

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 31 May 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Implementation guidance for healthy and sustainable diets policy: Vision
CONVENED BY	Convenor: Prof. Noga Kronfeld-Schor. Co-Convenors: Prof. Ronit Endevelt, Dr. Shay Reicher, Ministry of Health
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21873/
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

93

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

4

19-30

50

31-50

29

51-65

10

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

29 Male

64 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

1 Agriculture/crops
Fish and aquaculture
Livestock
Agro-forestry
Environment and ecology
2 Trade and commerce

12 Education
1 Communication
2 Food processing
Food retail, markets
11 Food industry
Financial Services

7 Health care
Nutrition
40 National or local government
8 Utilities
Industrial
Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan
Large national business
Multi-national corporation
Small-scale farmer
Medium-scale farmer
Large-scale farmer
Local Non-Governmental Organization
International Non-Governmental Organization
Indigenous People
Science and academia

Workers and trade union
Member of Parliament
Local authority
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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Climate |

MAIN FINDINGS

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

- There will be sustainable nutrition education that includes education for reduction of food waste from the age of 3 onwards while implementing orderly and adapted programs delivered by skilled professionals (nutritionists) to a variety of targeted sub-populations (ages, sectors, socio-economic status etc.)
- The educational nutritional programs will be based on the national nutritional guidelines and will be held in appropriate physical facilities and with suitable equipment. The school program will offer the students several menu alternatives, including for vegetarian diets and will encourage preferred nutritional behaviors and choices.
- Professional and skilled staff are involved at all stages of the institutional food chain and nutritionists are integrated in the recognition and management of the various food and nutrition systems.
- Equipment and infrastructure: For each category of institutional kitchens there are specific regulatory requirements for equipment and the operation, methods in light of the regulatory requirements for a healthy and sustainable diet, including reducing food loss.
- Misleading advertising and food labelling will be prohibited and the phenomenon of hidden, sponsored or incorrect advertising in all media will be completely eradicated.
- One regulatory body will be responsible for uniform, comprehensive and holistic regulation in the field of food advertising and nutrition recommendations.
- Local authorities will enable healthy nutrition as part of the 'good health' policy at the personal, environmental and institutional level and with the assistance of dedicated health departments within the authority.
- Urban planning will enable the option of a safe and healthy diet as the norm while strengthening the nutritional resilience within the local authorities and encouraging a circular economy.
- There is an awareness and commitment of all stakeholders to take actions that will change the food systems, not only as a solution to the problem of hunger but also for the purpose of reducing diseases related to unhealthy diets and in order to maintain the planet sustainability.
- A national program with an appropriate budget will be launched to promote the field of alternative protein, covering all relevant and health aspects in order to encourage both development and production in Israel.
- There will be uniformity in regulation for the entire production and marketing chain. One body with official supervisory and enforcement authority will manage the issue in an holistic manner and will develop a data-based policy. Both enforcement and inspection will be proportional to the threat to public health.
- Adoption of international horizontal and holistic regulation regarding food packaging produced from all raw materials, encouraging the use of smart and advanced packaging and adoption of existing technologies from the field of medicine to the food industry.
- Existence of a broad set of data collection and consumption data from the general population and sensitive sub-groups conducting continuous and extensive surveys, including relying on biomonitoring as a tool for evaluating and quantifying actual exposure and nutritional behavior.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- What would be the best policy: Price reduction will result from encouraging free market economy relying on uncontrolled imports or due to governmental support and subsidization of domestic production.
- The way in which the dietary guidelines will be assimilated: top down (from the regulator to the market) or bottom-up (from the free market towards the regulator).
- The industry is interested in being involved in regulatory decisions more than is so currently, while the regulator is interested in acting professionally and independently without being influenced by the pressure of stakeholders with self-promoting agendas.
- - Disagreement regarding the definition of ultra-processed food in accordance with the "NOVA" classification.
- Disagreements regarding the role, the level of involvement and the degree of responsibility of both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health with respect to foodstuff being sold within the educational system facilities and the surrounding areas.
- Disagreement regarding the degree of integration of content that promotes healthy and balanced food consumption as a regulatory demand in the study materials for the various ages at the education system.
- A defined, healthy and sustainable food basket as standard: Should it necessarily be based on local production or also include imported / processed / alternative foods?
- Determining a uniform policy for the institutional market may not be meet the requirements of populations with special nutritional needs.
- What is the best equilibrium between the regulator as a single entity outlining policy and the participation of other stakeholders, including industry, who might also promote commercial agendas?
- Disagreements about the best labelling method for the front of the package - stick to the existing judgmental dichotomous method (red vs. green) or the adoption of an informative and relative method.
- The role of the authority and its involvement in reducing the consumption of harmful food products creates a challenge: whether to allow choice or to produce laws and encourage behavioral norms that prevent unhealthy food marketing.
- Is the role of the authority to encourage the consumption of healthy and sustainable food while encouraging and subsidizing or to allow the market to operate freely in accordance with the laws of a free economy?
- The degree of need for budgeting and encouragement of local research regarding the impact of new products on health in the short and long term (taste mechanisms, dietary habits, cognition, satiety, microbiome, etc.)
- Does the regulator have the ability, means and resources (scientific knowledge, budget, human resources, etc.) to respond in a reasonable time to the many innovations and to the variety of developments in the field of alternative protein?
- Should the regulation in Israel rely upon the existing one which is adapted to the local conditions or should it rely upon foreign regulation? If international regulation is adopted, which of the alternatives should be chosen?

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