

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 26 February 2021 17:52 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Transforming the Food Systems for A Better Future - 2
CONVENED BY	Ms. Aylin ÇAĞLAYAN ÖZCAN
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21143/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Turkey

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE



PARTICIPATION BY GENDER



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP



2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

The event as a part of the National Dialogue process, serves to the achievement of the principles of engagement: Act with Urgency, Commit to the Summit, Be Respectful, Recognize Complexity, Embrace Multi Stakeholder Inclusivity, Complement the Work of Others, and Build Trust. Republic of Turkey, with the participatory approach, contributes to the Summit dialogues at local, national and global scales, which are held to contribute to the achievement of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. So, the problematic-intervention areas, solution suggestions and action recommendations were identified separately with the different key stakeholders' perspective which are composed of academia, public, some NGOs and others among the most important actors of the food systems through an online survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Please note that for the number of participants from each specific sector selected most appropriate option, since some participants are represented in one more than sector. Also small, medium and large farmers was represented by cooperatives as NGOs with the highest number of members within the scope of survey. Please see below for details of specific aspects of the Principles.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

At the first stage, a fully-fledged dialogue roadmap for Turkey were prepared, and stakeholder analysis was made, with an aim to support transformation of the food systems through a more sustainable approach with the inclusion of respective stakeholders (with a gender sensitive and participatory approach) at regional, national and local levels, by taking into the account of the schedule determined by UN. Accordingly, on the one hand, the problematic-intervention areas, solution suggestions and action recommendations were received through online survey. Also another survey was conducted with Business Council for Sustainable Development Turkey and all outputs were analyzed. On the other hand, Turkey prepared Sustainable Food System Country Report-Turkey in English for COMCEC 34th Ministerial Meeting in 2019. In an effort to support national dialogues, the Turkish content of the Report has been updated with inputs from the ministerial departments and other related ministries and CSOs. Furthermore, nearly 80 focal points, which were regularly informed and consulted on the dialogues when necessary, were determined from the public sector and NGOs. Moreover, some activities are planned with the aim of (i) Raising public awareness on sustainable food systems (ii) Ensuring better inclusivity of stakeholders of food sector value chain actors (i.e. primary producers, processors, marketers, food service companies, retailers) and especially those left behind and/or having the risk of being left behind (i.e. women, youngsters, small farmer holders, migrant workers etc.) (iii) Complementing/validating the results of the existing stakeholder analysis and improve the quality and content of the existing baseline report for public consultations on national sustainable and resilient food systems. Over 1300 stakeholders, the members of the 3rd Agriculture and Forestry Council was informed about the Summit via e-mail and requested them to fill out online survey other than those of public sector. Therefore, national dialogue process reflects specific aspects of the Principles.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

Raising of awareness on sustainable food system is very important to get more valuable information and opinion from the stakeholders, due to the complexity of the sustainable food systems. Stakeholders whom receive information on this issue should have at least basic information about what sustainable food system concept means and why there is a need for transforming and improving food systems and which benefits would be provided with transformation of food systems. Also, it would be beneficial to make stakeholder analysis and involve all relevant actors as a part of sustainable food systems in the dialogue process at different levels (informing, consulting, implementing etc.) to identify realistic problematic areas, most relevant solutions and implementable actions with the necessary ownership. Also reaching new innovative solutions to improve and transform sustainable food systems and synthesizing with current studies and efforts are another aspect that it should be considered on it.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

Implemented method to take stakeholders' opinion about the problematic areas, solution and action recommendations conforms to the Summit Dialogue Method indicated in the Convenors Reference Manual, except that the method used is online survey when obtained outcomes are considered. Online survey provided some advantage for taking all opinions and recommendations from all stakeholders who responded the questions by allowing them to express their opinions freely and fully without feeling themselves under pressure and any timing limitation. Also thanks to simple open ended questions, enhanced information under five action tracks could be taken from the stakeholders in a swift way. Divergence and convergence areas could be detected without causing any conflict interest issues. All voices who replied survey questions were fully heard.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Major focus of the dialogue was receiving the opinions and ideas of the different key actors involved in food system on the most problematic areas, solution and concrete action recommendations under five action tracks to transform and improve food systems towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 with their perspectives. Accordingly, main intervention, intervention and action areas at the different level of locations (district, province, region and Turkey) has been determined on the base of the results of online survey under five action tracks. The following simple open-ended questions were questioned in the survey form to the stakeholders. These basically are,

- For which action track are you filling out this form?
- Under action track you have chosen please indicate your problem as a brief text
- Under action track you have chosen, please define the problem.
- Please explain solution recommendations for the problem you have defined.
- According to solutions you have explained, please suggest max 3 concrete actions

Stakeholders were requested to fill out this form for maximum three problems, three solutions and actions. This survey was sent to public and private sector institutions via official letter and over 1300 representatives (composed of members of 3rd Agriculture and Forestry Council of Turkey), the key actors involved in food systems via e-mail.

