

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 7 July 2021 11:48 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Sustainable Israeli Food Industry
CONVENED BY	Mrs. Galia Sagy Gazit (Adv.)/ Executive Director of the Food industries Association at the Manufactures' Association of Israel
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35700/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
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

17

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

3

19-30

4

31-50

6

51-65

3

66-80

1

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

11 Male

6 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

2 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

3 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

1 Education

Communication

2 Food processing

Food retail, markets

2 Food industry

1 Financial Services

Health care

1 Nutrition

1 National or local government

1 Utilities

Industrial

1 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

2 Multi-national corporation

0 Small-scale farmer

1 Medium-scale farmer

1 Large-scale farmer

1 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

4 Science and academia

0 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

2 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

4 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

There were 2 zoom dialogue tables. In preparation for the dialogue table, we sent out the agenda and how the tables will run. In addition, we held personal meetings and conversations with each participant in which we explained about the dialogues and its purpose. At the beginning of the meeting, we clarified again that there is no need to reach agreement and the rules of discourse, as well as the agenda of the meeting: Each participant has up to 8 minutes to present the challenges and goals. After this, time has given for references. In the additional round, a set time is given for the third part and additional reference time.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Act with Urgency - The letter of preparation for the dialogue tables, the meeting and the opening remarks at the meeting, included the UN data and the purpose of the UN Food summit. Climate crisis and the status of health systems as been reflected at Covid19 Be Respectful-Participants in the Dialogues are expected to listen to each other and be open to the co-existence of divergent points of view. Recognize Complexity - multiple stakeholders took place in the Dialogues Build Trust- The Dialogues are curated and facilitated in a way which creates a "safe space" and promotes trust. The facilitator clarified that quotes will be taken but not in the name of the participant, encouraging mutual respect Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity- The Dialogues bring to the table a diversity of stakeholders from within government, the business community, civil society and research – working across the food system from production to consumption.

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

To meet personally with the participants to clarify 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 focus is on sustainable Israeli industry.

A strong, independent local food industry is of high importance for:

- Food security, in general and particularly in times of crisis.
- Support for local agriculture.
- Diverse, multi-gender employment and strengthening of the periphery.

We have examined/researched the industry's challenges and interfaces with regarding to UN objectives on sustainability.

The discussion focused on the following topics:

1. Develop innovative technologies; expand knowledge and academic and applied research on establishing local sustainable agriculture, reduce water consumption in agriculture as well as in the food industry.
2. Implementation of circular economy principles in agriculture and across the food industry's entire chain of production and supply.
3. Expansion of knowledge on food production and packaging, to have it focus on responsible production and consumption, use of clean energy, encourage innovation and advanced infrastructure for the local food industry.
4. Invest resources in fair employment and reduction of inequality; multi-gender employment.
5. Develop innovative technologies; expand knowledge and academic and applied research in food technology to enhance the food security of Israel's residents, encourage sustainable nutrition to promote public health and food safety.
6. Reinforce the connection between the relevant bodies to ensure reduction in waste of food, increase food security in Israel and reach the goal of zero hunger.
7. Deepen the connection and dialog between the relevant bodies with the aim of promoting the

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 food industry is an important partner in achieving the 17 UN objectives, and a significant player in food systems. The importance of inter-sectoral cooperation with different stakeholders in order to deepen dialog and mutual learning: academia, consumers, health services, municipalities, insurance companies, regulator. The importance of cooperation between the industry and academia for development of innovative products and technologies to assist in reducing carbon and water footprints. Need for national goals and a uniform database. Measurement and evaluation: build a database encompassing all lifecycle data of food production and examine the carbon and water footprints across the food industry's production and supply chain. Multi-sectoral collaboration: construct a regulatory plan with sectorial objectives for savings and reorganization in areas of water, agriculture, industry, retail chains, and consumers. Build a single database for managing agricultural crops, planting and growing, to enable balancing of supply and demand. Define multi-annual national objectives for reducing poverty (and food insecurity) in Israel until reaching the existing average of OECD countries. Establish a coordinating food-saving body designed to synergize government ministries and food industries, retail chains, NPOs, and consumers. Define an objective of ZERO FOOD WASTE for food manufacturers and retail chains by the year 2030

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

Responsible production and consumption, innovation and infrastructure

1. Strengthen ties between academia and industry: establish a food center in academia in cooperation with the industry, to advance students' education and applied economic development in the field, with the aim of promoting responsible production and consumption, and providing nutritional security and optimal health.
2. Strengthen ties between academia and industry: establish a food center in academia in cooperation with the industry, to advance students' education and applied economic development in the field, with the aim of promoting responsible production and consumption, and providing nutritional security and optimal health.
3. Support and grants for the Israeli food industry and technological companies for innovation in the food world and foodtech, as well as academia operating in this area.
4. Multi-sectorial collaboration: building a gender discourse on responsible production between industry, the Innovation Authority, and academia.
5. Advanced, rapid regulatory adjustment to the new food area and alternative protein

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

✓	Finance		Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

Health and healthy lifestyle – how to get there

1. Broad professional cooperation and dialog between industry, academia, health services, retailers, government ministries, and the regulator for the advancement of public health. Industry is a partner to the solution.
2. Build a common, uniform communication plan for all parties noted in section 2.3.1 for promoting public health, expressed in plain and simple language for all sectors (adjustment of discourse to relevant sector).
3. Strengthening ties between academia and industry to build a plan to promote communication and explanation of the importance of food processing and food processing technologies for a sustainable food environment. Harmonization with European standards with regard to pesticides and food supplements (exists) as well as attribution of healing properties to various food products. In the aim of promoting public health.
4. Build an education plan to promote healthy life style from kindergarten age until academia, in which all bodies noted in 2.3.1 shall participate, crossing boundaries and genders. Israel is a small country, and major impact can be made in it.
5. Subsidies and grants for companies developing foods with enhanced nutritional value.
6. Communication and advertising: encouragement of advertising foods with added nutritional value, encouraging adoption of a healthy life style.
7. Providing greater accessibility and lower prices for foods that promote a healthy life style

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|---|--|
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KEYWORDS

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| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

With regard to sustainable packaging: this area should continue to be studied, to strengthen academic and applied knowledge. Education should be strengthened, as well as solutions for recycling and development of sustainable packaging. With regard to advertising: a call to take advantage of industry's power and experience in the world of advertising, to advertise and promote healthy food.

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