



TERVISEAMET HEALTH BOARD

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

18 April 2016
N° 1.3-7/11519

Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany

Water and Health Protocol report

Please find enclosed the Estonian report which was prepared jointly by Health Board, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Environment. Additionally our revised targets set in respect of Water and Health Protocol are enclosed to this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Tiiu Aro
Director General

Copy to: Ministry of Social Affairs, info@sm.ee
Ministry of Environment, keskkonnaministeerium@envir.ee

Tartu mnt 85 Tel + 372 694 3500
10115 Tallinn Faks + 372 694 3501

www.terviseamet.ee e-post: kesk@terviseamet.ee
Registrikood 70008799

Tervishoiutöötajate ja tegevuslubade registrite
osakond: Gonsiori 29, Tallinn tel 650 9847
Kemikaaliohutuse osakond: Gonsiori 29, Tallinn tel 626 9388
Esmatasandi tervishoiu osakond: Gonsiori 29, Tallinn tel 650 9861
Erakorralise meditsiini osakond: Gonsiori 29, Tallinn tel 626 9860
Järelevalve osakond: Hiiu 42, Tallinn tel 694 3724
Meditsiiniseadmete osakond: Põllu 1a, Tartu tel 744 7499
Kesklabor: Kotka 2, Tallinn tel 694 3673
Tartu labor: Põllu 1a, Tartu tel 744 7422
Kohtla-järve labor: Kalevi 10, Kohtla-järve tel 337 5225

National targets of Estonia in respect of the Protocol on Water and Health

NB! These are the targets that are laid down in different documents which are approved/adopted by the Government of the Republic of Estonia.

Targets that are originating from EU legislation (directives), are not added in the table below. Targets and target dates shown in the table are renewed periodically.

No.	Protocol reference (article, paragraph, letter)	National target	Reasoning	Deadline	Responsibility	Target Indicator
1.	6.2.c	Increasing percentage of population supplied with drinking water conforming to requirements.	According to the WHO, access to safe drinking-water is essential to health, a basic human right and a component of effective policy for health protection. In 2006, 73% of the population in Estonia was supplied with drinking water that conformed with requirements. Today, we have reached the level of 84,4% . In order to increase the total percentage of population who has access to safe and monitored drinking water, a lot of remedies have been implemented and investments have been made, including money from the state budget, EU funds, as well as drinking water producers themselves.	2016/2020	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of the Environment	Percentage (%) of population supplied with drinking water conforming to requirements (National Health Plan 2009-2020, Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030, Water Management Plans for 2015-2021).

2.	6.2.b	There are no outbreaks of diseases due to drinking water.	<p>According to the WHO, microbial hazards continue to be the primary concern in both developing and developed countries. This target is a priority for Estonia, because the potential health consequences of microbial contamination are such that its control must always be of paramount importance and must never be compromised.</p> <p>Drinking water related legislation in Estonia is intended to support the development and implementation of risk management strategies that will ensure the safety of drinking-water supplies through the control of hazardous constituents of water. There are no drinking water supply systems in Estonia which constantly fail to meet the requirements of microbiological parameters. Due to implementation of improved methods and surveillance monitoring, there have been no outbreaks associated with drinking water during the past 19 years.</p>	2016	Ministry of Social Affairs	Number of outbreaks of diseases related to drinking water (National Health Plan 2009-2020).
3.	6.2.d	Ensuring appropriate sewage collection and treatment for all the residents	Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and	2021	Ministry of the Environment	Percentage (%) of population connected with public sewerage system or have

			<p>across communities. The maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as wastewater disposal helps to protect public health and prevent diseases. According to WHO, management and investments in improvements on sanitation systems should be made based on adequate understanding of the actual health risks posed by the systems and how these risks might best be controlled. As waste water is the main source of point pollution to water bodies and indirectly to public health, it is essential to implement appropriate waste water collection and treatment requirements all over Estonia.</p>			<p>appropriate own system (Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030, Water Management Plans for 2015-2021).</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	---