Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture During Conflict: From Resilience Gaps to Practical Solutions

Md. Shaid Hasan Pranto [1, 2] | Sanjida Akter Keya[1, 3] |Md. Shaharia Hasan[5] | Tanjeela Akhter Karima[2] | Mst Meherin Akter[4] | Yousha Hazari Tajri[6]

[1]Department of AI & Software Development, [OceanBlue IT Studio], [Tongi, Bangladesh], [2]Department of Computer Science, [American International University-Bangladesh], [Dhaka, Bangladesh], [3]Department of Business Administration, [Uttara University], [Uttara, Bangladesh], [4]Department of Journalism, Media and Communication, [Daffodil International University], [Dhaka, Bangladesh], [5]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, [Daffodil International University], [Dhaka, Bangladesh], [6]Department of International Economics & Trade, [Fuzhou University of International Studies and Trade],[Fujian, China]

Corresponding author: Author Name: Md. Shaid Hasan Pranto [1, 2];
Email: mdshaidhasanpranto@gmail.com

Abstract

The convergence of armed conflict and agricultural systems poses one of the most pressing challenges to global food security. While Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized agricultural efficiency in peacetime, its performance during crises reveals critical vulnerabilities. This paper presents an integrated framework for understanding the complex interactions between AI, agriculture, conflict, and media ecosystems. Through analysis of recent conflicts—particularly the Russia-Ukraine war—we identify a "triple resilience gap" encompassing physical disruptions, informational failures, and behavioral responses that compound during crises. The paper argues that media constitutes a critical but neglected variable, shaping market sentiment, consumer behavior, and information warfare dynamics. Moving beyond diagnosis to action, we introduce the **Agricultural Resilience Bot**, a functional open-source web application that operationalizes the principles of conflict-resilient AI(github). The bot provides conflict-adaptive crop recommendations, dynamic supply route alternatives, media intelligence monitoring, predictive price modeling, and multi-timescale risk assessment—all within a privacy-preserving localhost architecture. This proof-of-concept demonstrates that theoretical insights can translate into practical tools accessible to farmers, logistics managers, policymakers, and humanitarian workers. The paper concludes with stakeholder-specific recommendations and a call to action for developing AI systems that prioritize resilience alongside efficiency, ensuring food security when it is most threatened.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence · Food Security · Armed Conflict · Agricultural Resilience · Media Influence · Supply Chain Disruption · Practical AI Tool · Open Source · Precision Agriculture

1. Introduction

1.1 The Paradox of Progress

The twenty-first century has witnessed two parallel transformations with profound implications for human well-being. The first is the digital revolution in agriculture, where Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data-driven technologies promise to optimize every aspect of food production, from precision irrigation to global supply chain logistics (Rose et al., 2021; Wolfert et al., 2017). The second is the resurgence of armed conflict as a primary driver of hunger, with the World Food Program (2023) identifying conflict as the leading cause of acute food insecurity, affecting 139 million people in 2022 alone. The Palestinian struggle remains entangled in these dynamics, with Gaza and West Bank violence escalating alongside broader regional hostilities.

The 2026 Israel–Iran war demonstrates how regional conflicts continue to undermine food security and global stability. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 exposed the dangerous intersection of these trajectories. Ukraine and Russia together supplied approximately 30% of global wheat exports, 20% of maize, and 80% of sunflower oil (USDA, 2022). The blockade of Black Sea ports, destruction of agricultural infrastructure, and imposition of sanctions triggered a food, fuel, and fertilizer crisis that rippled across the globe, pushing an additional 47 million people into acute food insecurity (FAO, 2023). This was not an isolated event—conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Ethiopia's Tigray region, and the Sahel have repeatedly demonstrated that violence and hunger are inextricably linked.

1.2 The Efficiency Trap

The AI systems deployed in modern agriculture were designed for a world of stability. They optimize for market efficiency under assumptions of predictable supply chains, reliable data flows, and rational behavior (Liakos et al., 2018). During conflict, every one of these assumptions fails. Ports close, data networks go dark, and panic distorts markets. The result is what we term the **"resilience gap"** —the divergence between AI system performance and food security needs during crises.