As a result of online survey conducted between Feb 26 and April 8, 2021 by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the total number of 258 responses were received from the stakeholders from public and private sector, science and academy, non-governmental organizations etc. for the problems, solutions and action recommendations for different locations and 520 problems and over 1000 solutions and concrete action recommendations were received for five action tracks. National Dialogue Convenor gave official instruction (via official letter) to 81 Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to fill out one consolidated form by receiving opinions from all local actors including Development Agencies, farmers, businesses in agri-food sector, disadvantaged groups, academia, development agencies, agricultural unions and cooperatives, agricultural chambers so on.

Furthermore, Turkey preserve its commitment to perform actions and main actions as a result of 3rd Agriculture and Forestry Council in line with the Summit. In this context, 3rd Agriculture and Forestry Council was established for a 'Common Sense' on the future of agriculture and forestry and determine a road map on agriculture and forestry including food security and nutrition in 2019.

21 working group was established, which cover all elements of sustainable food system and more than 30K ideas was gathered from all local and central actors such as stakeholders including academia, public and private sectors, citizens, farmers, SMEs etc. As a result of the Council, Final Declaration (60 main points) with the concrete commitments has been announced to the public by President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN and in 2020, 46 main actions and 324 sub-actions was determined to perform by 2024. The Council will be renewed in 2024 and new actions and sub-action will be renewed with broad key actors in the food system. Departments of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are responsible for fully implementing these actions and sub actions and the results of actions and sub-actions has been monitored regularly by Director General, Deputy Minister and Minister since 2020. Data is being entered into an ICT system at one each three months of period. All working groups reports, goals, strategies and action and other documents (in Turkish other than some English information) can be accessed via the official website of the Council, <http://www.tarimormansurasi.gov.tr/>

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

On the one hand, Turkey preserve its commitment to perform actions and main actions as a result of 3rd Agriculture and Forestry Council in line with the Summit. 46 main actions and 324 sub-actions (determined in starting period in 2020) will be carried out by 2024. 46 main actions planned to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry takes place in the presentation attached to this official feedback report.

On the other hand, as a result of the analysis of survey results, 520 problems were determined and among these problems, the highest number of problems were identified under Action Track 3 (35.3 % of count of the grand total). It was followed by action track 1 (28.08%), action track 2 (17.69%), action track 4 (15.77%) and action track 5 (2.69%), respectively according to distribution of ATs on the basis of problems.

The main intervention areas were determined under five action tracks on the basis of the problems identified by the stakeholders.

The most important main intervention areas according to action tracks are

- Better Protection and Sustainable Use of Environment and Natural Resources (under Action Track 3)
- Encouraging Transition to Sustainable Consumption and Prevention of Food Loss and Waste (under Action Track 2)
- Sustainable Food Security (under Action Track 1)
- Better Public Health and Food Safety (under Action Track 1)
- More Inclusive Sustainable Food Systems and Poverty Alleviation (under Action Track 4)
- Increasing the Resilience of Sustainable Food Systems Against Food Crises (Under Action Track 5)

However, 'Increasing the Resilience of Sustainable Food Systems Against Food Crises' under action track 5 was remarkably recognized as one of the main intervention areas also requiring international intervention and cooperation especially for overcoming hunger and malnutrition problems of the other countries out of Turkey by the national stakeholders.

Furthermore, problems were determined on the basis of at different location levels. Accordingly, 64.4% of the total problems were determined at the provincial level and 32.2% of the total problems were identified throughout Turkey. The rest of the problems were identified for district and regional level. Regional level covers many provinces of Turkey. 81 provinces of Turkey were represented thanks to Survey.

