

Template for summary reports under the Protocol on Water and Health

Part One General aspects

1. Were targets and target dates established in your country in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol?

Republic of Slovenia is still in the process of ratification of the Protocol and did not set targets. As Slovenia is member state of European Union most of the targets in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol are already set and the framework for their implementation is determined by the EU requirements. Some of the targets are included in the National legislation even it is not required by the EU law.

In addition we set targets on water and health in recently adopted National Action Plan for implementing the Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Children and Youth Environmental Health under Priority Objective 1: Ensuring the health of the population by improving access to safe drinking water and adequate management of urban wastewater.

YES NO IN PROGRESS

If targets have been revised, please provide details here.

2. Were they published and, if so, how?

National Action Plan for implementing the Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Children and Youth Environmental Health is available to the public (online).

Please explain whether the targets and target dates were published, made available to the public (e.g. online, official publication, media) and communicated to the secretariat.

3. Has your country established national or local arrangements for coordination between competent authorities for setting targets? If so please describe, including information on which public authority(ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved and how coordination was ensured.

Government of the Republic of Slovenia nominated, by Decision No. 02401-12/2015/4 inter-ministerial working group for implementing the commitments of the 5th Ministerial Conference of the World Health Organization's Regional Committee for Europe on the Environment and Health. Inter-ministerial working group set targets on water and health in recently adopted National Action Plan for implementing the Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Children and Youth Environmental Health under Priority Objective 1: Ensuring the health of the population by improving access to safe drinking water and adequate management of urban wastewater.

4. Which existing national and international strategies and legislation were taken into account?

EU Legislation, European Environment and Health Process - Implementation of Parma Declaration Children's Environment and Health Action Plan, Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Children and Youth Environmental Health, National Programme of Measures for the Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010–2015

National Action Plan for implementing the Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Children and Youth Environmental Health

Please briefly mention the most relevant national and international strategies and instruments that were taken into account when setting targets (only a limited number of references are required under this question; indicatively, five references are considered appropriate, but the number will depend on your national situation).

5. Was cost-benefit analysis of targets set performed, and if so how?

No

6. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target setting in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, and how was the outcome of public participation taken into account in the final targets set?

Inter-ministerial working group for implementing the commitments of the 5th Ministerial Conference of the World Health Organization's Regional Committee for Europe on the Environment and Health is composed of non-governmental environmental protection/ and public health organisation and representatives of National Youth Council of Slovenia.

7. Provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities, which other stakeholders were involved, etc.

National Institute of Public Health
Slovenian Environmental Agency
Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

8. Report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, e.g., whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure, or whether financial constraints are a significant obstacle to implementation (if applicable).

9. Please describe whether and, if so, how emerging issues relevant to water and health (e.g., climate change) were taken into account in the process of target setting.

Part Two

Common indicators¹

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied

A. Context of the data

Please provide general information related to the context of the data provided under sections B and C below:

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under this indicator?

Drinking water quality and monitoring in Slovenia is regulated by Governmental Decree (Pravilnik o pitni vodi, Ur l. RS, št. 19/04, 35/04, 26/06, 92/06 in 25/09) implementing the EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC DWD). Figures reported under this indicator are for all drinking water supplies which provide drinking water for more than 50 inhabitants or serve more than 10 m³ water per day.

In 2013 92.8 % (1.910.675) inhabitants had access to safe drinking water; in 2004 safe drinking water was supplied to 92.1 % (1.804.135) inhabitants.

Before 2013, the regional public health offices were responsible for compilation and delivery of the drinking water quality data and they achieved 100 % efficiency in this task. From 2013 on, data collection and compilation are performed using dedicated software; for statistics and reporting we use only validated and safe data.

2. Do the water supply systems reported here supply the urban population only or both the urban and rural populations?

Supply system of safe drinking water includes both urban (≥ 100.000 inhabitants) and rural population (<100.000 inhabitants).

3. Specify where the samples/measurements are taken (e.g., treatment plant outlet, distribution system or point of consumption).

Drinking water quality is monitored in the spot of end user (from the tap of consumers).

4. In the reports, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards. If national standards for reported parameters deviate from the WHO guideline values, provide information on the values (standards) used for calculation.

No.