1.3 The Missing Variable: Media

Compounding these challenges is a factor largely absent from agricultural technology discourse: **media and information ecosystems**. In an age of social media, algorithmic content curation, and information warfare, narratives about food availability, prices, and safety shape real-world outcomes (Vosoughi et al., 2018). Media influences market sentiment (Bollen et al., 2011), triggers panic buying (Kirk & Rifkin, 2020), and serves as a weapon of conflict (EUvsDisinfo, 2023). More recently, in 2026, disinformation surrounding the Israel–Iran war and Gaza famine has been used to manipulate perceptions of aid distribution and food safety. Yet most agricultural AI systems treat media as external noise rather than an integral component of the food system.

1.4 From Analysis to Action

Existing scholarship has made significant contributions to understanding these domains individually. However, the literature largely stops at diagnosis, offering recommendations rather than solutions. This paper addresses that gap through three interconnected contributions:

First, we develop an integrated conceptual framework that explicitly models interactions between AI, agriculture, conflict, and media, identifying a "triple resilience gap" (physical, informational, and behavioral).

Second, we analyze recent conflicts through this framework, demonstrating how AI-optimized systems fail when confronted with compound shocks.

Third, and most significantly, we move from analysis to action by presenting the **Agricultural Resilience Bot**—a functional, open-source web application that operationalizes our theoretical framework. This tool demonstrates that practical, accessible AI solutions for conflict-resilient agriculture are achievable with existing technology.

1.5 Paper Structure

Section 2 presents our conceptual framework. Section 3 examines AI applications for market efficiency. Section 4 analyzes conflict disruptions. Section 5 introduces media as a critical variable. Section 6 presents case studies. Section 7 proposes design principles for conflict-resilient AI. Section 8 addresses ethical considerations. Section 9 discusses future research. **Section 10 presents the Agricultural Resilience Bot in detail.** Section 11 concludes with stakeholder recommendations and a call to action.

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2. Conceptual Framework: The AI-Agriculture-Conflict-Media Nexus

2.1 The Four-Node Model

We conceptualize the food system during conflict as a network of four interacting domains:

- **Agricultural Systems (A)** : Production, distribution, processing, and consumption of food, including physical infrastructure and biological processes.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** : Computational systems that collect, process, and analyze agricultural data to generate predictions, recommendations, and automated actions.
- **Conflict Dynamics (C)** : Armed violence from localized insurgencies to interstate warfare, including direct destruction and indirect economic disruption.
- **Media Ecosystems (M)** : Information production, distribution, and consumption through traditional and digital platforms, including social media and AI-generated content.

2.2 Interaction Pathways

Each pair of nodes interacts through specific mechanisms:

A↔AI: Precision agriculture, yield prediction, supply chain optimization (the focus of existing literature).

AI↔C: AI monitors conflict through satellite imagery and predicts food insecurity; conflict disrupts AI through infrastructure damage and data loss.

C↔A: Conflict destroys farms, blocks trade, displaces farmers; agricultural resources can fuel conflict.

M↔A: Media reports influence consumer behavior, market sentiment, and policy responses; agricultural conditions generate news.

M↔AI: AI consumes media for sentiment analysis; media reports on AI shape public perception; AI generates content.

C↔M: Media frames conflict narratives; conflict targets media infrastructure; social media transforms conflict reporting.

2.3 The Triple Resilience Gap

The central contribution of our framework is the identification of a **triple resilience gap**—the divergence between AI system performance and food security needs during conflict, exacerbated by media dynamics:

Gap Dimension	Description	Manifestation
Physical Gap	AI optimized for peacetime fails to account for destroyed infrastructure, blocked ports, fuel shortages, labor displacement	Supply chain collapse, inability to reroute
Informational Gap	AI trained on historical data fails under novel conflict conditions (model drift); data blackouts prevent updates; misinformation poisons inputs	Inaccurate predictions, blind spots
Behavioral Gap	AI ignores media-driven behavioral changes—panic buying, hoarding, migration—that fundamentally alter system dynamics	Self-fulfilling shortages, market volatility