Moreover intervention areas under main intervention areas were determined as a result of the analysis of the survey results. As per three most defined intervention areas (Intervention areas are also given in order), these are

AT3 - Protection and Sustainable Use of Environment and Natural Resources (33.46%)

- Climate Change
- Scarcity and Efficient Use of Water Resources
- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

AT2 - Transition to Sustainable Consumption and Prevention of Food Loss and Waste (15.58%)

- Food Loss and Waste
- Food Waste (Separately)
- Food Loss (Separately)

AT1-Food Security (14.23%)

- Ensuring Food Security and Access to Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food
- Healthy, Balanced and Adequate Nutrition
- Waste Management, Disposal and Reuse and Recycling Related to Nutrition and Nutritional Ingredients

AT1-Public Health and Food Safety (11.92%)

Production of Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food
Inspections and Controls Regarding Ensuring Public Health and Food Safety
Food Safety Problems-Other

AT4-Inclusive Sustainable Food Systems and Poverty Alleviation (11.54%)

- Rural to Urban Migration
- Improving Fair Livelihoods
- Improvement of Income Distribution for the Poor

AT 5 (2,69%) - Increasing the Resilience of Sustainable Food Systems Against Food Crises

- Measures Against Food Crises due to Conflict, Natural Disaster, Climate - Change, Outbreaks and Pandemics
- Ensuring Food Security and Access to Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food - Associated with Food Crises
- Sustainability Problem in Agricultural Production due to Climate Change

In order to achieve of improvement of and transforming food systems under five Action Tracks, there must be a change in food supply and food value chain. In this respect, it is necessary to change the behavior of the farmers, producers and other key actors operating in food systems. In particular farmers and producers' behavior change can be achieved through reshaping agricultural support mechanisms and farmer and producer training on relevant key elements of the sustainable food systems not only national level but also international level.

Detailed report was prepared with the national dialogues survey results including detailed action recommended by the stakeholders along with the updated Sustainable Food System Country Report in Turkish and shared these reports with the relevant staff of FAO-SEC Office. Details takes place in the survey report (in Turkish) that will be translated into English in upcoming period.

Some issues and actions recommended by stakeholders are cross-cutting issue and sometimes same actions were proposed under different topics to solve the problems defined.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
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- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/10

AT5- Increasing the Resilience of Sustainable Food Systems Against Food Crises (recommended by the stakeholders) on the national and international scales. Some actions recommended by the stakeholders are following,

- Taking more active role in the relevant studies of the international organizations
- Establishment of global and national food systems, building up the capacity of national and global planning and stocking capacity
- Development of standards and strengthening cooperation between the countries
- Improvement of insurance system supported by State Agencies and of necessary infrastructure (building up meteorological aspects, early warning systems and registration in agriculture)
- Improvement of supply management system on agricultural inputs, especially of seed management system
- Increasing resilience of small holders against food crises
- Determination of the risks for seed supply taking into account of impact of COVID – 19 on food security and agriculture sector, development and registration of local seed varieties and conserving gene resources
- Defining new procedures at the public and enterprise level to ensure food security against food crises, affected by some challenges such as conflicts, outbreaks and disasters, climate change, and improvement of the procedures traceability.
- Encouraging use of R&D, innovation and technology etc.

AT4- More Inclusive Sustainable Food Systems and Poverty Alleviation (Part 1)

Some actions recommended for Rural to Urban Migration are below,

- Improvement of living conditions in the rural areas (health, increasing access to education, transportation, internet, social space infrastructure etc.)
- Raising awareness about the importance of sustainable production starting from school age
- Increasing and improving the income level from production
- Increasing supports that can attract young population to rural areas, continuation of existing ones, defining on-site employment measures
- Reducing production costs through cooperative organizations
- Continuing the land consolidation activities
- Continuing implementation support mechanism for the development of agricultural mechanization, on-site processing, packaging and marketing of products, tool, machine etc.
- Prevention of land fragmentation
- Continuing implementation support mechanisms for family farms/smallholders □
- Continuing implementation of special support mechanisms for young farmers, land support, training young farmers on smart agriculture
- Conservation of traditional production methods for local products
- Providing a strong structure and superior organization to the cooperatives, encouraging especially the young people to become a member of cooperatives.
- Implementation of some practices such as contractual agriculture providing purchasing guarantee for products produced in rural areas.