B. Bacteriological quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan_S2: The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for E. coli and the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for Enterococci.

¹ In order to allow an analysis of trends for all Parties under the Protocol, please use wherever possible 2005—the year of entry into force of the Protocol—as the baseline year.

Bigger supply areas normally have adequate microbiological drinking water quality. From the point of view of preventive health there is a problem with faecal contamination at small supply areas, serving 50-1.000 inhabitants (particularly the smallest areas with 50-500 inhabitants).

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>WatSan_S2</i>	<i>Baseline value 2004</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value 2013</i>
E. coli	19%		4,3%
Enterococci	7%		7,9%

C. Chemical quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan_S3. All countries shall monitor and report on the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality with regard to the following:

- (a) Fluoride;
- (b) Nitrate and nitrite;²
- (c) Arsenic;
- (d) Lead;
- (e) Iron.

Parties shall also identify up to five additional physico-chemical parameters that are of special concern in their national or local situation (e.g., pesticides).

The results of chemical tests indicate drinking water contamination with pesticides and nitrates, particularly in the northeast and southeast Slovenia. There is also a problem with supply areas with surface water, like karst sources of drinking water, since they are occasionally faecal contaminated.

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Baseline value 2004</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value 2013</i>
Fluoride	0		0
Nitrate	0,66		0,82
Nitrite	0		0
Arsenic	0		0

² As defined in the WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Baseline value 2004</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value 2013</i>
Lead	0,44		0
Iron	1,09		0,55
Additional physico-chemical parameter 1: ATRAZINE	1,1		3,33
Additional physico-chemical parameter 2: DESETHYL ATRAZINE	4,17		7,78

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases potentially related to water

In filling out the following table, please consider the following points:

(a) For reporting outbreaks, please indicate if the numbers reported are related to all exposure routes or only related to water (i.e., for which there is epidemiological or microbiological evidence for water to have facilitated infection);

(b) For reporting incidents:

(i) Please report cases per 10,000 persons;

(ii) Please differentiate between zero incidents (0) and no data available (-);

(iii) If possible, please distinguish between autochthonous and imported cases.

Please consider extending the list of water-related diseases to cover other relevant pathogens (e.g., enteric viruses, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, Legionella).

Please indicate how the information is collected (e.g., event-based or incidence based).

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

	<i>Incidence</i>			<i>Number of outbreaks</i>		
	<i>Baseline (2004)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (2013)</i>	<i>Baseline (2004)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (2013)</i>
Cholera	0		0	0		0
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	0		0	0		0
Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli.	0		0	0		0

Viral hepatitis A	0	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0
Noroviruses, rotavirus, E.coli	0	0,04/10.000	0	1
Caliciviruses	0,4/10.000		1	0

III. Access to drinking water

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

Urban population: ≥ 100.000 inhabitants

Rural population <100.000 inhabitants

Under the Slovenian Governmental Decree (Pravilnik o pitni vodi, Ur l. RS, št. 19/04, 35/04, 26/06, 92/06 in 25/09) public water supply system are all drinking water supplies which provide drinking water for more than 50 inhabitants or serve more than 10 m³ water per day.

The Regulation on drinking water supply (Uredba o oskrbi s pitno vodo; Uradni list RS, št. 88/12) lays down the conditions under which an area of settlement should be equipped with public water supply system.

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (2004)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (2013)</i>
Total			
Urban	100		100
Rural	91,6		92,4
No of inhabitants connected to public water supply system	1.840.135		1.910.675
% of inhabitants without surveillance	8%		7%

According to JMP definitions, 100 % of the population of Slovenia has access to improved source³. The vast majority of 93 % has access to household connections of piped supplies; a minority uses private wells with piped connections into home. Private wells are not subject to surveillance by the authorities.

³ "Improved" sources of drinking-water: Piped water into dwelling, Piped water to yard/plot, also called a yard connection, is defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the house; Public tap or standpipe; Tubewell or borehole; Protected dug well; Protected spring; Rainwater (Vir: <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>).

Please specify if the above data is based on national estimates or estimates provided by the WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation.

If national estimates are provided, please specify how access is defined and estimated in your country.

JMP definitions and categories are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.

