OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 14 June 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Environmental global changes, local implications: Pathways
CONVENED BY	Convenor: Prof. Noga Kronfeld-Schor; Co-Convenors: Prof. Tamar Dayan, School of Zoology and The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History; Dr. Alon Shepon, Porter School for Environmental studies, Tel Aviv
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24192/
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

33	Male	24	Female		Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

3	Agriculture/crops	3	Education		Health care
	Fish and aquaculture		Communication		Nutrition
	Livestock		Food processing	17	National or local government
1	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
12	Environment and ecology	1	Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services		Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

2	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation	2	Local authority
1	Small-scale farmer	23	Government and national institution
2	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
8	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
1	International Non-Governmental Organization	2	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
14	Science and academia		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

The major focal points of the “Local implications of global challenges” Dialogue in its third meeting were:
1. Israel strength and uniqueness
2. Applicable steps to achieve 2030’s goals
3. Human resources
4. Technology & knowledge gaps
5. Regulation
Israel is located in one of the world's hotspots for climate change, the region is heavily populated and heavily dependent on locally grown and watered food. The strength and uniqueness involve first of all the human resources and the geo-political situation. Human resources include high-level motivated food producers which will step-up for a reliable long-term mission concurrently with high technology capabilities and experience.
The unique geo-political situation turns Israel into a “agricultural laboratory” affected by its borders, ecological niches, water resources and local crops and invasive threats.
Modern food sectors are interdependent. We must develop long-term planning programs and regulations to ensure sustainable food systems which encourage local food production and consumption, improved water usage and increasing landscape lands both for agriculture, nature and cultural needs.

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

The participants in our 7-tables Dialogue suggested several applicable ideas and steps to reach the goals of sustainable-food systems in the year 2030. Four main subjects rose up in all the tables – Regulation, Planning, Education and Budget. Some of the specific ideas are listed below:
The "Climate changes" table:
• Promoting regional collaborations to reduce conflicts regarding water and food and to optimize local production capabilities
• Addressing the significance of regional food security in a changing climate
• Implementing measures to adapt the food production system to a hotter and dryer climate
• Promoting the Mediterranean Diet as a Climate Friendly food pattern
• Promoting innovation to reduce dependency on water within food production
• Carrying out risk assessments of the consequences of climate change on the various branches of agriculture
• Multi-year analysis and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions directly and indirectly related to food systems
• Creating a plan to promote the food-tech industry
• Education and information - to increase public awareness of consumption with low environmental impact and prevent food waste
• Carbon-tax on imported food products
• Planning of agricultural areas for rainwater collection / protection against floods in urban areas
• Reduce food waste – dynamic pricing, education.
• Conservation of social resources - continued development of knowledge of farmers and training bodies and applied research and encouraging farmers to remain in their agriculture branch, creating certainty for the agriculture industry.
• Creating new agricultural roles to the urban and industrial areas.

The "Biodiversity" table:
• Statutory protection of agricultural land
• Preservation of agricultural areas as an ecological corridors and / or even conversion of areas
• Classification of agricultural land according to indicators that supports biodiversity for each sector - definitions that every farmer can easily measure and improve
• Preservation of Israel's genetic sources under law and regulations, while defining a budget on its side.
• Encouraging crops that support biodiversity.
• Incentives for environmental conservation agriculture.
• Incentives for young farmers / encourage next generation
• Education - environmental and agricultural education at school.

The "Water resources" table:
• Creating environmental regulation and standards.
• Separation between natural water management and artificial water-systems management, including desalination, sewage, effluent.
• Synchronize master-plans and regulations for the water economy and agriculture in the short and the long-term.
• Increasing water sources for the purpose of increasing agricultural production and optimal planning of crops in order to create food security.

The "Open lands" table:
• Statutory protection of agricultural land.
• Developing a national outline plan for agriculture which also defines internal classification of the lands.
• Creating multi-purposes lands uses– agritourism, agrisolar.
• Developing unique agricultural niches / specialization.
• Adopting high quality and safety food standards which include the entire food chain.
• Keeping equality concerning demands for local and imported food products.

The "Waste" table:
• Establishment of a "Waste treatment authority"
• Creating "basins of waste model" according to several parameters (distance, transport time, type of waste etc.).
• Distinction between the cost of waste treatment and the responsibility for the treatment of agricultural waste - the farmer must be responsible for the treatment

The "Invasive species" table:
• Creating established protocols and contingency plans for major pests.
• Support and expand risk-assessment teams.
• Develop mobile and rapid techniques to identify new species invasion which can be easily used in the field.
• Prioritization of lesions according to agricultural crops essential for food security

The "Marine Resources" table:
• Develop additional sources of food from a marine resource - reproductive farms, intensive terrestrial cultivation, consumption of invasive species.
• Increasing demand for low trophic level species.
• Maintaining sustainable fishing and prohibit environmentally destructive methods.
• Monitoring the loot by combining data from surveys and fisherman reports.
• Develop protocols for prevention and monitoring pollution from aquaculture.

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✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

1. Prioritizing water for nature above irrigation needs of agriculture produce intended for export
2. Limiting import of meat products
3. Developing strictures for meat products and consumption
4. The contribution of biodiversity to agriculture, some narrow its contribution only to pollination
5. Subsidized farmers for ecological actions

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