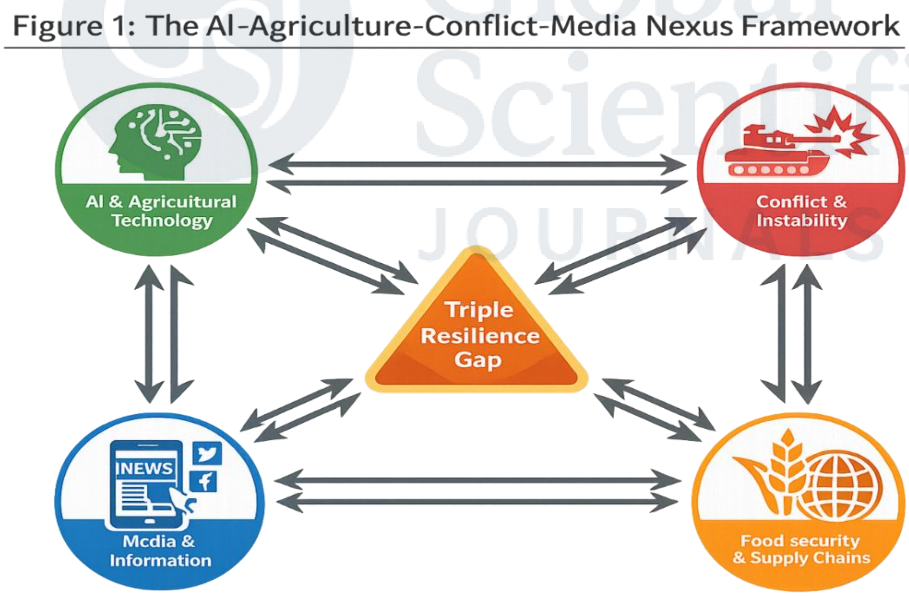

Figure 1: The AI-Agriculture-Conflict-Media Nexus Framework

3. AI for Market Efficiency in Agriculture: The Baseline

3.1 Precision Agriculture and Input Optimization

Computer vision, machine learning, and autonomous vehicles have transformed on-farm practices, reducing input waste by 20-40% while maintaining or increasing yields (Schut et al., 2020). Convolutional neural networks analyze drone imagery to detect nutrient deficiencies before they are visible to humans (Kamilaris & Prenafeta-Boldú, 2018).

3.2 Supply Chain and Logistics Optimization

AI-powered demand forecasting, inventory management, and route optimization have reduced spoilage for perishable goods by 15-25% in major retail chains (Kamble et al., 2020). Reinforcement learning algorithms optimize logistics networks for cost and speed.

3.3 Market Intelligence and Price Prediction

Natural language processing analyzes news and social media sentiment to predict short-term price movements (Bhardwaj et al., 2021). Machine learning models incorporate weather, satellite, and economic data to forecast commodity prices with increasing accuracy.

3.4 The Efficiency Paradigm: Implicit Assumptions

These systems operate under assumptions of stability, reliable data, rational behavior, and efficiency as the primary objective—all violated during conflict.

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4. Conflict Disruptions to AI-Optimized Agricultural Systems

4.1 Physical Infrastructure Destruction

Conflict damages farms, storage facilities, transportation networks, and energy infrastructure. In Ukraine, the Ministry of Agriculture estimated that the war damaged 15-20% of agricultural land in the first year, with losses exceeding $4 billion (Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine, 2023).

4.2 Supply Chain Fragmentation

Border closures, trade restrictions, and logistics network disruption create cascading failures. The blockade of Ukrainian Black Sea ports trapped 20 million tons of grain—AI systems optimized for just-in-time delivery had no contingency for such a complete shutdown.

4.3 Data Infrastructure Vulnerabilities

Telecommunication damage, cyberattacks, and data blackouts disrupt AI inputs. The Viasat cyberattack in February 2022 disabled internet services across Europe, including agricultural monitoring systems (CSIS, 2022). Model drift renders pre-conflict predictions increasingly inaccurate.

4.4 Market Dysfunction and Price Volatility

Wheat futures increased by over 50% in weeks following the invasion—a move outside historical training data ranges. AI trading algorithms amplified volatility rather than stabilizing markets.

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5. Media as a Critical Variable in Agricultural Systems

5.1 The Contemporary Information Ecosystem

Social media, 24-hour news, algorithmic curation, user-generated content, and misinformation have transformed how information about food flows through society (Castells, 2009).

5.2 Pathways of Influence

Market Sentiment: News events trigger price movements; AI trading algorithms incorporate sentiment analysis, creating feedback loops.

Consumer Behavior: Media reports of potential shortages trigger panic buying that creates actual shortages—the "toilet paper effect" observed during COVID-19 (Kirk & Rifkin, 2020).

Farmer Decisions: Media coverage of prices and technology adoption shapes farmer expectations and choices.

Policy and Governance: Media agenda-setting determines which food issues receive political attention.