IV. Access to sanitation

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

Percentage of population with access to sanitation	Baseline value (2004)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)	Current value (2013)
Total			
Urban	99		99
Rural	99		99

Reference:

URBAN: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.ACSN.UR?page=2>

RURAL: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.ACSN.RU>

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Please specify if the above data is based on national estimates or estimates provided by JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation.

If national estimates are provided, please specify how access is defined and estimated in your country.

JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.

V. Effectiveness of management, protection and use of freshwater resources

Water quality

On the basis of national systems of water classification, the percentage of the number of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water⁴ falling under each defined class (e.g., in classes I, II, III, etc. for non-EU countries; for EU countries, the percentage of surface waters of high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status, and the percentage of groundwaters/surface waters of good or poor chemical status).

For non-European Union Countries

Status of surface waters

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			
Total number/volume of water bodies classified			
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country			

^a Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

Status of groundwaters

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			

⁴ Please specify.

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country			

^a Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

For European Union countries

Ecological status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
High status/potential	7% (2006-08)		4% (2009-14)
Good status/potential	45% (2006-08)		55% (2009-14)
Moderate status/potential	33% (2006-08)		30% (2009-14)
Poor status/potential	4% (2006-08)		5% (2009-14)
Bad status/potential	1% (2006-08)		1% (2009-14)
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	139		149
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	155		155

Chemical status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Good status	95% (2006-08)		96% (2009-13)
Poor status	4% (2006-08)		3% (2009-13)
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	154		154
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	155		155

Status of groundwaters

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Good quantitative status	100% (2006)		100% (2013)
Good chemical status	81% (2006-08)		86% (2009-13)
Poor quantitative status	0		0

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Poor chemical status	19% (2006-08)		14% (2009-13)
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified	21		21
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country	21		21

Please provide any needed information that will help put into context and aid understanding of the information provided above (e.g., coverage of information provided if not related to all water resources, how the quality of waters affects human health).

Water use

Please provide information on the water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic), i.e., the mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Agriculture			
Industry ^a			
Domestic use ^b			

^a Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling.

^b Please specify whether the figure only refers to public water supply systems or also individual supply systems (e.g., wells).

Part Three Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress

For countries that have set targets and target dates, please provide information specifically related to the progress towards achieving them. If you have not set targets in a certain area, please explain why.

For countries in the process of setting targets, please provide information on the relevant target areas (e.g., baseline conditions, provisional targets, etc.)

Suggested length: one page (330 words) per target area.

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied (art. 6, para. 2 (a))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

The interoperability of databases on the quality of drinking water and groundwater.

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Health ensure monitoring of groundwater and drinking water (the groundwater monitoring programme operator also needs data on drinking water to assess the situation and mandatory reporting. Special monitoring of the quality of drinking water is carried out by the local community and the operators of drinking water supply systems.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease (art. 6, para. 2 (b))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

III. Access to drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (c))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

The Regulation on drinking water supply provides that agglomerations with 50 or more permanent residents and the population density greater than five permanent residents per hectare must be equipped with a public plumbing.

Regardless that also agglomerations with less than 50 permanent residents and the population density equal or less than five permanent residents per hectare must be equipped with a public plumbing unless in the agglomeration its own drinking water supply or self-catering facility with drinking water is applying in accordance with the regulations governing building construction, and simultaneously satisfies the following conditions: - that the private water distribution system is serving fewer than 50 permanent residents and - that the average annual capacity of each private water supply is less than 10 m³ of drinking water per day.

Improving good hygiene practices amongst vulnerable groups (the Roma, refugees, economic migrants, construction workers, and others).

The implementation of the human rights of access to safe drinking water and proper wastewater management for vulnerable groups (the Roma, refugees, economic migrants, construction workers, and others). Implementation of the National Programme of Measures for the Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010–2015.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is preparing new Operational Programme for drinking water supply. Within the framework of the Operational Programme agglomerations with 50 or more permanent residents and the population density greater than five permanent residents per hectare, which should be equipped with public water supply system, were also defined. Notwithstanding that this does not mean that such agglomerations do not have other forms of supply of drinking water.

National Programme of Measures for the Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010–2015.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

IV. Access to sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (d))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Improving good hygiene practices amongst vulnerable groups (the Roma, refugees, economic migrants, construction workers, and others).

