

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 31 May 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Plant food systems: Vision
CONVENED BY	Convenor: Prof. Noga Kronfeld-Schor, Ministry of Environmental Protection. Co-Convenor: Dr. Yael Kachel and Tsipi Freidkin Ministry of Agriculture and rural development
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21866/
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

47

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

10

19-30

25

31-50

12

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

34 Male

13 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

9 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

3 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

27 National or local government

Utilities

2 Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

1 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

2 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

6 Science and academia

7 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

28 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

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

Our dialogue's focus was a comprehensive exploration of sustainable plant food systems, with a focus on the agricultural sector. The FAO defines a sustainable food system as a "food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised". A food system incorporates many aspects, our dialogue focused on various aspects relevant to a sustainable plant food system: 1) Domestic production (quantity and composition); 2) Means of production; 3) Productivity improvement, 4) Sustainable plant production; and 5) Production profitability. Each topic was discussed separately in a round table format. The emphasis of the second dialogue was to define measurable targets for the challenges that were raised in the first dialogue. Using the targets, we tried to determine how our plant food systems would be in 2030, in light of the SDG's.

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 that emerged from the second plant food systems dialogues included measurable targets related to the supply of production factors (land, water and workers), use of pesticides and fertilizers, climate change, food security, R&D, knowledge transfer, adoption of technologies to raise productivity, marketing, policy and regulatory tools regarding the status of agriculture, waste management, the position regarding imports/local production.

Detailed explanation of each category:

1. Supply of production factors:

The term 'agriculture' needs to be defined properly. Agriculture does not only refer to green fields, but should also refer to something more industrialized.

A limited budget that should be used in the crops with the highest yield.

a) Water – full utilization of recycled wastewater for agriculture.

b) Land – Perhaps the agriculture needs to shift to the southern part of Israel. The army occupies large parts of Israel; therefore, a collaboration with the Ministry of Defense is necessary. Higher output per acre and higher quality of crops.

c) Farmers: Maintain "family farms"; Educate the young generation of farmers towards a greener and a more technologically based agriculture.

2. Research and Development, Knowledge transfer – Ensure innovative agricultural R&D (more agriculture with less land). A mapping of data is required (what are the typical foods that comprise the Israeli diet?).

3. Pesticides and fertilizers – improving the use of pesticides and reducing its usage. Shift to biological pest control. Precise monitoring of the usage of pesticides. Lack of effective environmentally friendly pesticides.

4. Climate changes – the agriculture needs to adapt to the climate changes. Cultivation of crops suited for the changes.

Increase the use of green houses with climate control.

5. Decrease Uncertainty of farming in Israel: maintain human capital, investments, insurance.

6. Technologies – We need to prepare for an increase in alternative protein based diet, hence it needs to be a main target.

Increase in productivity via the use of green houses and urban agriculture. Use of monitoring tools for precise agriculture that can reduce its environmental impact

7. Food security – Israel's agriculture should supply at least 50% of its healthy foods. Fruits and vegetables should be produced mostly in Israel. Concession of the growth of "exotic fruits".

8. Marketing – preference to the production of food for humans rather than food for animals.

9. Policies – 2030 is just around the corner, therefore we need to prepare for 2040 and 2050. Ministries need to recognize the value (security, education) of the Israeli agriculture. Also, the local agriculture is Israel's safety net, therefore it should be protected. There is a need for long-term policy objectives for the agricultural sector that includes a reference to the fact the agriculture is also linked with the protection of open land and environment. Importing of certain healthy foods that cannot be locally grown should be supported. Broadening of organic agriculture.

10. Agricultural waste management – Zero waste produced from agriculture will go to landfills. Utilization of all waste into energy or recycling. Cut down on food losses and waste resulting from surplus production.

11. Conflicts between environment and agriculture – designate wildlife corridors and maintain biodiversity alongside urban use. Promoting environmentally friendly agriculture in open areas (100% of agriculture in open areas should be environmentally friendly); efficient land use (for agriculture and renewable energy)

12. Urban agriculture – in industrial areas, rooftops and vertical agriculture.

**The definition of productivity wasn't clear to all the participants.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

The second dialogue focused on trying to define measurable targets that are to be reached in light of the challenges that were raised in the first dialogue. The targets are detailed in the Main Findings section

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

1. Without defining pre-agreed strategic goals, there is a methodological difficulty in conducting a discussion based on a common denominator regarding profitability and profitability goals.
2. Market economy (opening the Israeli market to imports) versus manufacturing basic food products and maintaining food security.
3. Protection of open areas and the defining of ecological corridors in the face of urban expansion and preservation of productive agricultural land.
4. Increasing the price of water, reducing foreign workers and raising the price of land compared to demanding efficiency and profitability.

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