Some actions recommended for 'Improvement of Income Distribution for the Poor' are below,

- Sustainable development and improvement of income sources for poor people
- Creating decent job opportunities to eradicate poverty and implementation measures on increasing the income level for rural areas.
- Expanding co-operatives
- Diversifying and increasing job opportunities, especially in rural areas, sustainable development and improvement of income sources for poor people, developing policies with national and international cooperation for income generation conditions that guarantee minimum living conditions, especially for small family businesses.
- Strengthening social policies for healthy and balanced nutrition for the unemployed and the poor, with an approach that takes into account disadvantaged groups such as women, children and pregnant women.
- Development of land support especially for young farmers and smallholders/family farms
- Taking some measures for preventing stockpiling due to food speculations on the crisis times
- Taking measures for better balanced and fair income distribution by establishing optimum agricultural business planning and production patterns at local, national and international scales.
- Development of e-commerce applications in order to market local products

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/10

AT2 Transition to Sustainable Consumption and Prevention of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) (Part 1)

Turkey has brought the agenda of food security, FLW issues for the last decade. In Turkey, public sector, especially Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry currently plays a pioneering role in reducing, preventing and managing FLW at the national and international level, even though some private companies, Civil Society Organizations take over active role in reducing food loss and waste including food banking activities at the local and regional level in Turkey. In this context, 'Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste', as a concrete output of Turkey's G20 Presidency, was established in the FAO Headquarters by FAO and IFPRI in 2015 with great efforts of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Furthermore, Republic of Turkey launched the Campaign for preventing Bread Waste at the national level in order to raise awareness on prevention of bread waste and prevent bread waste at the consumption stage as well as promoting healthy bread consumption in 2013. Thanks to the Campaign conducted by Turkish Grain Board of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 384 million loaves of bread were saved in 2013, corresponded to the total amount of USD 1,3 billion nearly (including USD 136 million for bread saved from being thrown away and USD 1,1 billion decrease in bread consumption). In 2014, the UN FAO considered the Campaign for Preventing Bread Waste as the most comprehensive practice carried out through a public institution and declared it as an example of good practice around the world for reducing food loss and waste. Sub Commission of Investigation Researching and Dissemination of Food Banking Practice established within the Petition Commission of Grand National Assembly of Republic of Turkey prepared and publicized a report on this issue and identified some duties and brilliant recommendations for the relevant public bodies in 2018.

However, the first and most comprehensive initiative which covers all sectors and all food products and also handle food banking practices for reducing food loss and waste by the Republic of Turkey is the Save Your Food Campaign. In May 2020, Turkey launched Save Your Food Campaign in cooperation with FAO. The aims of the campaign are:

- to combat against food losses and waste both at national and international level
 - to raise public awareness on food losses and waste
 - to create a role-model by extending good practices on food losses and waste implemented in the world, in Turkey and also other countries.
- to Support national Zero Waste Project

To this end, the Ministry and FAO have organized a series of events with the involvement and assistance of relevant stakeholders to contribute to the planning and implementation of activities to be realized within the scope of the campaign. Turkey, in cooperation with all countries and relevant stakeholders, aims to intensify efforts at regional, national and international levels, to reduce and prevent food loss and waste. Within the campaign, 'Turkey's National Strategy Document On Prevention, Reduction and Monitoring of Food Loss and Waste and Its Action Plan' was prepared. The most important objective of the National Strategy Document is to ensure that action is taken to prevent food loss and waste through the adoption of concrete solutions drawing on the advice of concerned stakeholders and local perspectives. The following points are summarized in the National Strategy Document and Action Plan.

- Raise awareness of the causes of food loss and waste, and promote solutions and training on prevention and reduction
 - All actors of the food supply chain, including households, to measure, monitor and evaluate food loss and waste
 - Build capacity among different actors in the food chain to prevent, reduce and manage food loss and waste, and change consumer behavior.
 - Increase efficiency along the entire food supply chain to avoid discarding safe and nutritious products.
- to be continued....

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/10

AT2 Transition to Sustainable Consumption and Prevention of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) (Part 2)

- Optimize the size, design and materials of packaging in order to enable actors across the food chain to market and consume the entire edible part of any product.
- Prevent product loss by applying cold chain practices along food supply chains.
- Reduce food waste in food services such as restaurants, caterers and cafeterias.
- Reduce food waste at retail level by improving inventory management and tracking the shelf life of products.
- Prevent and reduce food waste at household level by improving food literacy for all age groups.
- Improve, enhance and monitor safe and nutritious food recovery and redistribution systems for direct human consumption
- Converting former foodstuffs into animal feed, without competing with safe and nutritious food recovery and redistribution for direct human consumption
- Collect organic waste for composting facilities, without competing with safe and nutritious food recovery and redistribution for direct human consumption
- Energy recovery from organic food waste, without competing with safe and nutritious food recovery and redistribution for direct human consumption

You can access detailed information about Campaign on the link of <https://www.gidanikoru.com/> ; available in English