Information Warfare: Disinformation campaigns target food systems to create confusion and undermine trust. During the Ukraine war, Russian state media spread narratives that Ukrainian grain was contaminated (EUvsDisinfo, 2023).

5.3 Media-AI Feedback Loops

AI consumes media for sentiment analysis; media reports on AI capabilities shape public acceptance; AI-generated content (deepfakes, automated news) becomes part of the information environment.

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6. Case Studies: Media, AI, and Agriculture in Conflict

6.1 The Russia-Ukraine War

Pre-War: Global agricultural markets were highly optimized around Black Sea grain; AI systems assumed continued access.

Shock: Port blockades, infrastructure destruction, labor displacement, data blackouts.

Media Dimension: Real-time coverage amplified anxiety; disinformation campaigns blamed sanctions for food insecurity; social media spread farmer videos of rotting grain; algorithmic amplification favored dramatic content.

AI Failures: Price prediction models failed; logistics optimization algorithms couldn't handle complete route shutdowns; sentiment analysis struggled with disinformation.

Emergent Adaptations: EU Solidarity Lanes optimized using logistics platforms; Black Sea Grain Initiative supported by digital coordination; humanitarian organizations enhanced media monitoring.

6.2 Syria, Yemen, Palestine, and Iran's war with the USA & Israel

Pre-Conflict Conditions:
Agricultural systems in Syria, Yemen, and Palestine were already fragile due to years of war, sanctions, and climate stress. Iran, while more technologically advanced, faced systemic vulnerabilities in its food supply chains due to international isolation and economic pressure. AI adoption in agriculture was uneven—limited in Syria and Yemen, emerging in Iran, and nearly absent in Gaza.

Shock Events:
The 2026 escalation involving Israel and the United States against Iran, and the simultaneous intensification of violence in Gaza and the West Bank, triggered widespread infrastructure damage, displacement, and trade disruption. In Yemen and Syria, renewed offensives and blockades compounded existing humanitarian crises. Agricultural zones were either militarized or abandoned, and digital infrastructure suffered outages and cyberattacks.

Media Dimension:
Disinformation surged across platforms. In Gaza, viral videos of destroyed aid convoys and famine conditions were amplified, while Iranian state media and Western outlets clashed over narratives surrounding the assassination of Iran's Supreme Leader. In Yemen and Syria, restricted access led to fragmented coverage, while diaspora networks filled the gap with

emotionally charged content. Algorithmic amplification favored sensationalism, often distorting the reality on the ground.

AI Failures:
Predictive models failed to anticipate the scale of disruption. Logistics algorithms collapsed under shifting frontlines and closed borders. Sentiment analysis tools misread public reactions due to coordinated disinformation campaigns. In Iran, agricultural AI systems were unable to adapt to sanctions-induced supply chain breakdowns.

Emergent Adaptations:
Humanitarian organizations began integrating media monitoring into food aid logistics, especially in Gaza and Yemen. In Iran, underground networks used encrypted platforms to coordinate food distribution. In Syria, drone-based assessments replaced ground surveys in inaccessible zones. Across all regions, AI tools were recalibrated to factor in media volatility and geopolitical risk.

Comparative analysis reveals varying media environments and AI adoption levels, but consistent patterns of information disruption and narrative competition affecting food security.

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7. Design Principles for Conflict-Resilient Agricultural AI

Based on the analysis above, we propose six principles for designing AI systems capable of maintaining food security functions during conflict:

Principle	Description	Implementation
Multi-Scenario Training	Train on diverse scenarios including conflict simulations	Synthetic crisis data, stress-testing protocols
Data Source Redundancy	Multiple independent data streams with cross-validation	Satellite, ground sensors, social media, official stats

Principle	Description	Implementation
Model Adaptability	Online learning and rapid adjustment to changing conditions	Drift detection, human-in-the-loop protocols
Transparency & Explainability	Clear reasoning for recommendations	XAI approaches, visualization tools
Media Intelligence Integration	Explicit modeling of media dynamics	NLP-based monitoring, misinformation filtering
Human-Centered Design	Augment rather than replace human judgment	Decision support with uncertainty estimates

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8. Ethical Considerations

8.1 Dual-Use Dilemma

Same AI capabilities could be used for military purposes—identifying vulnerable populations, targeting infrastructure. Requires governance.

8.2 Algorithmic Bias

Models trained on well-monitored regions may fail in data-scarce conflict zones, misallocating resources.