The implementation of the human rights of access to safe drinking water and proper wastewater management for vulnerable groups (the Roma, refugees, economic migrants, construction workers, and others). Implementation of the National Programme of Measures for the Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010–2015.

The national legislation and other national documents (Operational programme on urban wastewater and treatment) define provisions in relation to urban wastewater collection and treatment.

All the agglomerations of load 2.000 PE and more should be equipped with public sewage system and wastewater treatment plant by 31.12.2015. Agglomerations of load between 500 and 2.000 PE, where the urban wastewater is not discharged in public sewage system yet, should be equipped by 31.12.2021 in case of discharge of urbane wastewater in sensitive areas of catchment areas of sensitive areas respectively 31.12.2023 for other agglomerations.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

National Programme of Measures for the Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010–2015.

Equipment of agglomerations was/is co-financed by EU Funds; the base was/is laid down in Operational programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials (for financial perspective 2007-2013) and Operational Programme for the Implementation of the European Cohesion Policy in the 2014-2020 Period.

National documents are e.g. Decree on urban wastewater collection and treatment, Decree on the emission of substances and heat in the discharge of wastewater into waters and public sewage system, Operational programme on urban wastewater collection and treatment (2005-2017). The decrees determine emission limit values for substances in the effluent of wastewater from treatment plants, the content of operational programme, obligatory public services of general economic interest, provisions for preventing and limiting of the emissions, conditions for wastewater discharge and deadlines and levels of treatment for particular group of agglomerations and areas outside agglomeration. Particular agglomerations, required to be equipped with collecting systems and urban waste water treatment plants, and deadlines for them are set in Operational programme on urban wastewater collection and treatment. It is also necessary to mention, that obligation to assure the public sewage systems is a competence of municipalities.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

According to data from 2012, in agglomerations the connection to sewage system reaches 68 % of PE and connection to wastewater treatment plant reaches 60 % of PE (this data refer to agglomerations where equipment with public sewage system in defined as obligatory - obligatory part of the Operational programme on urban wastewater collection and treatment).

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

In year 2015 the national government adopted some new/updated decrees on urban wastewater collection and treatment, while the Operational Programme on urban wastewater collection and treatment is still in process of updating by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The main novelty in new regulation is extension of deadlines as regard ensuring infrastructure for collection and treatment of urban wastewater from agglomeration, smaller than 2.000 PE, and existing houses outside agglomerations. .

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

V. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for water supply (art. 6, para. 2 (e))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

New Operational Programme for drinking water supply demands reduction of water losses.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

VI. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (e) continued)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Provisions and deadlines as regards ensuring the infrastructure for collection and treatment of urban waste water (public sewage system and waste water treatment plants) are set in the Decree on urban waste water collection and treatment. The provisions and deadlines are in line with the EU Directive 91/271/EEC.

According to above mentioned regulation, the provisions on ensuring the public sewage system depend on whether the particular area is designed as an agglomeration or not, the size of agglomeration, discharge point of wastewater. In general, each agglomeration should be equipped with public sewage system and wastewater treatment plant. For urban waste water from agglomerations of load 2.000 or more PE, the level of treatment should be ensured, which does not exceed prescribed limited values (secondary treatment). Regardless the abovementioned requirements, in some cases stricter treatment is required (e.g. if the discharge is in sensitive area or its catchment area or for agglomerations of load 10.000 PE or more in area of Danube river basin; additional treatment for bathing waters). For urban waste water from agglomerations of load less than 2.000 PE the level of treatment should be ensured, which does not exceed prescribed limited values for appropriate treatment. All the agglomerations of load 2.000 PE and more should be equipped with public sewage system and wastewater treatment plant by 31.12.2015. Agglomerations of load between 500 and 2.000 PE, where the urban wastewater is not discharged into public sewage system yet, should be equipped by 31.12.2021 in case of discharge of urban wastewater in sensitive areas or catchment areas of sensitive areas, and by 31.12.2023 for other agglomerations, respectively.

In areas, where construction of public sewage is not requested or economically rational, it is necessary to provide individual systems of wastewater treatment (e.g. small urban waste water treatment plant, septic tank). Owners of existing objects outside agglomerations are required to provide required wastewater treatment at the latest by 31.12.2021 if there is no treatment of urban waste water yet or it is not sufficient, and otherwise at first reconstruction of the object, respectively.

