**Official Feedback Form Structure**

1. **Participants**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health and Population

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Social Solidarity

Ministry of Supply and internal Trade

Ministry of Local Development

Egyptian Safety Food Authority

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs played a major role in coordinating the efforts and synchronizing the global vision to match the national priorities. The report benefited from the knowledge UN Agencies operating in Egypt provided throughout the participatory process for developing the report. The following UN Agencies contributed to the report FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO.

1. **Principles of Engagement**
2. How did you organize the Dialogue so that the Principles were incorporated, reinforced and enhanced?

The Dialogue was organized in a way to reflect different efforts that can be done and taken seriously to improve the nutrition in Egypt. This report addresses the complex issue of food systems. It provides an overview of solutions Egypt can adopt to face the challenges associated with food systems. It consolidates five action tracks: a) Insure access to safe and nutritious food for all, b) Shifting to healthy & sustainable consumption patterns, c) Boost nature-positive food production, d) Advance equitable livelihoods, and e) Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses.

The report consolidates solutions and policy recommendations provided by the following line ministries: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Supply and internal Trade and Egyptian Safety Food Authority.

Each Track was designed in a way to concentrate on its main effective track and come up with an applicable solution to implement it in real life. The first Action Track which covered the following solutions for a better nutrition in Egypt: Solutions for Reducing Hunger, Solutions for Increasing Access to Nutritious Foods, and Solutions for Making Food Safer. Those solutions were the umberalla were under each there are sub divided solutions tackiling each in more detailed, precise, and effective solutions for safe and nutrition for all. The second Action Track is as well divided into certain solutions were from the government’s point of view those solutions if implemented will result into healthy and sustainable life. The following solutions are as follows: Solutions for Healthy Environment, Solutions for Policies and Sustainable Diets, and Solutions for Strenthening Nutrition. Those were the main solutions which is described in detail on how each solution will be effective and end in a good result for better environment. The third Action Track was divided into the following solutions: Solutions for Sustainable Agriculture, Solutions for Food System Agricultural practices, and Solutions for Global Food Trade to maitain a nature positive food production. However, the fourth Action Track tackled the following solutions to result into advanced equitable livelihoods: Solutions for Social Protection, Solutions for Supporting livelihoods and Improving the Skills of the Rural Poor, Solutions for Economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion, Solutions for Natural Resource Management, Solutions for Infrastructure in Rural Areas, Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation, Solutions for Community Awareness, Solutions for Political and Institutional Environment, and Solutions for promoting Equality in living conditions in Food Systems at the National Level, related to the following axes. Finally, the fifth Action Track’s solutions were as follows: Solutions for Strengthening Social Resilience, and Solutions for Strengthening Economic Resilience as to build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses. The paper was then concluded by suggesting some mechanisms and critical success factors covering the five action plans.

1. How did your Dialogue reflect specific aspects of the Principles?

The Dialogue reflected the specific aspects as follows: the paper presented vital success factors that may include achieving sustainable productivity growth to boost local food production. Increase the efficiency of resource use, particularly water. Improve access of smallholder farmers (men and women) and small-scale operators (SMEs) along the food supply chain to innovations and technologies. Promote investments in clean and renewable energy that are affordable for small-scale food system actors and address fragmentation of farm holdings.

Moreover, Establish leadership programs for innovators at the community level. support small-scale women-led enterprises with equitable access to information, inputs, services. Building community (particularly women) capacity in on-farm production, drying, and processing as well as linking them to smallholder associations to enhance access to the local and international markets. Build capacities of women-led enterprises to access this type of certification. Subsequently, Review and develop a plan to reform food subsidies— including the ration card and subsidies on Baladi bread — to ensure that support reaches the most vulnerable and is nutritionally appropriate.

In addition, support agricultural and food production, not consumption through activating the implementation of contract farming under the provisions of the constitution to ensure the profitability of farms in Egypt to supply crops in the local market to achieve food security in a broader sense, and to arrange the necessary funding for that without the occurrence of any food crises that may cause food prices to rise.

