OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 10 May 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Food security, regulation, industry and cities: Challenges
CONVENED BY	Convenor: Prof. Noga Kronfeld-Schor, Ministry of Environmental Protection. Co-Convenors: Dr. Dorit Adler and Dr. Sigal Tepper, The Israeli Forum for Sustainable Nutrition
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15798/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Israel

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

| | 0-18 | | 19-30 | | 31-50 | | 51-65 | | 66-80 | | 80+ |

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

| | Male | | Female | | Prefer not to say or Other |

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops	Education	Health care
Fish and aquaculture	Communication	Nutrition
Livestock	Food processing	National or local government
Agro-forestry	Food retail, markets	Utilities
Environment and ecology	Food industry	Industrial
Trade and commerce	Financial Services	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan	Workers and trade union
Large national business	Member of Parliament
Multi-national corporation	Local authority
Small-scale farmer	Government and national institution
Medium-scale farmer	Regional economic community
Large-scale farmer	United Nations
Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution
International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
Indigenous People	Consumer group
Science and academia	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

Recognizing the utmost urgency to take sustained and meaningful action to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the dialogues are organized to identify the pathways to food systems transformation. We are committed to practicing what we preach in contribution to the Food Systems Summit. The dialogues empower stakeholders to participate in the preparations of the Food Systems Summit, while fostering new connections, enabling the emergence of new ways to move forward collectively and embracing the entire scope of opinions. Within our capacity and circumstances, we will promote food production and consumption policies and practices that strive to protect and improve the health and the well-being of individuals, enhance resilient livelihoods and communities, and promote stewardship of natural resources, while respecting local cultures and contexts. Respecting one another is the foundation for a genuine Dialogue. Participants in the Dialogues are expected to be attentive and open to a multitude of opinions. We recognize that food systems are complex, and are closely connected to, and significantly impacting human and animal health, natural resources, climate change, biodiversity and other related systems. Therefore, their transformation requires a systemic approach.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Dialogues are an opportunity to embrace the complexity of food systems. They promote a systemic approach by involving multiple stakeholders to identify actions across the system together with potential synergies and trade-offs. We support inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and approaches within governments and communities to allow for the design of policy options that deliver against multiple public goods across these various systems. The Dialogues bring to the table a diversity of stakeholders across the food system. They are inclusive and strive to showcase as many voices as possible, capturing diverse cultural, professional and gender specific perspectives. Recognizing that issues related to food systems are being addressed through several other global governance processes, we will seek to ensure that the Food Systems Summit aligns with these efforts where possible in order to avoid duplication, while encouraging bold and innovative new thinking and approaches. The Dialogues build on and add value to existing policy processes and initiatives. They provide an opportunity to share promising innovations, connect stakeholders, and broaden partnerships to transform food systems for the common good. We will work to ensure that the Summit and its associated engagement process promotes trust and increases motivation to participate by being evidence-based, transparent, and accessible. The Dialogues are curated and facilitated in a way which creates a "safe space" and promotes trust, encouraging mutual respect. The conclusions emerging from the Dialogues that are shared in the feedback and other media are not attributed to single individuals.

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

3. METHOD

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

✓ **Yes**   **No**

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The focus of the dialogue was: urban food systems, food security, food industry, food waste and food loss and communication and social media.

Urban food systems: Discussed the importance of cities integrating most of the SDG's, as well as a chance to concomitantly address the need for behavioral change through education and social marketing, and regulatory change through local government.

Food security: The dialogue focused on exploring and identifying the policy challenges that Israel faces in achieving Sustainable Food Security, primarily from the perspective relevant to various government agencies (Health, Welfare, Community Resilience, Agriculture, Finance, Defense), with input from academicians and NGOs.

Communication and social media: Discussed how different approaches to change food preferences through communication and social media.

Food waste and food loss: Focused on the main challenges and/or barriers to reducing food waste?

Food industry: Promotion of healthy food and reducing nutrition related diseases facing the food industry challenges

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

Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form

Dialogue title	Food security, regulation, industry and cities: Challenges	Date published	10/06/2021