In areas equipped with public sewage system it is obligatory to connect objects to public sewage system.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

5. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Co-financing from Cohesion Fund.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

VII. Application of recognized good practices to the management of water supply, (art. 6, para. 2 (f))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also

include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

The implementation of measures for the efficient and safe use of drinking water reservoirs to ensure reserve capacities and safe operation of public water supply systems and to reduce water losses.

Drinking water quality for around 148,000 (7%) of the Slovenian population has not been verified, which means that this water may be permanently contaminated with microbiological agents, thus representing a risk to children's health.

In the period 2002–2012, there were altogether 15 outbreaks of waterborne diseases (0-3 per year). A total of 1,094 people fell ill, with regard to which the drinking water supply system was implicated in 13 outbreaks (970 cases); the other causes were a domestic water supply system and camping. The systems that were found to have been associated with outbreaks of waterborne diseases in the period 2002–2012 were providing water to 50–85,000 people in 2013.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

The number of measures carried out by the local community or the public service operator, National Institute of Public Health, the local community

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

VIII. Application of recognized good practice to the management of sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (f) continued)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

IX. Occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (i))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

All urban wastewater should be treated as required (public sewage system or individual systems) by the deadlines, set in national regulation.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

According to public available data (Statistihttp://www.stat.si/StatWeb/prikazinovico?id=5785&idp=13&headerbar=11) in year 2014 the amount of untreated waste water was 80 million m³ and the amount has considerable decreased in comparison to previous year. 810 million m³ of waste water was treated.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

X. Occurrence of discharges of untreated storm water overflows from wastewater collection systems to waters within the scope of the Protocol (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Prohibitions at discharging of storm water and provisions for wastewater treatment plants, emission limit values.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

The regulation on emissions is general, and lays down general emission limits for heat and substances into the receiving water and sewage system, and the method of valuation of these emissions. It also lays prohibitions, restrictions and other measures to reduce emissions into water and sets the content of the environmental permit. As regards storm water the first flush of storm water has to be collected and treated before discharging into environment.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XI. Quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations to waters within the scope of the Protocol (art. 6, para. 2 (h))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Wastewater treatment by appropriate collection and treatment of wastewater and construction of water treatment plants with an accompanying sewage network. Many gastroenterocolitis-related infections of unknown aetiology (approximately 15,000 reports in 2011 – most of the affected were children up to 15 years of age) are reported every year in accordance with the Contagious Diseases Act.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XII. Disposal or reuse of sewage sludge from collective systems of sanitation or other sanitation installations (art. 6, para. 2 (i), first part)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Provisions for treatment of sludge from wastewater treatment plants: re-processing, removing, use in agriculture, prohibitions.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having

regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

According to national legislation the public service provider is obliged to take sewage sludge from wastewater treatment plants and provide its treatment. Sludge treatment includes all the processes to assure compliance for: using sludge in agriculture according to regulation on the management of sewage sludge from the urban waste water treatment plants or re-processing/removing of sludge according to regulation on waste.

The majority of sludge is submitted for re-processing or removing at waste incineration plants/objects and the rest is submitted for re-processing or removal at dumping grounds, for using in agriculture or other manners.

It is forbidden to discharge, dispose or dump wastewater treatment plant's sludge into public sewage system or into waters.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XIII. Quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes (art. 6, para. 2 (i), second part)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

The national legislation does not explicitly arrange (re)use of (treated) urban wastewater and data on eventually re-use of such water is not systematically collected. In the future, if tendencies for re-use of treated urban waste water should increase, it is necessary to set requirements for a particular use in national legislation, in order to provide appropriate level of environment protection and health of population.

XIV. Quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (j), first part)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XV. Quality of waters used for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (j), second part)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Slovenia has identified 48 national bathing waters of surface water according to the Directive 2006/7/EC and the Rules on detailed criteria for the identification of bathing water (Official Gazette of RS, no. 39/08).