Supporting agricultural production requirements (fertilizers - pesticides - agricultural mechanization, ... etc.). Providing training programs, financial support, and financing for various small agricultural projects, handicrafts, and food industries to rehabilitate low-income individuals and provide them with skills that enable them to improve their living conditions. Implementation of local and public procurement schemes specifically targeting small farmers to purchase food with specific characteristics (locally produced, women's or youth cooperatives, organic, seasonal, etc.). The solution aims to streamline and scale institutional demand (public and private) and local procurement strategies (complemented by value chain interventions) to catalyze the transition to more equitable and sustainable local supply chains. Large local food buyers – both public and private – can leverage their purchasing power to strengthen local value chains (reducing risk, setting standards, developing skills, facilitating transaction costs), and promoting fair and transparent relationships between the various stakeholders.

1. Do you have advice for other Dialogue Convenors about appreciating the Principles of Engagement?

There could have been more engagements between different sectors and countries to share the experience and result into more effective and applicable outcomes for a better life worldwide.

1. **Method**

Yes, the same method suggested by the Convenors Reference Manual was used.

1. **Dialogue Focus and Outcomes**
2. Major Focus

The focus of this Dialogue was an exploration of the five Action Tracks submitted to the Summit as detailed in the paper.

* Create institution/update mandate in charge of soil research and soil health monitoring and create opportunities for influential recommendations.
* Promote market for Agri-positive fertilizer
* Encourage the private sector investment and commitment to promoting and supporting the implementation of healthy soil practices and to support the respective shift to the market demand.
* Support farmers and agricultural cooperatives to transform to healthy soil practices.
* Establish a soil health advisory group or national committee to develop the framework, guidelines, and mechanisms for the transformation into healthy soil agricultural practices.
* Include courses on relevant innovations at agricultural colleges, for a refresher of agriculture extension specialists and through farmers’ cooperatives.
* Adopting effective communication and cooperation platforms with academia and the private sector.
* Facilitate knowledge and technology sharing at the international and regional levels
* Revamp agricultural cooperatives in areas that are known for unsustainable practices (for example, addressing heavy use of chemical fertilizers and hazardous pesticides)
* Provide the necessary support to activate the role of agricultural guidance in promoting sustainable practices and innovations.
* Give focus on innovations and practices that promotes sustainability and resilience to climate change.
* Increasing the quantities of locally available organic fertilizers
* Increasing the number of the monitoring plans that held by the Egyptian Agricultural Pesticides Committee in cooperation with the QCAP and CAPL laboratories (both are accredited labs according to ISO 17025-2017).
* Re-governing the fish production system
* Adopting new technologies and best practices and building the capacities of GAFRD
* Strengthening the decision-making mechanism

1. Main Findings
2. **Establish intergovernmental coordination mechanisms for food systems and build processes to institutionalize these mechanisms on the national and on the local levels.**
3. **Improve access of smallholder farmers (men and women) and small-scale operators (SMEs) along the food supply chain to innovations and technologies, through:**

* Building the capacity of smallholder farmers, extension and services delivery systems on the applications, use, and adoption of new technologies and precision information.
* Expanding access to micro-finance to allow smallholder farming communities and agri-food SMEs to invest in new technologies (e.g., more flexible loan conditions, financial literacy, tailored financial products).
* Promote digitalization of smallholders and agri-food SMEs for extension, marketing, and banking purposes, through partnerships with telecom companies and financial institutions.
* Develop strong value chain linkages and spatial agri-industrial hubs in the food systems, reduce losses and waste and improve efficiencies along the value chains, including smallholder value chains.

1. **Promote investments in clean and renewable energy that are affordable for small-scale food system actors, through:**

* Focus on the use of under-utilized food chain residue potential for biomass energy. A priority area for Egypt is SADS 2030’s “national program for territorial development, economic and social recovery”. This program focuses on the development of rural areas in agri-industrial villages specialized in various products and services activities according to the type of available local resources, and the maximization of the economic benefits of agricultural and food processing by-products to improve farmers’ income and produce non-conventional feed from agro-industrial by-products to reduce feeding cost.
* Focus on the expansion of solar and wind energy for agriculture and agri-food processing, scaling up and replicating existing efforts for small-scale, affordable tools for solar-powered irrigation systems, energy-efficient processing facilities, and cold storage equipment) Partnerships with financial institutions would help small-scale actors to finance and afford “green” investments.
* National Clean Energy Information and Coordination Platforms complemented by international information sources to expand clean, affordable and reliable energy access along food supply chains.

