

UNITED NATIONS FOOD SYSTEMS COORDINATION HUB

FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

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

Date: 29 April 2024



SG's Call to Action for Accelerated Food Systems Transformation

Six key areas for concerted action by all actors and stakeholders:

- 1. Incorporating food systems transformation into all national policies**
- 2. Establishing multi-sector and multistakeholder food systems governance**
3. Investing in science, research, data, innovation, and technology
- 4. Deepening inclusive design and implementation.**
5. Promoting increased engagement of businesses and accountability
6. Ensuring access to finance



Country progress on national pathway operationalization and integration into national frameworks

127 countries have developed a pathway today

➤ **38** national pathways in Asia

60% have started to develop implementation/action plans for their national pathways

➤ **16** action plans developed in Asia

70% have integrated the FST vision of their national pathway into national strategies and/or sector plans

40% are linking finance to national pathways

➤ **7** investment plans developed in Asia



Country examples: update, operationalize, integrate

Bhutan: Pathway priorities incorporated in the 13th National Development Plan, work is ongoing to update the new agriculture strategy with input from the pathway.

The UNSCDF (2024-28) includes food systems transformation as one of its key result areas.

Timor-Leste: Pathway is aligned with the Strategic Development Plan 2030, and the Consolidated National Action Plan for Nutrition and Food Security 2030.

Work is underway to strengthen the food systems through a legal framework.



Country examples: update, operationalize, integrate

Japan: A food systems approach is anchored in the Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems and related Act, with focus on boosting productivity and sustainability in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries and food industries, through the promotion of innovative practices.

Pakistan: the national pathway is mainstreamed into national frameworks, like the National Food Security Policy, the multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy and the Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sustainable Food Systems.

Malaysia: National pathway priorities are integrated in the National Agrofood Policy, the National Nutrition Policy of Malaysia the National Plan of Action for Nutrition of Malaysia and the National Fourth Industrial Revolution Policy.



Country examples: update, operationalize, integrate

Indonesia: A mid-term financing strategy for food systems transformation in place with different financing scenarios for food systems. This is based on a financial needs assessment for food systems transformation.

Development of a pathways action plan with different funding scenarios.

Nepal: Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act positioned as legal frameworks for food systems. New National Development Plan (16th plan) will include priorities from the pathway.

Localization: Integration of pathway priorities into seven provincial plans and budgets and into 5 municipality plans on food systems.



Country progress on governance setup and dialogues

Status

- **70%** established multi-sector and multistakeholder food systems governance mechanisms
- **50%** continue using food system dialogues to deepen inclusive design and implementation on FST



Country examples: governance setup and dialogues

Nepal: The National Planning Commission has operationalized a Food Systems Steering Committee represented by the relevant government ministries/departments, local governments, development partners, private sectors, and civil society organizations.

Indonesia: Government is establishing a multi stakeholder partnership for food systems transformation with the support from WRI Food and Land Use Coalition. WAIBI and GAIN supporting National Policy Labs as multi stakeholder platforms.

Bangladesh: A high level inter-ministerial committee has been established, headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Food, and a multi-sectoral working group, headed by the National Convener.



Country examples: governance setup and dialogues

Uzbekistan: Mapping of national food systems stakeholders and development of new multi-stakeholder mechanism: the Uzbekistan food system Development Partners Coordination structure.

Bhutan: Inclusive stakeholder engagement for food systems transformation. Development partners have mapped gaps and needs, including what each stakeholder is contributing to.

A food systems dashboard will be administered to monitor progress and facilitate stakeholder dialogues and consultations. Digital platforms to collect real time farm information and facilitate marketing will be rolled out.



Country examples: governance setup and dialogues

Kiribati: Establishment of a Food and Nutrition Parliament Committee to explore opinion for improved and balances diets.

A Food Systems Project Office has been proposed as the national body to coordinate delivery of the national pathway.

Egypt: rotating leadership for a concerted vision. A National Committee for Food and Nutrition established as a coordinating entity for food systems transformation. It is made up of several ministries.

The coordination is rotated between the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Health, Environment, and the National Food Safety Authority (currently hosted by the Ministry of Health for the period 2023-2025).



National Pathways and Partners

Examples of pathways can be found at the Hub's website:

- <https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/en> under “Dialogues and Pathways”

Food system partners:

- Food Systems Assistance Gateway
(<https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/hub-solution/food-systems-assistance-gateway/en>)
- Food Systems Coalitions of Action
(<https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/hub-solution/coalitions-of-action/en>)



Questions to National Conveners

Operationalizing national pathways and other relevant food system planning instruments

- Could you outline, what further steps have been taken to upgrade or implement the national pathways since the UNFSS +2 last year in July, and to keep them dynamic as a driver for national food system transformation?
- Please emphasize entry points, specific innovative approaches or institutional changes or interesting examples at local level.

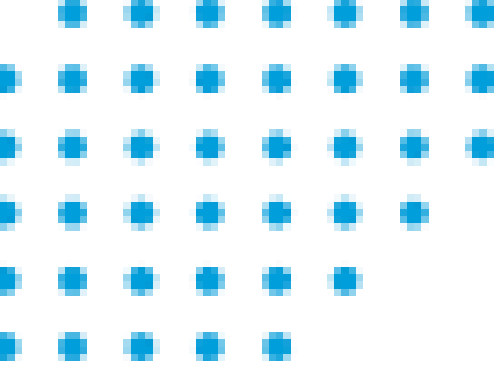


Questions to National Conveners

Effective and inclusive governance structures, food system dialogues

- Are you holding regularly national dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders? Could you share your experience regarding the usefulness of the dialogues and what the results are?
- How can food system governance structures effectively drive the national food system agenda? (e.g. national or also local governance structures, focused or with a wide set of actors, who is chairing?).
- In what ways can we enhance regional collaboration to transform food systems and bolster resilience? What are the main challenges and lessons learned within the regional approaches to food system transformation?





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