

Did you know...

... Palestine generates 1 million tonnes per year of municipal solid waste, or 1 kg per day per person.

... Organic waste (food and bazaar leftovers, paper, garden waste) constitutes 60% of municipal waste.

... About 30% of municipal waste is disposed of at sanitary landfill sites, 20% is openly burned and the remaining waste is scattered across unofficial or illegal waste disposal sites.

... Only 1% of waste is being recycled, mainly paper, metal, glass and plastic.

... Municipal waste collection services cover 90% of the population, but hazardous waste management is still in the early phases of development and needs to be improved.

... Better waste management practices, increased recycling and methane capture and use can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste by 300,000 tonnes per year.

... Construction of waste-to-energy incinerators reduce emissions and partially resolve waste disposal issues.

Waste

Household and industrial wastes pose health risks to local populations and contribute to global warming. Extreme weather events can exacerbate these risks when wind and water spread waste throughout the environment. Waste reduction, the clean-up of industrial waste, wastewater treatment and better controls for waste dumps all contribute to risk reduction.

CREDITS & SOURCES

Online information sources

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 Environment Quality Authority of Palestine: <http://environment.pna.ps>
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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: <https://unfccc.int/>

Selected publications

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Waste and Chemicals

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN PALESTINE