1. **Address fragmentation of farm holdings, through:**

* Prevent and minimize farmland tenure fragmentation problems. These are legal provisions and restrictions relating to inheritance, restrictions about the minimum size of farm subdivision, joint ownership, off-farm employment, prevention of transfer to nonfarmers, cooperative farming, farmland use (crop) consolidation, and family planning measures.
* Farmland consolidation to control physical fragmentation problems under various local conditions. This is land management approaches including land consolidation in the form of voluntary parcel exchange, farmland use (crop) consolidation, removal of barriers between lands to unify crops cultivation and harvesting and maximize revenues, shared use of common modern irrigation technology, and cooperative farming to reverse and minimize the negative effects of existing fragmentation.
* Agricultural land protection policies to prevent its use for other non-agricultural purposes or development activities like residential, commercial, and others.

1. **Improve incentives through:**

* Review of relevant subsidies, regulations, and quotas to identify obstacles to sustainability (incl. fertilizers and hazardous pesticides) and identify areas with particularly unsustainable practices.
* Design new incentives directed towards sustainable practices after reviewing sustainable practices in Egypt and at international (e.g., farm to fork) and adaptation to Egypt context and benefits.
* Consultations with Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MoALR) and Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MoIWR) and associated relevant agencies, as well as Ministry of Finance, Parliamentary Committees, given drafting laws and decrees
* All stakeholders including the private sector and farmers should be engaged in the assessment exercise to identify the challenges, incentives, and needs of agricultural producers to shift into sustainable agriculture.

1. **Reinforce monitoring and enforcement of existing food production norms and linkages with food safety controls, through:**

* Strengthen Agricultural Quarantine (AQ) and Agricultural Pesticide Committee (APC, and other relevant agricultural agencies involved in monitoring the farming practices.
* Ensure liaison with the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) identifying and addressing unsustainable post-harvesting and processing practices leading to food safety issues
* Review the compliance with relevant standards of Ministry of Planning and Economic Development/Ministry of Environment “Environmental Sustainability Standards” that can be applied to institutions and programs in the area of nature-positivity.

1. **Increasing the efficiency of the use of water resources, through**:

* Expanding the rehabilitation and lining of irrigation canals to reduce wastewater losses.
* Expanding the use of advanced field irrigation systems to improve the efficiency of water use. And the development of irrigation sub-channels, whether through total or partial support, to provide irrigation water, fuel, and labor.
* Intelligent water management and scheduling irrigation schedules for crops and irrigation quantities.

1. **Transferring the silt of the Nile from the dam lake to the desert lands, through:**

* Intending to transform the desert lands directly, quickly, and with high productivity and sustenance for the cultivation of strategic crops, especially wheat, corn, cotton, and barley, improving the physical and chemical properties of the new lands and the ability to retain water and natural elements and reduce losses and the rates of soil leakage, which means that the soil retains the nutrients needed to double production.

1. **Increasing the efficiency of the social programs taken by Egypt to support the poor’s access to adequate food, through:**

* Attention to addressing issues of gender and age inequality concerning fair and resilient food security and nutrition and livelihood systems, including equal access to employment and wages and access to and ownership of resources.
* Working on linking social protection programs within one comprehensive program targeting poor and most caring families, according to specific criteria, and determining the value of the support allocated to each family because it meets these criteria.
* The necessity of providing detailed data on the beneficiaries of social programs and their distribution more accurately qualitatively and geographically, in addition to field studies targeting beneficiaries and tracking the impact of these programs on their standard of living, and linking all services provided to beneficiaries.
* Developing and reforming the system of subsidizing food commodities and bread within the framework of the economic reform program, which is based on raising the efficiency of public spending, rationalizing consumption, reaching the subsidies to those who deserve it the neediest groups, and reviewing the food basket.
* Periodically reviewing the distribution of those targeted by social protection programs to consider the governorates that have witnessed a significant increase in poverty and food insecurity, such as Cairo, Alexandria, Sharqia, Menoufia, and urban areas, to create a geographical balance in the fight against poverty.
* Providing poverty and food security data and linking it to social protection networks.
* Continuing support for solidarity and dignity programs and school feeding to contribute to raising the levels of food and nutritional security for the targeted.

