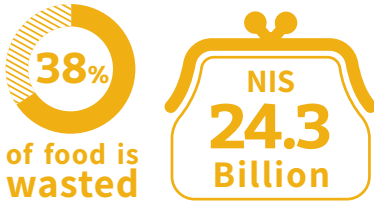


Key Data from the 2023-2024 Food Waste and Rescue Report in Israel

HOW MUCH FOOD IS WASTED IN ISRAEL?



2.6 Million Tons
The amount of food wasted in Israel in 2023

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.

1.5
Million people
in Israel live with
food insecurity

NIS 5.5 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

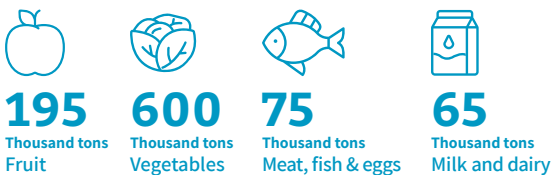
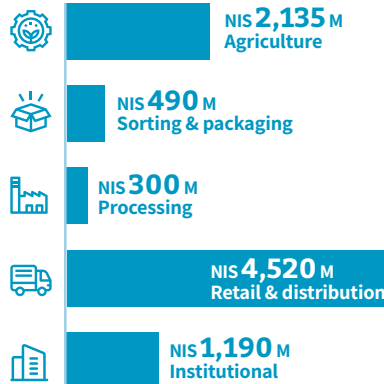


*Excess health cost: Increased health expenses related to living with food insecurity, which would not have been caused with food security.

HOW MUCH FOOD CAN BE RESCUED?

1.2 Million Tons
of wasted food is edible and can be rescued

VALUE OF RESCUABLE WASTED FOOD



NIS 8.6 Billion
Annual value of rescuable food

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND COST OF FOOD WASTE/LOSS

NIS 4.1 Billion
Total environmental cost of food waste in Israel

NIS 1.6 Billion
Wasted natural resources

NIS 1.6 Billion
GHG emissions and air pollution

NIS 0.9 Billion
Waste treatment

Key Data from the 2023-2024 Food Waste and Rescue Report in Israel

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 4.2

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 4.2 (\$4.2) for the national economy.

NIS 1 = NIS 10.3

Considering health benefits of reducing food insecurity, every NIS 1 (\$1) invested in food rescue yields a value of NIS 10.3 (\$10.3) for the national economy.



The Impact of the Swords of Iron War on Waste Loss and Rescue in Israel's Agricultural Sector

The Swords of Iron War has exacerbated the issue of food loss in Israel and further compromised the country's food security.

The additional economic burden on the national economy due to the first nine months of the war is estimated at approximately NIS 1.6 billion. This includes food loss valued at NIS 1.0 billion, environmental costs resulting from this loss estimated at NIS 200 million, and an added health-related cost of approximately NIS 370 million.

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 4.3 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 1.2 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 5.5 Billion

The potential savings for the national economy from food rescue

RECOMMENDED POLICY TOOLS



Setting a national goal of reducing food waste in accordance with the principles formulated by the United Nations.



Formulating a national plan Due to the scope and importance of the issue, the Ministry of Environmental Protection will lead and coordinate the development of a national plan. This plan will include the involvement of all relevant government ministries, be appropriately budgeted, and focus on both food loss and food rescue—with an emphasis on healthy and nutritious food—across the entire value chain.

It will define the operational, regulatory, and economic conditions required to gradually achieve the food loss reduction and food rescue goals, and will allocate funding for the necessary actions accordingly.