



Review and stocktake on the progress of food systems transformation: Progress, challenges and best practices

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- Bangladesh actively Participated in the UNFSS process led by Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU), MoFood since January 2021.
- To formulate the National Pathway Document, Bangladesh organized 3 national, 6 sub-national and 23 independent dialogues.

In September, 2021, UNFSS held in Rome
where HPM of Bangladesh HE Sheikh Hasina highlighted five points for the global community,
particularly the developed countries

1. Research, investment and advanced technology sharing for agricultural development.
2. Increased funding for developing countries for achieving sustainable food systems.
3. Developing regional and global coalitions and partnerships.
4. Reducing food waste through collaboration among countries.
5. Disbursing the committed fund to adapt to the climate-led extreme events, including sharing of technologies to achieve sustainable food security.



Post UNFSS activities

Bangladesh arranged 2 national dialogues with government and development partners to share the achievements of the summit-2021

After that BD Arranged a successful Side Event at COP27-2022, in Egypt focused the linkages among UNFSS, Nutrition for Growth (N4G) and Conference of the parties (COP)

Moreover BD arranged an Inter-ministerial workshop in 2022 involving 18+ ministries for sharing the pathway commitment and sensitizing the Food System Transformation

Residential workshop in 2023 for voluntary report development and best practices documentation to participation in the UNFSS+2STM-2023

In July, 2023, UNFSS+2 STM held in Rome

where HPM of Bangladesh HE Sheikh Hasina highlighted relevant five points for the global community, particularly the developed countries

1. Necessity of **financial incentives and policy support** at the international level to encourage multilateral development banks and private entrepreneurs to invest in **modern agriculture**.
2. Taking concerted actions is absolutely required to **remove any trade barrier**, including the **lifting of restrictions on food and fertiliser exports**.
3. Fast-forwardness of the international community to establish **global and regional "food banks"** to deal with **emergency situations** and **also help developing countries transform the food production systems** in the situation given by **climate change**.
4. **Nano-technology, bio-informatics, and advanced agricultural technologies** developed keeping pace with the **4th industrial revolution** in agricultural education and research **should be made available to all**.
5. Development of a **massive social movement involving young people** to **prevent the waste** of about **one-third** of the food produced worldwide every year.

Highlights on activities since the UNFSS+2STM-2023

- To implement of the National Pathway Document, FPMU, the MoFood has started the process (including convening several meetings with all Rome Based Agencies including FAO, IFAD, WFP and GAIN) for formulation of the **Plan of Action and the Monitoring Framework**.
- As outcome of several meetings FPMU has drafted the outline of **the Plan of Action and Monitoring Framework**.
- To fill the data gaps Bangladesh started establishing **The Food Systems Dashboard**, (technically supported by GAIN and FAO) as a monitoring tool of the Plan of Action.

Experience regarding the usefulness of the dialogues

We will convene National Dialogues after finalization of the draft Plan of Action and the Monitoring Framework for the implementation of National Pathway Document

Food system governance structures

- In Bangladesh FPMU coordinated Food Systems Governance structures with Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC- including 8 Ministers) and National Committee (chaired by HE minister of food) and also Thematic Teams (including 18 Ministries) chaired by DG, FPMU.
- In this governance structures, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and other important Stakeholder Ministries and their Agencies have been involved.

Regional collaboration and challenges to transform food systems

- Regional collaboration could be enhanced through **knowledge and data sharing** among the member countries by establishing a platform under the guidance UNFSS HuB.
- Food Systems Coalitions need to be strengthened and actively work for the food systems transformation in regional level.
- Resource limitation, stakeholder coordination, technology gap, diverse food culture, lack of awareness and limited people's engagement are the challenges in the regional level.
- Climate vulnerability, covid shocks, conflict and war are also challenges of the food system.



Thank You