MAIN FINDINGS

Urban food systems:
1. We discovered the need to address the challenges faced by the different sectors of population in the city, of varying socio-economic levels, and defined by diverse religious, ethnic and cultural characteristics.
2. There is a need to look beyond the city's boundary, and include the peri-urban agricultural areas in the local food system. It may not be possible for the city to achieve food security on its own, but this should be a feasible goal at the regional level.
Food security
1. The overarching challenge identified by this dialog was for the government to shoulder the responsibility for planning, appropriating and regulating a coordinated national food security policy.
2. Food insecurity is an Israeli national security concern.
3. Climate change and water scarcity are projected to increase, potentially contributing to regional instability.
4. Fragmentation: different ministries and agencies, with different, often conflicting priorities and little coordination between them, regulate different aspects of the food system.
5. Solutions are aimed at long-term policies to increase workforce participation and earning power of poor populations, and there are minimal benefits or food aid.
6. The government does not appropriate any significant assistance for alleviating food insecurity nor does it take responsibility for the food insecure population.
Communication and social media:
• Complexity: The overall issue of sustainable food systems is complex, appears distant, has an image that it is mainly relevant to those who are privileged
• Diversity: Challenges need to be articulated and focused on diversity among and within different population groups, and identifying those which do not correspond to healthier and more sustainable food consumption.
• Cost and current lifestyle: Economic cost and the convenience of processed foods in a hurried and pressured lifestyle serve as major barriers to healthier and more sustainable food consumption, in particular among groups with low income.
• Media: competition with other issues considered more urgent, and journalists that consider it as controversial and attempt to present "both sides."
• Competition and disinformation: Commercial marketing of food products confuses and obfuscates the issue of healthy and sustainable foods by misleading advertising or emphasizing micronutrients, thus diverting attention from non-nutritious or non-sustainable elements.
Food waste and food loss:
• Significant knowledge gaps - The lack of empirical data and continuous measurement make it difficult to manage the challenge nor to set a coherent policy
• The Price Marking Order requires that any goods offered for sale must have their price clearly indicated. This requirement constitutes a significant barrier to the transition to dynamic pricing
• Technological gaps might constitutes a significant barrier to the implementation of dynamic pricing in retail networks

Food industry:
1. Finding the balance between local agriculture and local production versus import. National food security depends on food independency.
2. Food Waste - Reducing consumer and manufacturer waste
3. Lack of manpower in the food industry
4. The need of Strengthening small and medium-sized industry, strengthening community-oriented industry
5. Reducing the Environmental Footprint of Industry - Providing tools, infrastructure, and goals for the development of fossil fuel free industry, and circular economy

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Urban food systems:
• The goal of rescuing food is an urban challenge that can both help feed the urban poor, prevent unnecessary dumping, and generate reciprocity among the diverse urban communities.
• Urban planning and management must factor into their system the need for access to fresh and healthy food within neighborhoods.
• Urban food growing, until now focused on educational and community goals, should undertake the challenge of effective production of greens and fruit-bearing trees in the city. This will require regulatory measures
• To address these challenges and to achieve these targets, cities must work together as a network with shared goals, to generate the push needed for regulatory change, which will require approval at the government level.
Food security
The Topic Outcomes included and urgent need to:
1) Define food security broadly, and consider it a national government priority, for social resilience and domestic and national security
2) Enhance governance, by creating an overarching, integrated, inter-ministerial policy review to develop a food systems master plan to ensure food security in its broad definition.
3) Define outcome measures and targets, assign responsibility for monitoring, formative and evaluative research
4) Develop a master plan for Israeli agriculture taking into consideration sustainability, climate change threats, economic planning
5) Expand economic policy to correct market failures and to accommodate agriculture and health outcomes, to achieve food availability and prices that will contribute to achieving targets for reducing the prevalence of food insecurity and improving the nation's diet and health and environment.
Communication and social media:
 Identifying socio-cultural and economic barriers and potential solutions for diverse groups within and across populations.
 Reframing the issue as one that concerns all and not only privileged groups
 Raising the issue in the media and creating engagement and discourse.
 Addressing information gaps.
 Addressing misinformation and disinformation from public and commercial sources.
Food waste and food loss:
• Lack of national food waste reduction goals and policies, and as a result lack of success indicators
• The lack of governmental budget leaves the challenge of food rescue in the hands of local NGOs
• Lack of consistent policy for organic waste management that leads to unreasonable allocation of resources (institutional / commercial versus domestic food waste)
• Lack of synchronization between local government and central government
Food industry:
1. Regulation: contradicting regulations of different authorities or ministries, contradicting requirements and rapid changes.
2. The challenge of forming multi-sectoral collaborations to achieve the DSGs goals.
3. Designated budget for public research on food and health impacts, including novel foods.
4. The need of balancing between economic needs, public health, the environment and the community

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Food security:
Should food security be defined broadly or should emergency food insecurity remain defined separately as a poverty issue?
Should food insecurity policy focus on welfare and benefits or on poverty reduction measures that emphasize increasing employment (purchasing power) rather than dealing with the high price of nutritious food and health (food system policy addressing market failures, agriculture production, food subsidies, imports, etc(
How should food insecurity be measured and targets for policy defined? By subjective measures such as the USDA questionnaire or by econometric criteria? How should health outcomes be factored in?

Communication and social media:
There were disagreements regarding the potential role of the food industry and concerns about its role in advancing more sustainable alternatives and the way it would promote them.

Food industry:
Definition of ultra-processed and harmful food

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