

## **PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES IN THE FIELD OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

The main environmental threats to Ukraine are a significant level of air pollution, water and land resources, an imperfect system of state supervision (control) and environmental monitoring. There is also a critical situation with the formation, accumulation, storage, processing, disposal and disposal of waste.

By coordinated actions of the authorities of the neighboring united territorial communities, it is possible to create a more favorable local climate in a large part of Ukraine than that caused by global climatic processes.

Today in Ukraine there is a critical situation around solid waste, which is caused by the constant growth of their generation and accumulation, imperfect practices of waste management, as well as changes in the morphological composition of waste that has occurred over the past few decades.

Local communities usually try to change this situation on their own. However, only communities of large and medium-sized cities are able to cope with this task on their own. And for small towns and rural communities, this is becoming an almost impossible task. However, landfills and the polluted environment are not disappearing and remain a problem for the community. In addition, the legislation creates legal pressure on local communities to encourage them to set up solid waste management systems (Pic.1).

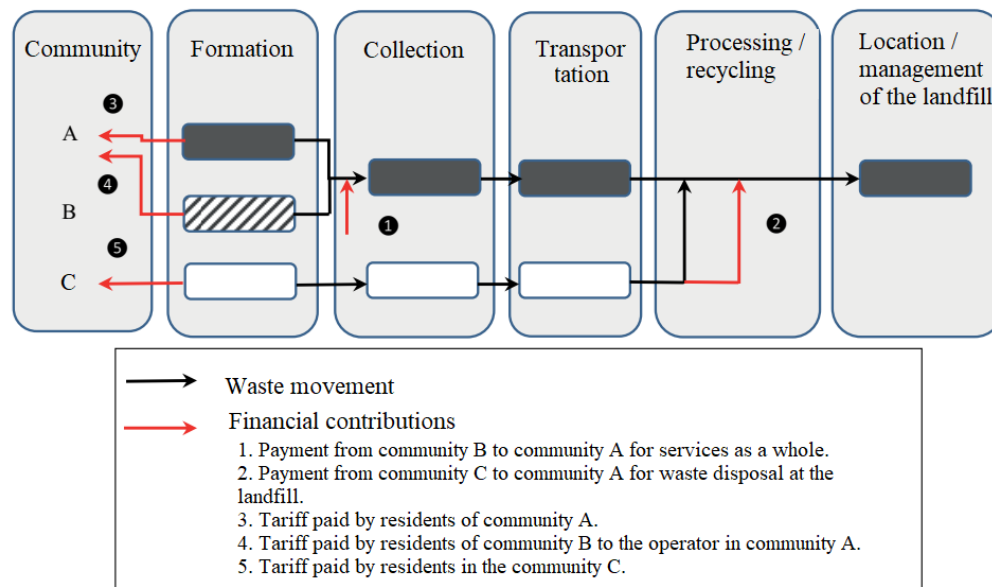
The modern system of solid waste management should be aimed at the entire cycle of waste management - from collection to disposal, based on economically justified tariffs, taking into account the need for information work with waste generators. All this requires significant investment, professional approach, support of the population.

Systemic approaches are tools that shape the structure of the planning process and further implementation of the plan (integrated solid waste management), lay the organizational basis for these processes (inter-municipal cooperation) and provide guidelines for the planning process as such (step-by-step procedure).

The vast majority of local governments currently consider the treatment of solid waste only as a task of cleaning the settlement from garbage.

The hierarchy of waste management is also part of the integrated approach. It is the principle of hierarchy that forms the basis of waste management policy in the EU today. The first, most desirable, way of waste management is to prevent or reduce their generation. If this is not fully possible, use the second level of the

hierarchy - reuse or recycling.



**Picture 1. An example of waste management between several communities**

The process of modernizing waste management, caused by the environmental crisis and tougher environmental requirements, encourages us to consider this segment of the system as a solution, and not just as waste disposal.

Creation of a landfill on the territory of small towns (and today often on the territory of medium and large cities) is not always possible: there is no free space at a sufficient distance from residential buildings. Therefore, landfills are often created on the territory of a neighboring rural community, which also disposes of its waste at this landfill, if, of course, it has a system of waste collection and disposal. However, even with the existence of such a system, some residents may not pay for the removal of waste and dump it outside in the nearest ravine, creating landfills. In other neighboring communities, an organized waste management system may not exist at all, so all generated waste ends up in landfills. In fact, today near every village in Ukraine you can see 1-2 natural dumps.

But the main obstacle to creating a complete solid waste management cycle is the significant cost of initial investment and operating costs. One small community does not have enough money to initially invest in building a whole system.

#### References

1. Antonio Ledda, Andrea De Montis. *Adaptation to Climate Change and Regional Planning: A Scrutiny of Sectoral Instruments*. *Sustainability* 2020, 12, 3804; doi:10.3390/su12093804
2. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-shvalennya-strategiyi-ekologichnoa1363r> (date of application 11.04.2022)
3. <https://smartregion.pl.ua> (date of application 11.04.2022)