Food security: strategies for promoting good governance in trade

Poster Presentation
4th International Conference on Global Food Security 2020
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Governments around the world along with other functional organizations had to work to recognize major policy failures and enabled to create an ideal balance in food trade between the poor and rich countries which maximizes risk of being unregulated food trade and security. All aimed at improving food security and a policy change initiative.

**Policy reformation**

More open trade implies a change in the structure of production. Major policy renovation may have implications for food security through the link with incomes and expenditures among the poor economies. Some of the associated risks for developing countries of further trade liberalization can also be addressed by the policy change.

**Expansion of cropland, opening new markets**

Expanding the natural croplands results the potential to meet food shortfalls. Opening markets and making international trade relationships between rich and poor economies relates more food exports and bill exchange. Linking of domestic and world markets that would occur under a free trade regime with no government stocks would reduce the variability of the world food price in trade.

**Policy deliberation through social media**

National and international organizations may deliberate their regulatory framework to promote food security by opening third party platforms like social media where mass people take part in deliberation process by an open discussion regarding open trade.

**Collaboration among governments and NGO’s**

Collaboration between government and non-government agencies may ensure accountability in healthy food production which strengthen transparent rules-based food distribution for all, and at a time it will relate private sector in the mainstream production market which will remove major conflicts of interest in food policy regulation, and it can engage civil society in creating claim for healthy food environment also.

Achieving food security means ensuring that sufficient food is available, that supplies are relatively stable and that everyone can obtain food. The policy renovation and opening new markets can ensure the security in trade. For many developing countries, food security and equity are two sides of the same coin.

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