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Abstract: Municipal solid waste generated in a large Palestinian city showed high potential recovery. It has been found that organic food waste composed of more than 60% of the generated municipal solid waste while combustible waste streams constitute 80% of the total generated wastes. These figures indicate what potential waste recovery should be used. Recovery of waste is needed not only for the environmental importance it constitute, but also to mitigate the challenges facing development in Palestine in the persistence status-quo resulted from the occupation measures. Unjust occupation measures adversely affect the availability of land, the natural resources and future energy status. In that sense recovery solution addressing these challenges necessitates that while minimizing the generated waste streams, potential recovery must assess tackling the re-use of waste streams either for composting; thus increasing cultivated lands, and/or heat recovery of compostable wastes for energy conversion. Work done on assessing heat recovery showed high recovery potential of combustible waste streams. In the framework of the work done, experimental results of measured heat content in each combustible waste stream, and that of mixed streams showed high recovery potential. Potential for composting and for energy recovery are both worth extra thorough investigations from the technical, financial and possible environmental risks point of views