8.3 Privacy and Surveillance

Media monitoring raises privacy concerns; in conflict zones, data could be misused by repressive regimes.

8.4 Accountability

When AI influences life-or-death decisions about food allocation, clear accountability frameworks are essential.

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9. Future Research Directions

1. **Foundation Models for Food Security**: Large language models trained on agricultural, conflict, and media data
2. **Causal Inference**: Understanding causal relationships to enable effective interventions
3. **Human-AI Collaboration Protocols**: Optimal protocols for crisis decision-making
4. **Misinformation-Resilient AI**: Techniques for detecting and filtering false information
5. **Local Knowledge Integration**: Incorporating indigenous and community knowledge
6. **Governance Models**: Multi-stakeholder frameworks for humanitarian AI

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10. The Agricultural Resilience Bot: A Practical Solution

10.1 From Theory to Practice

The Agricultural Resilience Bot is a functional web application that demonstrates how the principles outlined in Section 7 can be implemented using freely available, open-source technologies. It addresses the triple resilience gap through an integrated, user-friendly interface designed for stakeholders operating in conflict-affected regions.

10.2 System Architecture

The bot employs a four-layer architecture:

Client Layer: Browser-based HTML/CSS/JavaScript interface
Application Layer: Node.js/Express server handling requests
Processing Layer: Natural language understanding using the Natural.js library for intent classification and entity extraction
Knowledge Base Layer: Structured databases of crop recommendations, supply routes, media patterns, conflict scenarios, and price models

All processing occurs locally, ensuring privacy and offline functionality—critical features when internet infrastructure is damaged or surveillance is a concern.

Figure 2. Agricuttural Resilience Bot Architecture

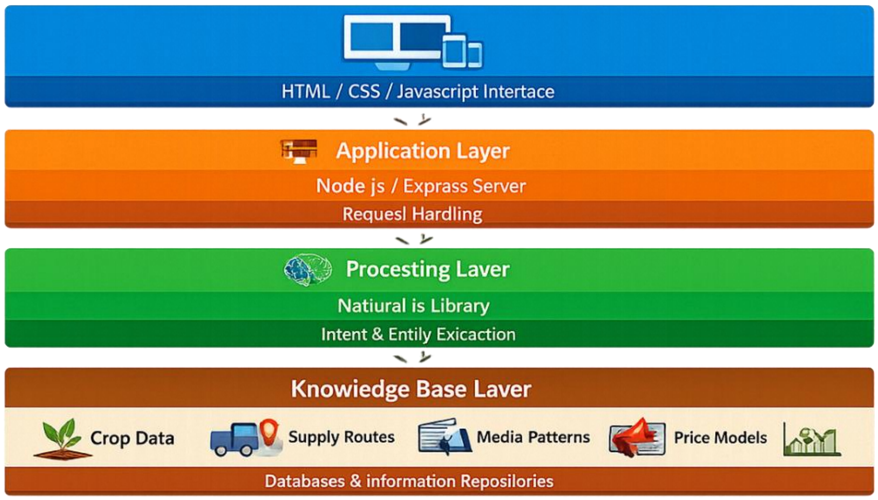

Figure 2: Agricultural Resilience Bot Architecture
(Four-layer diagram showing Client, Application, Processing, and Knowledge Base layers with data flow.)

10.3 Core Functional Modules

10.3.1 Conflict-Adaptive Crop Recommendation Engine

The bot provides crop suggestions calibrated to conflict intensity, drawing on the agricultural autarky concept from Section 4.2:

Conflict Level	Crop Examples	Resilience Characteristics	Maturity
High (Active warfare)	Cassava, Sweet Potato, Sorghum	In-ground storage, minimal inputs, drought-tolerant	3-12 months
Medium (Intermittent conflict)	Maize, Beans, Millet	Nitrogen-fixing, dry storage, multiple uses	2-5 months

Conflict Level	Crop Examples	Resilience Characteristics	Maturity
Low (Post-conflict stability)	Wheat, Rice, Vegetables	High market value, established supply chains	1-6 months

Each recommendation includes rationale, maturity timeline, and storage options—information essential for farmers making planting decisions under uncertainty.