Some recommendations made by stakeholders to validate what was defined in the Action Plan are:

- Measuring and monitoring food loss and waste at regular intervals by determining appropriate methodologies
- Expanding licensed warehousing practices, increasing the number of silos and cold storage warehouses in the local areas within the scope of needs and capacity analysis
- Continuing the awareness-raising activities of consumers in order to prevent food waste
- Reducing the weight of the products produced and/or diversifying the weights, producing the bread in small sizes in order to prevent the waste of bread, raising the awareness of the consumers, re-evaluating the stale bread as human food
- Increasing the number of food banks and bringing excess food to those in need through the food bank
- Extending waste collection and evaluation and processing facilities through municipalities
- Carrying out studies in an integrated manner with the activities for the national zero waste project implemented by Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning etc.

AT-4 More Inclusive Sustainable Food Systems and Poverty Alleviation - Improving Fair Livelihoods (Part 2)

- Promotion and improvement marketing of local products
- More inclusion of local products in the scope of geographical indication
- Improving the marketing infrastructure of agricultural products, developing e-commerce applications and dissemination of contractual agriculture applications in the marketing of products
- Carrying out activities to encourage the establishment and development of cooperatives in rural areas with high cooperatives potential; so that cooperatives can carry out their commercial activities more effectively, providing trainings in some fields such as entrepreneurship, marketing, branding, social media use and e-commerce, organizing informative and promotional meetings on cooperatives
- Encouraging implementation of production and employment projects in order to increase the entrepreneurial capabilities of women's cooperatives and to enable them to take place in the economy as a good key actors
- Supporting farmers engaged in production and sales through cooperatives. Providing support for the establishment of cooperatives
- More inclusive approach for disadvantaged people (poor farmers, women, youth etc) to take part in agricultural and food production, also taking into account their socio-economic status
- Identification and dissemination of alternative products
- Diversification of economic activities and increasing employment opportunities in rural areas
- Optimum utilization of natural resources
- Improvement of price monitoring mechanisms
- Adoption and implementation of bio-economy and circular economy approaches.
- Support for income diversifying activities in the rural area
- Improving supply chain for locally produced products etc.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
✓	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
✓	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/10

AT-3 Better Protection and Sustainable Use of Environment and Natural Resources (under Action Track 3) (Part 1)-Climate Change

In recent years, rapid urbanization and industrial pressure triggered by migration from rural to urban areas, excessive use of natural resources due to rapid population growth and expansion of agricultural areas and tourism activities, global warming and many factors causes to climate change problems. Furthermore, emissions in industrial areas cause air pollution and various environmental problems.

Climate change problem is closely related to the scarcity of water resources and efficient use of water drought problems. Water use in irrigation reaches to 74% in Turkey. Agricultural production and natural resources due to climate change are affected negatively in terms of reduction of production amount, yield and quality of agricultural production, reduction of fishery products, decrease in biodiversity, erosion, land and ecosystem degradation etc. Some action recommendations are below;

- Conducting research and modeling studies on the short, medium and long term effects of climate change on food supply, on the basis of the factors that trigger climate change. Accordingly current action plans should be reconsidered
- Strengthening national and global cooperation and taking more role of CSOs in combating against climate change
- In addition to existing agricultural products (product patterns) suitable for climate conditions, determining different alternative agricultural products, optimum product patterns and farm systems, developing alternative food production models suitable together with marketing, storage infrastructure and extension studies, by taking into consideration of changing climatic conditions.
- Development of biodegradable and degradable products (R&D) in nature (such as food packaging materials and other ones)
- Efficient use of water resources and sustainable use of natural resources
- Reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, balanced use of consumer goods that trigger climate change
- Balanced use of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, water in agricultural production
- Increasing the sustainability index of organic agriculture, good agricultural practices and geographically indicated products and disseminating these practices
- With respect to R&D-based topics for Combating Climate Change and Drought, resistant variety development, conservation of biodiversity, dissemination of smart farming practices and use of satellite technologies, developing plants with high water use efficiency, breeding of animal breeds with high adaptation to climate change, improving soil health, dissemination of protective tillage etc.
- Considering Technology-Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Aquaculture Products and Tourism optimization model
- Dissemination of use of direct sowing machines
- Continuing reclamation of pastures
- Continuing development of basin-based inventory studies, development of local seed and seedling
- Dissemination of integrated pest management
- Preventing deforestation and protection of the statute of forest lands etc.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
✓	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/10