The quality of the water is monitored on the national level according to the Directive 2006/7/EC and the Regulation on the management of bathing water quality (Official Gazette of RS, no. 25/08) and the number of bathing waters of good or excellent quality should increase according to the Directive 2006/7/EC.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Legislation governing the emission from municipal wastewater treatment plants: in regulations, the bathing areas are identified as sensitive areas. Provisions for sensitive areas specifying that urban waste water from settlement areas, where urban waste water is discharged directly or indirectly into water in the catchment area of a sensitive area, the third level of purification is needed and is further processed to the point where microbiological parameters do not exceed the legal limits. The implementing act is the Operational program for collection and treatment of urban waste water.

General measures for the prevention of pollution from diffuse sources of pollution from agriculture are the rules governing the prohibition of fertilization on coastal land defined by regulations in the field of water protection.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Since 2010 all the bathing water are at least sufficient quality and has achieved the target.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XVI. Quality of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish (art. 6, para. 2 (j), third part)

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XVII. Application of recognized good practice in the management of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (k))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Determination of the minimum hygiene requirements for bathing water in natural swimming pools with fully biological water purification.

In Slovenia there are a few swimming pools with "natural pools", where bathing water preparation technology is based exclusively on a natural biological treatment system, without the use of artificial cleaning methods and disinfection. Regulations for bathing water in swimming pools and surface waters (rivers, lakes, the sea) do not provide for swimming pools with natural biological cleaning systems, and therefore it is necessary to regulate this area.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target,

having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Adopted Amendments of Rules on minimum hygiene requirements to be met by baths and bathing water in swimming pools

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XVIII. Identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites (art. 6, para. 2 (l))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XIX. Effectiveness of systems for the management, development, protection and use of water resources (art. 6, para. 2 (m))

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.

Determination of water protection areas and promotion of the implementation of measures to safeguard zones for the protection of water resources and the modification of activities in these areas.

Drinking water in larger water supply areas is generally of good quality. Drinking water quality for around 148,000 (7%) of the Slovenian population has not been verified, which means that this water may be permanently contaminated with microbiological agents, thus representing a risk to children's health. In 2013, 16.2% of samples were microbiologically non-compliant, 4.3% due to E. coli. The rate of noncompliant samples is decreasing considerably in relation to the size of the supply

areas: In the class of 50-500 inhabitants, 30.5% of samples were non-compliant, 10.4% of these due to E. coli. Faecal contamination (the presence of E. coli in the sample) was found in routine tests in 124 (14%) of the 886 supply areas, which altogether supplied 184,000 users.

With respect to chemical parameters, the limits of which are set on the basis of their risk to human health, around 3,000 users were exposed to excessive nitrate concentrations, and 22,000 users – primarily in north-eastern Slovenia – to pesticides.

2. Raising the awareness of all stakeholders and users regarding the importance of preserving natural sources of drinking water.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

XX. Additional national or local specific targets

In cases where additional targets have been set, for each target:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Part Four

Overall evaluation of progress achieved in implementing the Protocol

In this part of the summary report, Parties shall provide an analysis and synthesis of the status of implementation of the Protocol. Such an overall evaluation should not only be based on the issues touched upon in the previous parts, but should also include, as far as possible, a succinct overview of implementation of activities related to, for example:

- (a) Response systems (article 8);
- (b) Public awareness, education, training, research and development and information (article 9);
- (c) Public information (article 10);
- (d) International cooperation (article 11);
- (e) Joint and coordinated international action (article 12);
- (f) Cooperation in relation to transboundary waters (article 13);
- (g) International support for national action (article 14).

This analysis or synthesis should provide a succinct overview of the status of and the trends and threats with regard to waters within the scope of the Protocol sufficient to inform decision makers, rather than an exhaustive assessment of these issues. It should provide an important basis for planning and decision-making as well as for the revision of the targets set, as needed.

Suggested length: up to 3 pages

Part Five

Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Republic of Slovenia in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Breda Kralj, Senior Adviser

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Name and address of national authority: Ministry of Health, Štefanova 5, 1000 Ljubljana

Signature:

Date: 18 of April 2016

Submission

Parties are required to submit their summary reports to the joint secretariat, using the present template and in accordance with the adopted guidelines on reporting, by **18 April 2016**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the third session of the Meeting of the Parties.

Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy either on a CD-ROM or by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word-processing software, and any graphic elements should be provided in separate files.

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