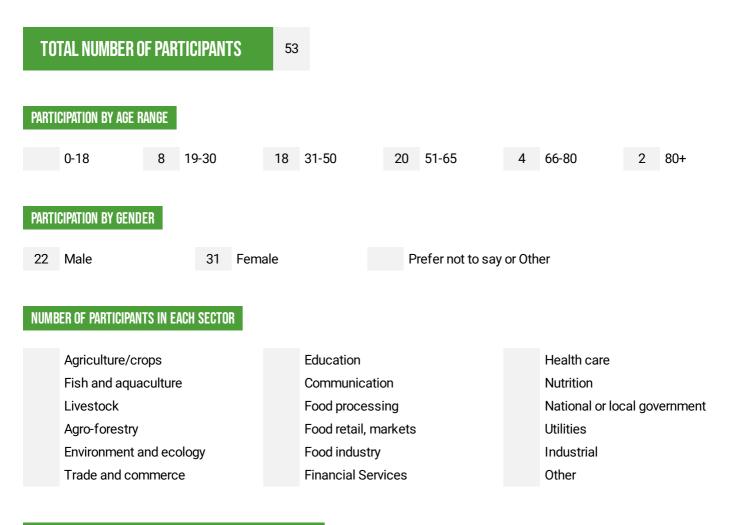# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 31 May 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Food security, regulation, industry and cities: Vision
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/21869/
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	53

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

	0-18	8	19-30	18	31-50	20	51-65	4	66-80	2	80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

22	Male	31	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

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: Food security, food industry, food waste and food loss, urban food systems and Social Marketing and Communication and social media.

Food security: The Focus of this national dialogue was to discuss participant's vision for achieving SDG #2 – Zero Hunger by 2030, with an emphasis on solving Israeli's food insecurity crisis affecting nearly one fifth of the population. The dialog aimed to bring together perspectives from different government agencies and to challenge the conventional wisdom, reflected in current legislation, policy and prevailing ideology. Currently food insecurity in Israelis largely viewed as a poverty and welfare issue, whose solution is to increase participation in the workforce and earning power in the long term, and increase free-market competition and food imports, with health and agriculture as irrelevant to the problem, and accessible food supply and food prices to all, as separate from food insecurity.

Participants were invited to discuss their vision of an integrated national food security policy that would overcome these divides and barriers in order to eliminate food insecurity in Israel.

Communication and social media: Discussed the goals to achieve by 2030 in terms of enhancing Knowledge and skills, take into consideration Culture and traditions, use different Strategic and Social Marketing Planning to adjust the characteristics of different sectors, and increasing media coverage.

Food industry: Dealt with the transformation that the food industry would needs to go through- in terms of organizational changes (from within the industry), operational aspects (the raw materials, the production mix) and regulatory changes together with the required collaborations between science and industry.

Urban Food Systems: To lead transformation in urban and reginal food systems, to ensure food security to all, to promote urban agriculture, small businesses with emphasis on innovation' women livelihoods and sustainable local economies.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Food security
• Israel's government must take responsibility for solving the problem of food insecurity. It is inexcusable that one-fifth of citizens suffer from food insecurity and a tenth from severe food insecurity. At the very least, the eradication of severe food insecurity should be defined as a primary policy target.
• The narrow policy perspective that views food security primarily as a problem of poverty and welfare must be broadened. Legislative reform is required to grant authority and funding to the council, or preferably to creating an alternative mechanism with broad authority to integrate and coordinate food security policy between ministries including health, economics, agriculture and environmental considerations.
• Moreover, solving the food insecurity crisis requires transforming the food system in Israel. This will require policy integration by a leading ministry with the political power and will to convene and coordinate all relevant ministries and settle contradictions and priorities between policy objectives. This could be advanced by establishing an inter-ministerial committee of director generals to integrate food security policy in all its dimensions - and to update policy and legislation accordingly.
• To avoid contradictions between food policies of different ministries, a Food Health and Sustainability Impact Assessment should be required much as any policy initiative today requires an Environmental Impact Assessment.
• A "Health in all policy" approach must be adopted across all policy impacting the food system, to advance obesity prevention and reduction of industrialized food consumption as required for the health of the nation. Industry participation must be part of the solution; however, a sustainable and healthy food system will require regulation of the food industry, to ensure the improvement of the nutritional values of the national food supply.
• Strengthening the purchasing power and promotion of employment and productivity of underprivileged populations is necessary but not sufficient to reduce food insecurity. Food policy must control the high price of food and set targets for an affordable healthy food basket prioritizing Israeli agriculture. This will require an inclusive legislative framework.
• All food security policy must include defined objectives and priorities, with mandatory, measurable goals and routine monitoring. These should include including quality indicators of food systems and the extent of food insecurity. Routine periodic surveys must be conducted and published by law.
• Evidence based Food Security policy and food system transformation requires collaboration with academia, including funding for independent formative and evaluative research in Israel to examine policy alternatives based on local data.
• Civil and consumer society and the media must continue to place the issue at the center of the public agenda to obtain political will for food system transformation.
Communication and social media:
• To identify the particular circumstances and needs of diverse groups and not treat them as homogeneous, in order to create a viable and culture-centered communication program.
• To make knowledge of the issues more accessible to journalists and provide experts with communication training so that they can convey the information in a clear and effective manner.
• To create initiatives to provide journalists and social media "influencers" with knowledge and analytic skills regarding ecological issues.

