

- (They have chosen the club system)
- How one deal with it in Germany?
 - (They prefer governmental system)
- The same in Ukraine
 - (Nothing have been chosen jet)
- What must be changed?

SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN A MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

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Strong water-supply and efficiency reduce the consumption of water, energy and decrease the environmental pollution from their manufactured and also reduce expenses for municipal services and development of its capacity. Low cost of water resources, absence of up-date methodical, normative and legislative bases delay the sustainable water use in our country. Due to intensive exploitation and inadequate pollution control Ukraine faces with degradation of natural water resources and requires the sufficient water management system.

Sustainable water management system should take into consideration economic, social, environmental, legal, institutional factors. On the beginning powerful water consumers should be recovered for developing water conservation measures.

Dwelling sector is one of the most powerful water consumers on urbanized territories. Every day the big Ukrainian city, like Kharkiv, consumes no less than 200 million of cub. m water per year and 80 % of that for households water supplying. About 40 % of water to supply for needs of domestic sectors loss due to different leakages and unsustainable water consumption.

The aim of the work is to develop a new sustainable strategy of water resource consumption for households on urbanized territory to base on environmental, economic and social aspects of water use in domestic sector.

Economic methods of analysis and principals of environmental engineering have been used for the research work.

After elucidating the consumption of resources different cost-efficiency measures were proposed. Due to implementation of such measures water consumption in household could be reduced on 30%, for example, it is about 200 thousands of cubic m. per day in Kharkiv city. Also the technical and economic indicators were developed for the measures: the value of water saving, municipal payments reduction, capital investments, decrease of operational expenses.

The environmental balances of municipal enterprises to be developed by real data have help to analyze environmental impacts from the infrastructures. After that

environmental indicators of water saving in households were developed: reduction of air emissions, wastewater and wastes.

The comparison economic and environment cost-benefit analysis show real positive results of water-saving measures implementation in the municipal economy.

Also research results have shown a low activity of society in environmental problems solving. It connects with no sufficient environmental education to orient on sustainable development. Also promotions of environmental friendly living, like ecoliving, are not developed in our country.

However, it is necessary to develop a social activity in environmental problems solving, including resource conservation. The enthusiasm of citizens can be transferred into concrete actions and will increase economic growth while minimizing ecological and environmental harm.

Good economics and good environment must go hand in hand, especially in developing countries, where there is a great potential for improving the efficiency of municipal economy.

HEALTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The-millennia brings changes in all aspects of the social life.

Health, environment and development hazards has changed considerably. New environment and development problems have emerged, some of which appear to threaten the entire ecosystem. While factors associated with the development process and the changing use of technology have resulted in considerable gains to people throughout the world, they have also presented additional threats to people's health.

In industrialized countries, typical health and environmental problems include outdoor air pollution, radon in homes and schools, the "sick building" syndrome, toxic chemicals in drinking-water, non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation and pesticide residues in food. In developing countries, health and environmental problems are often related to poverty and arise largely as a result of such factors as rapid, uncontrolled urbanization and agricultural and land-use practices. In addition to hazards related to pollution, vector-borne environmental diseases may be prevalent as well as health and environmental problems associated with a lack of proper shelter, water and sanitation or poor food hygiene.

Factors affecting the health can be divided in several groups:

- Widespread absolute and relative poverty
- Demographic changes: ageing and the growth of cities