

Environmental protection project

СТУПНИКОВ Д.Н. ТААТ311

ЗА ОСНОВУ ВЗЯТЬ ПРОЕКТ «ЭКОПАТРУЛЬ» В ХАБАРОВСКЕ



► **Objectives of the project:**

Promote the improvement of the environmental situation, reduce the negative impact on health and improve the quality of life of the population of the city of Khabarovsk;

Improve the effectiveness of work on the detection and prevention of violations of environmental legislation using public-public partnerships;

Promote awareness-raising among residents of the Khabarovsk Territory on issues of ensuring environmental safety and involving the population in solving social and environmental problems of the city.

Tasks of the project.

- ▶ 1. Establish at the regional level an integrated system of participation of various segments of the population in the implementation of environmental control and monitoring of the environment.
- ▶ 2. Create a system for coordinating and supporting the activities of public environmental control in the city of Khabarovsk.
- ▶ 3. Provide a system of public environmental control and environmental monitoring with technical means of rapid analysis.
- ▶ 4. To promote the provision of reliable and objective environmental information to the residents of the city, to increase the effectiveness of the system of environmental education and public education.
- ▶ 5. Assist in improving the regulatory framework in the field of environmental protection in Khabarovsk.
- ▶ 6. To generalize and disseminate the experience of creating a system of public environmental control in other regions of the Russian Federation.
- ▶ 7. Create a multifunctional environmental center in the city of Khabarovsk, capable of effectively solving a wide range of tasks to ensure environmental safety, support public initiatives and environmental education of the population.

Why do we need public environmental control?

Background of the project.

- ▶ In recent years, the Russian Federation has adopted a number of legislative acts aimed at reducing administrative pressure on business. The state has decided to protect organizations and enterprises from excessive control and to allow the country's economy to develop freely. Due to the liberalization of environmental control processes, many organizations and enterprises have ceased to pay due attention to environmental issues.

More than 50% of enterprises grossly violate environmental legislation.

Currently, a large number of environmental offenses in the Khabarovsk Territory are not recorded, and the perpetrators remain unpunished due to the lack of full-time employees of environmental services, as well as insufficient mobility and efficiency, which is the most important condition for detecting and preventing environmental offenses. Due to the lack of attention to this problem, environmental offenses have become the norm in the public consciousness, residents of the city underestimate their dangers, although a large number of citizens and organizations express an active willingness to participate in their prevention. Environmental control authorities are constantly being reformed and are chronically underfunded. Today, environmental control bodies cannot conduct an inspection of an enterprise or organization without the approval of the Prosecutor's office. To fix environmental violations, it is necessary to have witnesses present, and to collect a large-scale evidence base. Many cases, having reached the court, "crumble" due to gaps in legislation and insufficient evidence. The perpetrators often avoid responsibility.



More than 80 environmental violations are not registered.

- ▶ Control functions in the field of environmental protection in the Khabarovsk Territory alone are distributed among 10 different structures, which complicates the effective detection and elimination of environmental violations. In the Khabarovsk Territory, no more than 15 inspectors have the authority to identify eco-violations and bring those responsible to justice, which does not allow them to quickly identify and respond to facts that threaten the environment and public health.



There are only about 15 environmental inspectors for the entire Khabarovsk Territory.

- ▶ As a result, problems related to violations of environmental legislation by industrial and other enterprises and individuals engaged in activities related to environmental impact have sharply worsened in the regions. In the conditions of large cities, where industrial facilities, residential areas, educational, health and cultural institutions are concentrated on one territory, numerous factors of negative impact on the environment are formed due to the mass violation of environmental standards by organizations and enterprises. The population of the city of Khabarovsk and the surrounding territories is experiencing a number of adverse environmental factors caused by violations in the field of environmental legislation – unauthorized landfills, waste incineration, unauthorized felling of trees, water and air pollution, etc.



Environmental factors affect the high morbidity and mortality of the population.

- ▶ Environmental factors affect the high morbidity and mortality of the population. The topic of public involvement in the implementation of environmental control has been greatly developed in recent years. Public environmental inspections are starting to work in many regions. The state is also interested in this area. In November 2013, Vladimir Putin drew the attention of the Ministry of Natural Resources to the need to combat environmental violations by creating an institute of public inspectors for the protection of the environment, as well as wildlife objects. According to the presidential decree, the Government should report on the creation of such a structure in February 2014.



President Putin for the development of public environmental control.

- ▶ Environmental payments and fines around the world are an effective tool for reducing offenses in this area. If we increase the effectiveness of identifying and bringing perpetrators to justice for environmental violations, budgets of various levels can be significantly replenished with financial resources.



The most common and dangerous forms of environmental offenses.

- ▶ incineration of waste with the release of toxic combustion products into the atmosphere Gorenje; cluttering of territories with production and consumption waste, including hazardous waste (fluorescent lamps, batteries, chemically and biologically active substances); discharge of untreated wastewater into water bodies (car washes, laundries, factories, cottage settlements); air pollution by boiler houses and other stationary sources, demolition and damage to green spaces, violation of vegetation cover and recreational properties, and others. These factors, along with natural sources of environmental danger (radon hazard, forest fires, etc.), have a systemic negative impact on the health and comfort of the population of the city of Khabarovsk and the Khabarovsk Territory, as evidenced by the alarming statistics of morbidity and mortality of the population.