Food industry:
• Creating a system of incentives and support for small industry, especially for specific products that can be adapted to small industry.
• Subsidies and tax incentives for safe and nutritious foods
• Improving the recycling infrastructure of packaging and food waste, and creating a specific plan for the food industry to move to a zero emission processes.
• Gradual process of changing preferences and taste - gradual reductions in addictive and harmful substances.
• Budgeting public research on the impact of food on health
• Measurable target presented: By 2030, at least 25% of the products manufactured by the industry will be such there is no debate regarding their health (the World Health Organization list as a reference).
Urban food systems
• Producing 10% of the national agriculture production by 2030
• To arrange the regulation needed for transforming the urban food system to healthy and sustainable
• Allocation of public areas for dual uses including urban agriculture for the local population
• Establishing Healthy sustainable nutrition department in all municipalities to lead the transformation
• Regulating reducing food waste from the origin and inceptives saving healthy foods from turning to food waste
• Promoting healthy and sustainable food procurement and consumption all over food 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

Food security
1) Create a legislative and regulatory framework that will define food security broadly, and consider it a national government priority, for social resilience and domestic and national security. This must be reflected in adequate budgetary appropriations and legislation.
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) Find independent academic research to enhance local evidence based evaluation of policy alternatives
5) Include health and sustainability in all food security policy objectives
6) Develop a master plan for Israeli agriculture taking into consideration sustainability, climate change threats, economic planning
7) Enhance the social safety net and create specific government programs for food aid with enhancement of local government involvement, a rebalancing of roles and responsibilities of government vs. third sector NGOs.
Communication and social media:
🞎 To strengthen the positive attributes of traditional food and home cooking and cultural orientations of frugality instead of the consumption of highly processed foods.
🞎 To reinstate respect for the ingredients used and the process of preparation.
🞎 To reframe ecological issues so they will not be perceived as controversial and to identify commonly perceived risks or threats to enable public mobilization and support across groups
🞎 To develop critical literacy skills in the public regarding misinformation and disinformation regarding food-related issues.
Food waste and food loss:
• Policy: Allocation of government budgets for academic research on reducing food waste and reducing depreciation, allocation of government budgets for research and development of smart packaging, extending shelf life, etc.
• Education and behavioral change: A national campaign to prevent and reduce food waste, assimilation of depreciation management and their prevention in vocational curricula - food engineering, nutrition, cooking schools, etc. Assimilation of food waste, wise consumption, and food supply chain in school curricula
• Industry: Establishment of an industrial symbiosis model for the food industry, adoption of dynamic pricing among retail chains , Removing the date labels from fresh produce and other products with long shelf-life, in accordance with the EU Directive on food information to consumers
• Food rescue: Establishment of a national food rescue system, allocation of a government budget for the establishment / improvement of a logistical infrastructure for food rescue, Implement in government RFP's an incentive for food donation by setting threshold conditions or bonus points for bidders who present a contract with a food bank
• Food waste reduction: Implementing PAYT model among food businesses , Forcing large waste producers (hotels, catering, military bases) to source separate organic waste, Providing incentives to promote the use of by-products of the industry for the production of green electricity on-site
Food industry:
• Establishment of a national food authority - the unification of authorities will enable solving conflicting regulations, duplication of regulations and outdated regulations.
• Establishment of a national enterprise for health promotion, which will include all stakeholders- farmers, industrialists, importers, exporters, retailers, regulators, academics, professionals, academia, etc.
• Establishment of a national database that will provide an agreed data (agreed upon all- industry and authorities) on the food market, consumption, and effects on health.
• Establishing a joint management of agriculture and industry. Connecting health-oriented agriculture to local production by the industry.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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Women & Youth Empowerment	Trade-offs
	Environment and Climate

Urban food systems:

• Adopting regulation to enable urban agriculture
• Establishing Healthy sustainable nutrition department in all municipalities to lead the transformation
• Healthy and sustainable nutrition as a core subject thru school years from kindergarten to graduation
• Promoting healthy and sustainable food procurement and consumption all over urban food systems

ACTION TRACKS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Food security:
There was very little disagreement on vision in this policy discussion. Divergence is likely to emerge in the details relating to concrete policy priorities in the solutions phase of the discussion.

Communication and social media:
• What should be the approach regarding collaboration with the food industry: what could be the benefits and what could be the risks?
• The industry has a lot of resources and could use the notion of sustainability to benefit its interests.

Food industry:
The main area of divergence was the regulation issues: the industry reps demand self-regulation on advertising, for example, and the public reps demand mandatory regulations, including taxes and subsidies.
Communication and social media
There was a debate on how to recruit the different channels and tracks to the implementation of the nutrition and sustainable challenges ahead

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