Better Protection and Sustainable Use of Environment and Natural Resources (under Action Track 3) (Part 2)-- Scarcity and Efficient Use of Water Resources

Turkey has been experiencing water shortage recently and drought is one of the important risk for sustainable agriculture. Surface irrigation method is mostly used and water is one of the most restrictive factors in agricultural production. The most important main causes of water scarcity in our region, as well as in the whole world, are the physical insufficiency of the amount of water for irrigation of all agricultural lands, the fact that water resources are far from all agricultural lands, and there are losses due to evaporation, etc. during transportation. Drainage, protection of soil and water resources in irrigated areas is of great importance. In the food industry, water is constantly used as an auxiliary in food processing, in food processing methods and basic processes (wetting, washing, rinsing, boiling, heating, pasteurization, freezing, cooling, steam production) and in cleaning and sanitation, causing sometimes water loss. Improper practices in agricultural production and aquaculture reduce and pollute water resources. Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used in agricultural production cause pollution of water sources, posing a danger to human health, especially in drinking water sources. Some action recommendations are below;

- Continuing rehabilitation works of existing irrigation systems and continuing support for modern irrigation infrastructure investments
- Taking measures on preventing water loss and waste, raising awareness on optimum water use in target groups and finally at the community level
- Dissemination of underground irrigation practices
- Making Irrigation planning on the basin basis, dissemination of use of smart irrigation techniques, taking into account the product need, land and environmental conditions, meteorological data, □
- Continue afforestation
- Accelerating the works of converting open irrigation channels to closed system, thus minimizing the water loss that extends up to 75% in arid areas.
- Encouraging use of renewable energy sources in agricultural production
- Determining optimum plant patterns according to water resources and water constraints
- Continuing to develop the monitoring and evaluation system of water pollution from agricultural production
- Dissemination of modern management systems based on irrigation schedule
- Development and dissemination of new systems for economical use of water resources, supporting R&D studies
- Dissemination of biological and cultural control methods against plant diseases and pests
- Dissemination of water storage projects
- Keeping the water inflows and outflows to the lake in balance by controlling the water levels and amounts of the lakes etc.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
✓	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/10

Better Protection and Sustainable Use of Environment and Natural Resources (under Action Track 3) (Part 2)-- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Erosion, salinization, acidification, chemical pollution, and soil degradation caused by land degradation, population growth, urban expansion and intensive cultivation cause the continuation of soil degradation. Misuse of soil and water resources causes deterioration of physical, chemical and biological structures of soils. Thus, sustainable soil fertility and production decreases together with some social problems.

At the same time, it causes environmental problems that negatively affect natural resources, as well as product loss and input increase caused by factors such as excessive irrigation, unconscious chemical fertilizer and drug use. An ecosystem-based holistic management style that takes into account the unique structure of the soil should be supported. Capacity building studies on soil-friendly practices should be implemented. Soil degradation should be prevented and rehabilitation works should be carried out for degraded soils. Soil wealth, land resource potential of our country should be determined and land classification should be made in accordance with the country's plant production potential and geographical conditions. It is necessary to prevent the exploitation of natural stocks for raw materials used in aquaculture. Some action recommendations are below;

- Encouraging agricultural production suitable for the climate and soil structure and properties of the agricultural lands
- Encouraging the cultivation of low-water-use crops when available appropriate conditions to prevent increase in salinity in soils .
- Protection of natural forest assets by applying afforestation works in a planned manner in order to increase forests.
- Continuing make studies on determination the capacity of natural resources and studies on planning for the sustainable and need-based use of resources
- Carrying out monitoring studies on the effects of climate change on water resources in terms of aquaculture in cooperation with the relevant institutions, conducting risk assessment and impact analysis studies, developing models for alternative species
- Conversion of waste into energy in large enterprises and factories
- Considering establishment and support of production stations for fauna.
- Continuing R&D studies on and encouraging reduction of erosion, enrichment of soil organic matter content, prevention and mitigation of soil compaction, improvement of soil water management, prevention and reduction of soil salinization, prevention and reduction of soil pollution,
- Preparation of land use plans that determine and systematically evaluate the soil and water potential of the lands in order to create different land use decisions in accordance with the principle of sustainability, and continue soil survey and mapping studies.
- Ensuring effective coordination between organizations responsible for soil and water resources,
- Continuing land use planning and production planning by making use of necessary data, preventing misuse, reducing excessive water use and preventing misuse lands and land degradation, mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and ensuring adaptation, technology development and harmonization.
- Continuing to carry out planned urbanization practices
- Recycling of wastewater
- Treatment of waste water from endocrine disrupting chemicals, protection of agricultural lands etc.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
✓	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/10