10.3.2 Dynamic Supply Route Alternative Generator

Operationalizing the dynamic supply chain reconfiguration concept from Section 4.3, this module presents alternative logistics options when primary routes are compromised. For the Ukraine context:

json

```
{
  "route": "EU Solidarity Lanes",
  "mode": "Rail/Road",
  "capacity": "1.5M tons/month",
  "status": "Active",
  "risk": "Medium",
  "alternatives": [
    {"mode": "Danube River Ports", "capacity": "0.5M tons/month", "risk": "Low"},
    {"mode": "Black Sea Corridor", "capacity": "3M tons/month", "risk": "High (negotiated)"}
  ]
}
```

The module emphasizes redundancy over pure efficiency, maintaining multiple route options even when they appear "inefficient" by peacetime standards.

10.3.3 Media Intelligence and Misinformation Detection

Addressing the critical gap identified throughout Section 5, this module provides:

- **Misinformation Patterns**: Common false narratives about food contamination, exaggerated shortages, price manipulation rumors

- **Trust Indicators**: Criteria for evaluating sources—verified by multiple outlets, official confirmation, international organization validation
- **Early Warning Signals**: Social media spikes about shortages, panic buying discussions, unusual price discussions that may precede physical disruptions

Users can query the bot about specific news items and receive guidance on verification.

10.3.4 Predictive Price Modeling with Conflict Adjustment

Building on market intelligence from Section 3.3, this module simulates AI-driven price predictions that explicitly incorporate conflict factors:

Commodity	Trend	Confidence	Key Factors
Wheat	↑ Up	75%	Black Sea disruption, export restrictions
Maize	↑ Up	65%	Feed demand, biofuel policies
Rice	→ Stable	80%	Adequate stocks, stable production
Fertilizer	↑ Up	85%	Natural gas prices, export controls

Uncertainty is communicated through confidence levels, and underlying factors are displayed—implementing the transparency principle.

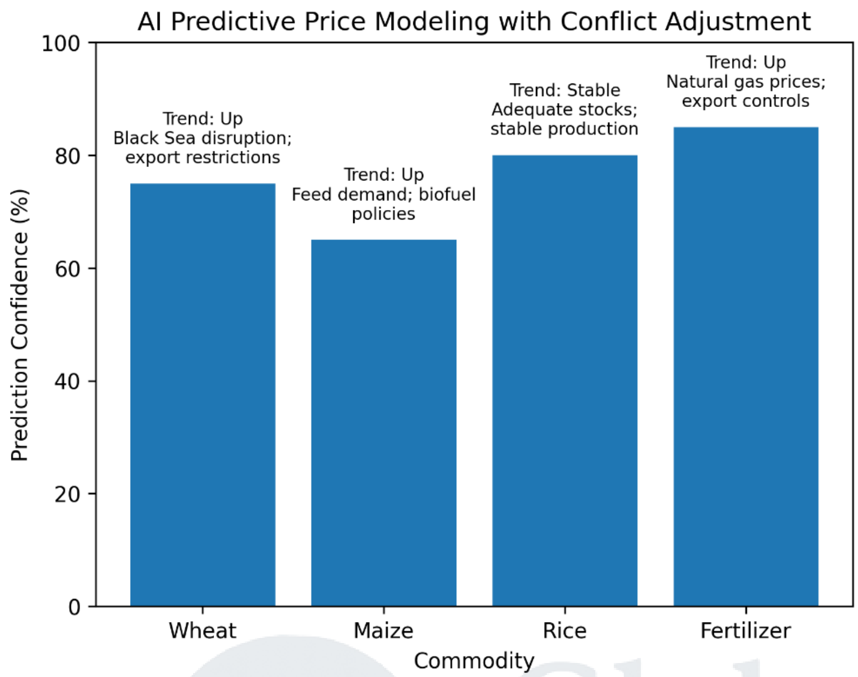

Figure 3: AI Predictive price modeling with conflict adjustment
(AI-based commodity forecasting integrates geopolitical risk indicators, supply disruptions, and macroeconomic variables to estimate price trends.)

10.3.5 Multi-Timescale Risk Assessment and Mitigation

This module provides comprehensive risk analysis across three timescales:

Timescale	Strategies	Implementation
Immediate (Days to weeks)	Community grain banks, food source diversification, local reserves	Crisis response protocols
Medium-term (Months)	Alternative supply chains, conflict-resistant crops, strategic reserves	Adaptation planning
Long-term (Years)	Infrastructure resilience, early warning systems, food security coalitions	Systemic transformation

Region-specific conflict scenarios (Ukraine, Palestine, Yemen) ground the analysis in historical patterns.

