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**Homework**

This article is titled Renewable Energy in Palestine, written by Mohammad Ziad Yamin, posted on February 23, 2020 , it talks about the current scenario for energy in Palestine and about every type of renewable energy that exists in Palestine. The energy situation in Palestine is highly different compared to other countries in the Middle East due to non-availability of natural resource, financial crunch and unstable political condition. Palestine is heavily dependent on Israel for meeting its energy demands. Despite rampant poverty and widespread unemployment , fuel and energy prices in Palestine are among the highest in the region. The Palestinian power sector is entirely dependent on imported power supply, from srael, Jordan and Egypt. The Palestinian Energy Authority is currently in the process of launching the bid for solar and wind energy resource mapping and geospatial analysis. At the end of 2012, renewable energy contributed merely 1.4% in the energy mix, though Palestine is targeting 10% clean energy installed capacity by the year 2020. Solar energy can be a major contributor to the future Palestinian energy supply. Palestine receives about 3,000 hours of sunshine per year and has an average solar radiation of 5.4 kWh/m. Domestic solar water heating is widely used in Palestine where almost 70% of houses and apartments have such systems. Infact, Palestine is one of the leading countries in the field of SWH for domestic purpose. The company, founded by Palestinian entrepreneur Khaled Al Sabawi has put Palestine of global geothermal map by devising a simple but ingenious geothermal heating and cooling system. MENA Geothermal capitalizes on this by burying pipes below ground. Water pumped through these pipes then capture the temperature to feed the building’s heating and cooling system. A geothermal system utilizes the energy from the sun, which is stored in the earth, to heat and cool homes and buildings. The geothermal system essentially uses the stable temperature of the ground at a specific depth for heating in winter and cooling in summer, providing clean energy and reducing energy costs. Biomass energy is predominantly used for heating purposes and constitutes approximately 15% of Palestinian energy supply. Being an agrarian economy, Palestine has a strong potential for biomass energy. Palestine can reduce reliance on imported energy carriers by deployment of clean energy systems. Palestinian areas has large alternative energy potential which can be harnessed by a futuristic energy policy, large-scale investments and strategic assistance from neighbouring countries like Jordan and Egypt.