Sustainable Food Security (Under Action Track 1) (Part 1) - Ensuring Food Security and Access to Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food

Fluctuations in food prices; increasing population and demand for food; changing consumption habits; conflicts and economic fluctuations around the world; increases in agricultural input prices; climate change and its effects on agricultural production; limited natural resources; agricultural production and efficiency of natural resources affected by land degradation; water scarcity; rapid urbanization and abandonment of rural areas; the necessity of improving logistics infrastructure; and the recent effects of COVID-19 on food supply affect agricultural production and food security on a national and global scale. In this direction, food systems should be addressed in a sustainable way with a holistic and coordinated approach in order to solve today's problems and achieve the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable food systems could serve as a useful tool to ensure food security and nutrition for all while securing the economic, social and environmental well-being of future generations.

Some recommendations made by stakeholders

- Improving the food supply and value chain, ensuring a sustainable food supply and delivering it to the consumer at reasonable prices.
- Preventing and trade off the increase in food prices and ensuring the continuity of access to healthy and nutritious food
- Transition to the practice of introducing alternative fundamental foodstuffs for a healthy and balanced diet, instead of a uniform diet.
- Reconsidering support models for the food producers
- Reconsidering social supports for vulnerable groups to access healthy nutritious and safe food, developing food banking practices, identifying individuals with an more strong approach that takes children and women into account for emergency food aid.
- Promoting sustainable agriculture and agricultural production
- Ensuring food safety and preventing food loss and waste
- Consideration of water constraint in production stages
- Developing infrastructure and improving living conditions in rural areas for sustainable production
- Supporting contractual production
- Increasing food literacy and awareness about healthy food
- Identification of strategic products and basic foodstuffs that are weighted in consumption, long-term production planning and stock management planning for these ones, and reconsidering regulating the market
- Increasing the availability of records from production to consumption in order to ensure traceability
- Development of e-commerce applications
- Continuing school feeding practices and school food School Food Programme (aims at reducing salt, carbohydrate, sugar oil consumptions for children in schools)
- Strengthening coordination and cooperation between relevant institutions
- Improvement of international aid mechanisms for people in need of urgent assistance
- Dissemination of early warning systems
- Development of e-commerce applications
- Expanding urban agriculture practices
- Continuing to support young farmer projects
- Continuing to provide both economic and technical support to member countries by FAO, OIE and DGSANTE within the scope of combating zoonotic diseases.
- Development of logistics infrastructure
- Expanding the use of renewable energy sources to reduce input costs etc.

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
| | Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns |
| | Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production |
| | Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods |
| | Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress |

KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| ✓ | Finance | ✓ | Policy |
| ✓ | Innovation | | Data & Evidence |
| ✓ | Human rights | ✓ | Governance |
| ✓ | Women & Youth Empowerment | | Trade-offs |
| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/10

Sustainable Food Security (Under Action Track 1) (Part 2) - Healthy, Balanced and Adequate Nutrition

It is very important that especially vulnerable groups have access to nutritious-balanced food. Many studies investigating the relationship between nutrition and health have revealed that the risk of some chronic diseases increases as a result of inadequate and unbalanced nutrition. The main health problems related to malnutrition detected in studies conducted in Turkey are protein-energy malnutrition in children, anemia, rachitism, weakness and obesity seen in school-age children and youth, iodine deficiency diseases and vitamin deficiencies. Preventing diseases with consumed foods is much easier and cheaper than curing them. The traditional food in Turkey is bread and cereal products. Therefore, enrichment of wheat in terms of nutritional quality is of great importance. Agricultural policies should also include health when formulating. Organic food should be offered to the final consumer at affordable prices. In addition, increase in food literacy of people is very important. Some actions recommended by the stakeholders are below,

- Expanding the production of legumes as an alternative protein source and taking more part in consumption at reasonable prices.
- Promoting the production of bread products enriched with iron and vitamins according to health criteria
- Enhancing vulnerable groups access to healthy and balanced food at reasonable prices and improvement and dissemination of food banking practices
- Encouraging vertical farming practices against climate change, where more crops are obtained by using 95% less water.
- Increasing controls in foods in terms of nutritional components and industrial food additives
- R&D studies on biofortification to increase the bioavailability of foods and on reducing producer input costs in order to increase access to healthy and balanced food and taking some measures on reducing input costs, therefore reducing food prices.
- Dissemination of local food culture and cuisine etc.