1. **Supporting the mechanisms of implementing organic agriculture, through:**

* A law regulating organic agriculture and the mechanisms for its application (Law No. 12 of 2020 on organic agriculture) and integration between the fields of animal, fish, and vegetable production must be developed to promote the imitation of the natural principles of the environment and produce high-quality, environmentally friendly products capable of penetrating foreign markets and exporting as agricultural and food products.
* Calculating the carbon and water footprint of agricultural and food products: building tracking systems and using accurate data for the details of agricultural production and the food chain to support Egyptian agricultural exports, in preparation for the application of the carbon footprint and increasing the efficiency of water use through the water footprint of agricultural and food products.

1. Discussion Topics Outcomes

**Action Track 1: Insure Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for** **All** **Solutions for Reducing Hunger:**

1.Increase food production locally through accelerated productivity growth and increased efficiency of resource use

2.Expand coverage of social protection systems and make them more nutrition-sensitive

3.Establish a catalytic SME financing facility to transform food systems

4.Scale-up sustainable cold chain technology and reduce food losses

5.Support and encourage more diverse and resilient food distribution systems, including shorter supply chains and territorial markets

**Solutions for Increasing Access to Nutritious Food**

1.Launch a national program to end anemia

**Solutions for Making Food Safer**

1.Develop and enforce food safety measures for informal food systems at local and national levels

2.Strengthening and Enforcing Egypt’s Food Control System

3.Manage food safety risks more effectively through enhanced regional and international cooperation.

**Action Track - 2: Shifting to healthy & sustainable consumption patterns in Egypt Solutions for Healthy Environment**

1.Healthy food environments to deliver safe, sustainable, healthy, and affordable diets are needed

2.Reduce food waste in the home, retail, and out-of-home food service sector (including street foods)

3.Front-of-pack labeling

**Solutions for Policies and Sustainable Diets**

1.Raising awareness about nutrition and safe, healthy, and sustainable diets

2.Fiscal Policies for healthy and sustainable diets

3.Public food procurement and service policies for a healthy diet, sustainably produced

4.Food product reformulation

**Solutions for Strenthening Nutritions**

1.Leadership and governance arrangements need to be strengthened to drive progress on nutrition

2.Efforts to promote, protect and support breastfeeding need to be strengthened

3.Regulation of marketing of breastmilk substitutes and foods and non-alcoholic beverages

4.Food fortification & supplementation

**Action Track - 3: Boost Nature-Positive Food Production at Scale United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)**

**Solutions for Sustainable Agriculture**

1.Redirect support (incl. subsidies) to incentivize a just transition to sustainable agriculture.

2.Soils Investment Hub

**Solutions for Food System Agricultural practices**

1.Adopting regenerative agricultural practices and innovations for climate, nature, and people

2.Sustain and Expand Sustainable Resilient Blue Food Production Systems

**Solutions for Global Food Trade**

1.Transforming commodity supply chains to benefit people and to protect and restore nature through the enhancing global stakeholder participation from consumer and producer countries, including the development of a “Codex Planetarius” to determine a set of minimum environmental standards to govern global food trade.

2.Shifting the way stakeholders engage with evidence to enhance food system decision making

**Action Track - 4: Advance Equitable Livelihoods**

1.Solutions for Social Protection

2.Solutions for Supporting livelihoods and Improving the Skills of the Rural Poor

3.Solutions for Economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion

4.Solutions for Natural Resource Management

5.Solutions for Community Awareness

6.Solutions for Political and Institutional Environment

7.Solutions for promoting Equality in living conditions in Food Systems at the National Level, related to the following axes

**Action Track - 5: Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stresses**

1.Solutions for Strengthening Social Resilience

2.Solutions for Strengthening Economic Resilience

1. Areas of Divergence

The Dialogue of the paper did not have any areas of divergence, all five Action Plans are following a pattern if implemented and taken into consideration all the suggested solutions will end up into an effective result. The five actions are linked together and continuing each other for the benefit of the Egyptian environment.