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.

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 cleanup of industrial waste, wastewater treatment and better controls for waste dumps all contribute to risk reduction.

- Municipal waste collection services cover 95% 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 reduces emissions and partially resolves waste disposal issues.

Unmanaged e-waste

Problems

Inadequate housing and land management planning

Open burning and gas emissions

Plastic waste in water, on land and in public places

Wildlife suffering from plastic and pesticides

Here are some examples of the negative effects of waste and chemicals in Palestine. Find out what you can do to help!

Waste and Chemicals

Making our planet and our neighbourhoods cleaner and better places

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN PALESTINE

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CREDITS & SOURCES

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