues in particular regions, or of particular peoples or nations they belong to or are knowledgeable or concerned about. The result was going to be utilized for the resolution and the reports.

Multiple Commissioners noted the codependency between the various Peoples' needs and rights, and the nexus between various issues. Multiple commissioners reaffirmed that corruption or inactive governments result in a lack of implementation, discrimination, unemployment, and lack of equal opportunities can lead to safety, security, poverty, malnutrition, and hunger.

Commissioner Awat Darya stated:

“The Government(s) have resources but do not allocate them to the basic needs, which leads to the lack of basic necessities, and further affects the availability of education and low salaries. More concrete actions and humanitarian aid is needed.”

Commissioner Ahmed outlined that:

“Indigenous people shall freely exercise their rights to self-determination, self-government, and political autonomy in their respective regions; Indigenous people shall be free of assimilation, and have the right to protect and preserve the vitality of their language, culture, way of life and economy; The issue of land rights is another critical and high priority. Indigenous people in their traditional territories, province (regional state) shall, through the governments that they freely elect, have the right to own and control their lands and natural resources, including surface rights and sub-surface resources, and shall enjoy the profits therefrom under conditions established by law.”

During the Congress of Nations and States General Assembly held on the 28th of October 2023, the Commissioners jointly summarized their preliminary results and presented their progress at the Assembly to the other Commissioners.

During the final meeting in 2023, the commissioners agreed to combine their research and discussion outcomes into a resolution and a report. Each commissioner added and reaffirmed their points of view and opinions on what should be resolved. The main issues outlined seemed to be circling around the lack of, or improper and insufficient proper response of international bodies, as well as the lack of, or improper and insufficient implementation of international mechanisms and measures to ensure the exercise of Indigenous peoples' rights when it comes to food security, resulting in unequal access to resources, hunger, malnutrition and general food insecurity of Indigenous peoples and nations.

Commissioners: Awat Darya; Ahmed Mohamed; Aliyu Adamu Dannacca; Elias Offor; Tamara Blagojevic (Chair).