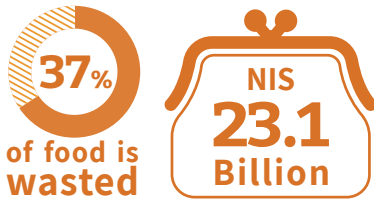


## Key data from the Report on Food Waste and Rescue in Israel, 2022

# HOW MUCH FOOD IS WASTED IN ISRAEL?



**2.6 Million Tons** The amount of food wasted in Israel in 2022

# THE IMPACT OF FOOD RESCUE ON FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTHCARE COSTS IN ISRAEL

An unhealthy diet and food insecurity are related to increased healthcare expenses for healthcare systems and the public.

**1.4** Million people in Israel live with food insecurity

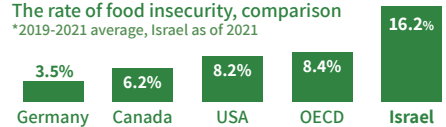
**NIS 5.2 Billion** Total additional annual healthcare costs\* resulting from food insecurity

Which are about:

**5%** of national healthcare expenditures

**NIS 3,700** Additional annual per capita healthcare costs

The rate of food insecurity, comparison \*2019-2021 average, Israel as of 2021

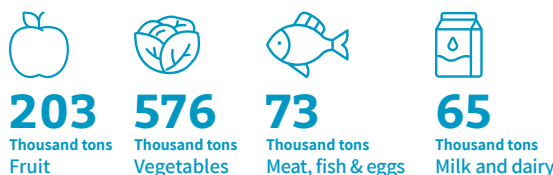
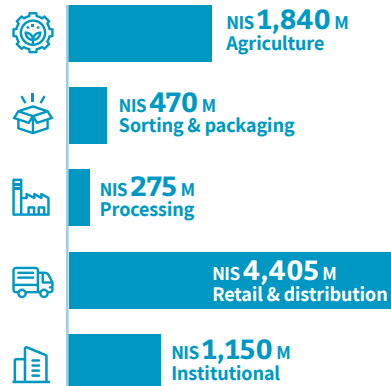


\*Excess health cost: Increased health expenses related to living with food insecurity, which would not have been caused with food security.

# HOW MUCH FOOD CAN BE RESCUED?

**1.1 Million Tons** of wasted food is edible and can be rescued

## VALUE OF RESCUABLE WASTED FOOD



**NIS 8.1 Billion** Annual value of wasted food that could be rescued

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND COST OF FOOD WASTE/LOSS

**NIS 3.9 Billion** Total environmental cost of food waste in Israel

**NIS 1.5 Billion** Wasted natural resources

**NIS 1.5 Billion** GHG emissions and air pollution

**NIS 0.9 Billion** Waste treatment

## Key data from the Report on Food Waste and Rescue in Israel, 2022

# WHY RESCUE FOOD?

Food rescue is a win-win solution. It prevents unnecessary waste, makes food available without using additional natural resources, land, and water, prevents garbage generation, and helps reduce emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases.

- ECONOMIC BENEFITS:** Rescuing food is an alternative to producing more food. It avoids most of the resource use and costs involved in food production.
- SOCIAL BENEFITS:** Reducing disparities and preventing food insecurity among disadvantaged sectors of the population.
- HEALTH BENEFITS:** Providing adequate nutrition and improving the health of underprivileged populations, thereby reducing healthcare expenses.
- ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:** Reducing emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases and saving land and water resources.

NIS 1 = NIS 3.6

For every NIS 1 (\$1) invested in food rescue, food with a direct value of NIS 3.6 (\$3.6) is saved.

NIS 1 = NIS 4.3

Considering economic value of reducing emissions of GHG and air pollutants and reducing waste treatment costs, every NIS 1 (\$1) invested in food rescue yields a value of NIS 4.3 (\$4.3) for the national economy.

NIS 1 = NIS 10.6

Considering health benefits of reducing food insecurity, every NIS 1 (\$1) invested in food rescue yields a value of NIS 10.6 (\$10.6) for the national economy.

## THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FOOD RESCUE

Food rescue is clearly preferable to alternative methods of bridging the food insecurity gap; such as allocations, donations, subsidies or support for the needy.

NIS 3.6 Billion per year

The cost of fully filling the gap between the food-insecure population's food expenditure and the normative levels of food expenditure.

NIS 1.0 Billion per year

The cost of rescuing food with a value of NIS 3.6 billion (\$1 billion) - the full cost of filling the gap between expenditures on food by food-insecure and food-secure populations.

20%

Rescue of wasted food could close the food insecurity gap in Israel



NIS 5.2 Billion

The potential savings for the national economy from food rescue

## RECOMMENDED POLICY TOOLS



**Setting a national goal** of reducing food waste by 50% by 2030, in accordance with the principles formulated by the United Nations.



**Formulating a national plan** An inter-ministerial team should develop a national plan addressing food waste and food rescue, with an emphasis on healthy and nutritious food. It should consider food waste and rescue along the entire value chain, and address all the conditions (operational, regulatory, economic) that are necessary for the gradual realization of the goal of reducing food waste and rescuing food. The plan must include mechanisms to ensure that the rescued food will be consumed by the needy families to whom it is distributed, by providing them with counseling and nutritional guidance. The plan will be submitted to the government for approval and budgeting.