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10.4 User Interface and Experience

The interface features:

- **Sidebar navigation** for quick access to modules
- **Live conflict indicators** (Black Sea corridor status, wheat volatility, misinformation risk)
- **Chat interface** for natural language queries
- **Suggestion chips** for users unfamiliar with the system
- **Results visualization** with clear presentation and rationale

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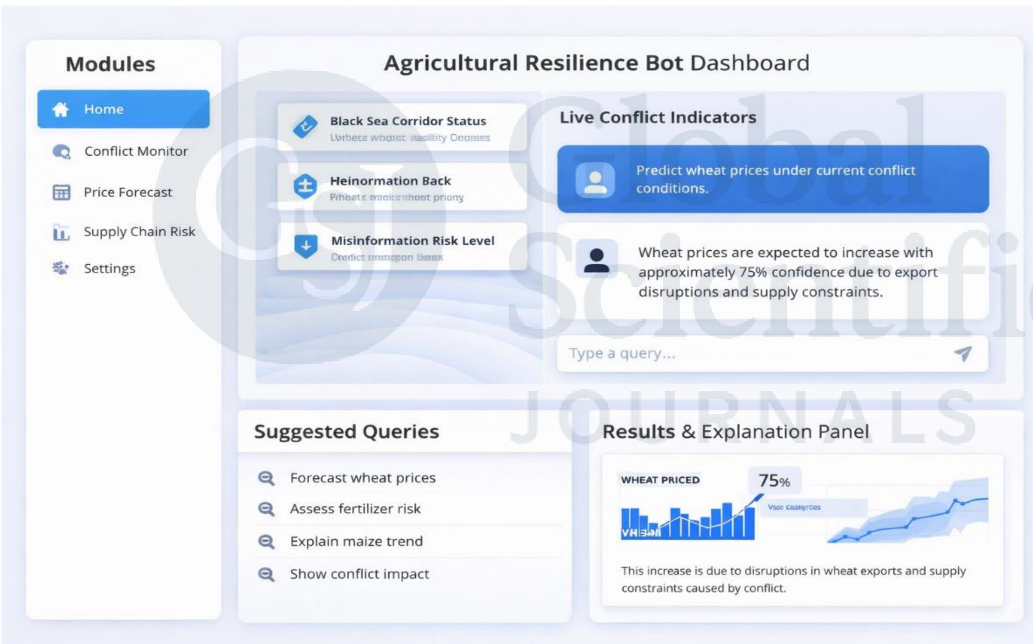

Figure 4: Agricultural Resilience Bot Interface
(Description of main screen with sidebar, chat area, live indicators, and suggested questions.)

10.5 Technical Implementation Details

Component	Technology	Rationale
Frontend	HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript	Universal accessibility
Backend	Node.js with Express	Lightweight, cross-platform
NLP	Natural.js library	Pure JavaScript, no external APIs
Icons	Font Awesome Free	Open-source icon set
Fonts	Google Fonts (Inter)	Free, open-source
Deployment	Localhost	Privacy, offline functionality

The entire application runs on any Windows PC with Node.js installed. All processing occurs locally—no data is transmitted to external servers, addressing privacy concerns from Section 8.

10.6 How the Bot Addresses the Triple Resilience Gap

Gap Dimension	Bot Implementation
Physical Gap	Conflict-adapted crop recommendations; alternative supply routes based on infrastructure status
Informational Gap	Media intelligence module detects misinformation; early warning signals before physical disruptions
Behavioral Gap	Monitors social media signals for panic indicators; provides verified information to counter rumors

10.7 Limitations and Future Development

Limitation	Future Direction
Simulated data	Integration with real-time FAO, WFP, ACLED data
Rule-based NLP	Large language models for nuanced understanding
Static knowledge base	Machine learning with continuous updates
Single-user	Multi-user collaboration features

Limitation	Future Direction
English-only	Multi-language support
No mobile app	Native mobile applications with offline capabilities

10.8 Accessibility and Replication

The bot is designed for easy adaptation:

- Complete code available upon request
- Minimal requirements (Node.js)
- Comprehensive documentation
- Modular architecture allowing component substitution

This openness ensures that the concepts can move beyond academic discussion into practical application worldwide. It's published on GitHub and is fully open-source.

