

Joint Declaration on Addressing the Fallout from the Hormuz Disruption in the Global South

We, the undersigned, express their deep concern about the severe impacts of the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz and related disruptions of maritime trade routes on poverty, energy prices and global supply chains, affecting many of the most vulnerable countries.

These disruptions have aggravated existing crises by constraining access to crucial supplies required for the production of fertilisers, and by driving up prices. Net food-importing and energy-importing countries are particularly affected, with a strong El Niño event in 2026 likely to further worsen vulnerability. The current situation underscores the urgent need to reduce structural vulnerabilities and dependencies, to strengthen resilient food systems, and to protect global food security as a global public good.

To this end, and building on the work of the G7+ Working Group on Fertilizer Shocks and Food Systems Resilience, we agree to bring together the individual contributions of our institutions into a coherent response in support of the most affected countries by committing, within our respective mandates and resources, to:

Promoting an integrated multilateral reaction to the crisis through coherent approaches to food security and macro-economic stability. Building on ongoing initiatives by UN partners. Multilateral Development Banks and other partners along the entire food supply chain and encouraging closer cooperation through joint data collection, shared analyses and planning will be as decisive as contributing to macroeconomic stabilisation efforts, in particular through coordinated support by multilateral and regional development banks.

Providing and catalysing resilience financing for the most affected countries, by contributing to existing financing mechanisms, including through measures that enable local food production and by ensuring critical transport and logistics services.

Strengthening crisis partnerships for resilience to address acute and long-term food insecurity and support smallholder food production in particularly affected regions, while promoting approaches that enhance long-term resilience of agri-food systems.

Advancing the transformation of agri-food systems for greater resilience to reduce excessive dependence on imported fertilisers and vulnerable supply chains, including by diversifying fertiliser supplies towards innovative and sustainable fertilisers, strengthening local production capacity, promoting sustainable fertiliser use, soil health, agroecological and other climate-resilient approaches, research and innovation with public and private partners.

Supporting clean energy transitions and just transition agendas to reduce structural dependencies on imports of fossil fuels by encouraging investments in sustainable energy systems and efficiency, strengthening cross-border power systems and regional

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cooperation, and promoting policies that lower long-term reliance on fossil fuel imports, including through enhanced engagement of multilateral and regional development banks.

We will continue to review progress, exchange lessons learned and coordinate our responses to evolving challenges, with the aim of ensuring that disruptions of maritime trade routes and key supply chains do not translate into hunger, poverty and instability for the most vulnerable.