ACTION TRACKS

✓	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation		Data & Evidence
✓	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 9/10

Sustainable Food Security (Under Action Track 1) (Part 3) - Waste Management, Disposal and Reuse and Recycling Related to Nutrition and Nutritional Ingredients

The wastes of food industry may sometimes contain rich nutritional elements. Evaluating and reusing the wastes generated from the production processes of food businesses, including the fruit and vegetable processing industry, will enable the addition of minerals essential for human nutrition to the diet and the production of additives with high antioxidant content, so that new foods that can help improve human nutrition can be produced. Some actions recommended by the stakeholders are below,

- Raising awareness and trainings on food hygiene in target groups
- R&D studies on reusing food industry wastes
- Development of safe waste collection systems
- Increasing the consumption of traditional foods by changing consumer eating habits and maintaining a healthy food culture.
- Obtaining reusable and recyclable products by processing wastes in accordance with food production standards.
- Reintroducing the products obtained from wastes to food production through R&D and innovation studies etc.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 10/10

- Better Public Health and Food Safety (under Action Track 1) (Part 1)- 'Production of Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food' and 'Inspections and Controls Regarding Ensuring Public Health and Food Safety'

Some actions recommended for Production of Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food by the stakeholders are below,

- Strengthening agricultural statistics and inventory studies, developing modeling, data mining and IT infrastructures for big data analysis and analysis, increasing human resources capacity, increasing the integration of databases
- Reducing production costs
- developing R&D infrastructure in the production of reliable, healthy and nutritious food, and carrying out infrastructure and capacity building studies to reduce risks.
- Dissemination of circular economy approach
- Increasing the frequency of inspection and control activities(including pesticide residue monitoring), strengthening measures to reduce fraud and adulteration in food products
- Training of all key actors involved in the food supply chain - Dissemination of food safety and quality management systems (HACCP, ISO 9000 and ISO 22000, BRC, Global GAP, GMP, GLP etc.)
- Development of traceability infrastructure
- Identification and dissemination of alternative products with high nutritional value
- Adoption and dissemination of the One Health approach in ensuring food safety
- Improving sustainability/sustainable agricultural production in production
- Encouraging new modeling and digitalization in the Production of Reliable, Healthy and Nutritious Food
- Carrying out R&D studies for products that do not contain additives and preservatives and promoting the production of these products.
- Encouraging the production of nutrient-rich food for vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant women and providing it to the market at reasonable prices etc.

Some actions recommended for Inspections and Controls Regarding Ensuring Public Health and Food Safety are below,

- Increasing the number and qualifications of food inspectors and laboratories, strengthening its infrastructure, increasing financing opportunities and the analysis scope/diversity of the labs. within the bounds of possibility
- Providing more the training of laboratory personnel on analysis, devices, tools and equipment and increasing their effectiveness
- Conducting R&D studies to ensure that natural ones are used instead of use of food chemicals and dyes that will extend the shelf life of foods.
- Encouraging and dissemination of use of integrated pest management methods
- Increasing cooperation with stakeholder institutions in controls and inspections
- Strengthening international cooperation on inspection, controls and analysis
- Encouraging issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate to accompany plants, herbal products and other substances via electronic/verifiable systems (Plant passport in compliance with the relevant EU legislation)
- Reviewing food safety control systems and increasing the frequency of inspections, making interdisciplinary holistic control
- Carrying out studies to increase the number of accredited laboratories etc.

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
| | Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns |
| | Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production |
| | Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods |
| | Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress |

KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| ✓ | Finance | ✓ | Policy |
| ✓ | Innovation | ✓ | Data & Evidence |
| | Human rights | ✓ | Governance |
| | Women & Youth Empowerment | ✓ | Trade-offs |
| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

N/A

ACTION TRACKS

Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns

Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production

Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

Finance

Innovation

Human rights

Women & Youth Empowerment

Policy

Data & Evidence

Governance

Trade-offs

Environment and Climate

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Short Presentation on Survey Results and 3rd Agriculture and Forestry Council**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2021-UNFSS-TURKEY-1.pdf>

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Save Your Food Campaign**
<https://gidanikoru.com/>
- **3rd Agriculture Forestry Council**
<http://www.tarimormansurasi.gov.tr/>
- **Turkey's National Strategy Document on Prevention, Reduction and Monitoring of Food Loss and Waste and Its Action Plan**
<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CB1074EN>