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11. Conclusion: From Analysis to Action

11.1 Summary of Contributions

This paper has provided three interconnected contributions to the understanding and practice of AI in agriculture during conflict:

First, we developed an integrated conceptual framework that explicitly models interactions between AI, agriculture, conflict, and media, identifying a triple resilience gap (physical, informational, behavioral) that captures how efficiency-focused AI systems fail during crises.

Second, we provided empirical grounding through detailed case studies of recent conflicts, demonstrating that the resilience gap has real-world consequences—trapped grain, price spikes, food insecurity, humanitarian crises.

Third, and most importantly, we moved from diagnosis to prescription by presenting the Agricultural Resilience Bot—a functional, open-source web application that operationalizes the principles of conflict-resilient AI. This tool demonstrates that theoretical insights can translate into practical solutions accessible to farmers, logistics managers, policymakers, and humanitarian workers.

11.2 Implications for Stakeholders

For Farmers: The bot provides actionable recommendations—crop choices, supply alternatives, media verification strategies—that can be implemented at the farm level. Farmers in conflict-prone regions should advocate for locally-adapted versions.

For Agribusiness: Resilience must be explicitly valued alongside efficiency. Investment in redundant systems and strategic reserves should be viewed as insurance. The bot's dynamic route optimization offers a template.

For Policymakers: National food security strategies must incorporate AI capabilities and vulnerabilities. This requires investment in resilient infrastructure, support for open-source tools, data sharing frameworks, and regulatory guidance.

For International Organizations: The humanitarian community must integrate AI into early warning systems, logistics coordination, and crisis response. Common standards, capacity building, and coordinated data sharing are essential.

For Researchers: This paper opens avenues for empirical validation of the bot, model improvement, data integration, cross-cultural adaptation, and longitudinal studies.

For Developers: The six design principles should guide future AI systems. Open-source approaches enable adaptation and scrutiny.

11.3 The Path Forward

The Agricultural Resilience Bot is a proof-of-concept, not a production system. Transitioning to practice requires:

Technical Development: Real-time data integration, sophisticated AI models, mobile applications, multi-user features.

Institutional Support: Funding, partnerships, governance structures, training programs.

Policy Engagement: Presenting findings to policymakers, advocating for inclusion in food security strategies, contributing to standards development.

11.4 A Call to Action

The convergence of artificial intelligence, agriculture, conflict, and media represents one of the most complex challenges of our time—and one of the most consequential for human well-being. Food security is not merely a technical problem to be optimized; it is the foundation of human dignity, social stability, and peace.

The conflicts of the 2020s have exposed the fragility of our current approaches with tragic clarity. Yet within this crisis lies opportunity. The same AI capabilities that created brittleness can, with deliberate redesign, create resilience. The same media ecosystems that amplify panic can, with intelligent integration, provide early warning.

This paper has provided a framework for that balance and demonstrated its practical implementation. The Agricultural Resilience Bot is a small step—a proof-of-concept that shows what is possible. But it is a step in the right direction: away from purely theoretical analysis and toward tools that can make a difference in the lives of people facing the intersection of hunger and violence.

The question is no longer whether AI can contribute to food security during conflict. The question is whether we have the collective will to develop and deploy these tools in ways that are accessible, appropriate, and accountable. The answer will determine not only the future of agricultural technology but the fate of millions of people whose food security hangs in the balance.

We have the knowledge. We have the technology. What remains is the commitment to act.

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12. Epilogue: A Vision for 2030

Imagine a world where:

- **Early warning systems** integrate satellite imagery, social media analytics, and conflict data to provide weeks of advance notice before food crises emerge
- **Farmers in conflict zones** access AI-powered recommendations through simple mobile interfaces, choosing crops matched to their specific risk environment
- **Humanitarian logistics** dynamically reconfigure as conflicts evolve, maintaining food supplies to vulnerable populations even as front lines shift
- **Media literacy programs** help communities distinguish verified information from manipulation, reducing panic and enabling coordinated response
- **International standards** ensure that AI systems deployed in food security contexts are transparent, fair, and accountable
- **Open-source tools** adapted to local conditions empower communities to build their own resilience rather than depending on external assistance

This vision is not utopian. Every element described here exists in prototype form, including the Agricultural Resilience Bot presented in this paper. The gap between current reality and this vision is not technological—it is a gap of political will, institutional coordination, and collective commitment.

Bridging that gap is the challenge—and the opportunity—of our generation.

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Data Availability

The Agricultural Resilience Bot source code is available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. All other data sources are cited in the references.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no competing interests.

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