

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Monday, 31 May 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Environmental global changes, local implications: Vision
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Convinor: Prof. Noga Kronfeld-Schor, Ministry of Environmental Protection. Co-Convenors: Prof. Tamar Dayan, School of Zoology and The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Alon Shepon, Porter School for Environmental studies, Tel Aviv
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21859/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21859/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

92

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

1

19-30

7

31-50

2

51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

33 Male

18 Female

41 Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

3 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

3 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

7 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

6 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

1 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

1 Small-scale farmer

2 Medium-scale farmer

2 Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

7 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

7 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

10 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

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

# 3. METHOD

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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**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

In the second meeting of the “Local implications of global challenges” Dialogue it comprised five round tables, which dealt with the following topics: Biodiversity; Open Landscapes; Invasive species; Water resources & supply and Marine resources. The major focus was to determine our vision and goals for the Israeli food systems in the year 2030. There was a wide consensus that in our vision we will have a clear, detailed governmental “Food safety policy”, and according to this policy, the targets, working plans, monitoring-systems, risk-assessments and feedbacks concerning food and water supply, environmental and biodiversity needs will be determined. In the “Biodiversity” vision we should adopt a holistic point of view regarding nature and environment as crucial-integrated partner in agriculture and food-systems demands. “Marine Resources” vision is to increase the local consumption by concentrating in the local fishery and aquaculture as well as shifting to consumption of species of low trophic levels. In our vision we will develop high-technology methods to enhance prevention, early and quick identification of invasive species. We will improve agriculture in many aspects and create new synergism like the use of agrovoltaic systems.

### 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

The main findings and goals discussed in our Dialogue are listed below according to their round-table topic.

### Water resources & supply:

- Increasing the percentage of treated-wastewater reuse for agricultural needs – today the ratio between freshwater use and treated-water use is around 1:2 and we should strive for 100% treated-water agricultural use.
- Improving the wastewater quality and minimizing the amount of lost surplus water.
- Minimize the rate of rivers and sea pollution due to sewerage and wastewater faults.
- Creating a national standard for treated wastewater.
- Increasing the availability of agricultural water around the country, and as a result increasing the agricultural lands in Israel, mainly in the south.
- Adding Magnesium to reach levels of 20-30mg/L
- Cooperation with neighboring countries regards the treatment and regularization of wastewater.

### Open Landscapes:

- Regulating a new “Sustainable agriculture law”
- Generating multipurpose roles for agricultural lands (for energy, environment, culture and social needs).
- Generating “ecological corridors “.
- Increasing the percentage of agricultural lands cultivated by agro-ecological methods.
- Decreasing the production and consumption of animal originated food.
- Develop new agricultural technologies.

### Marine Resources:

- Increasing consumption of marine-originated food from local fishery and aquaculture to 10% (compare to 1% today).
- Develop breeding programs to enable intensive marine farms for young fish, whereas the adults fish will be grown oversea.
- Creating a quota for each taxa according to ongoing monitoring and fishing data.
- Develop more terrestrial intensive aquaculture farms.
- Reducing financial expenses for aquaculture.
- Creating new technologies to minimize the marine environmental damages due to fishery and aquaculture.

### Biodiversity:

- Planning the different agriculture sections according to their impact on biodiversity.
- Mapping and identifying agricultural lands which have high importance for biodiversity.
- Preserving and reuse of local vegetation for agriculture and food systems.
- Researching the importance of the soil and its unique ecology.
- Preserving in 3 levels – ex-situ, in-situ, on-farm, according to the taxa (Gene bank, heirloom seeds)
- Educating about the interactions between agriculture /food systems and environment, including the economics involved.

### Invasive species:

- Preventing the invasion of new or pathogenic species at the ports, before entering to the country.
- Develop mobile and rapid techniques to identify new species invasion which can be easily used in the field.
- Creating uniform validated standards of operations to deal with invasive species after their invasion to the country.
- Encourage and support research regarding resistant crops
- Creating a computerized monitoring and mapping data system, transparent to all users.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

see main findings

### ACTION TRACKS

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Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

1. The need for a national natural water standard is under debate.
2. Subsidized and incentivize the producers for environmental and ecological acts is questionable.
3. Ecological corridors area – some fear that ecological corridors will limit and impair agriculture demands and production.
4. Multi functionality of agriculture lands – does all the component in the equation are equal or agriculture demands has priority to environment, culture, social, landscape demands?

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