

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?

Please provide detailed information on the target areas in Part Three.

YES NO IN PROGRESS

If targets have been revised, please provide details here.

Estonia has set three new targets :

1. Increasing percentage of population supplied with drinking water conforming to requirements.
2. There are no outbreaks of diseases due to drinking water.
3. Ensuring appropriate sewage collection and treatment for all the residents

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

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.

Targets were published by developing the National Health Plan 2009-2020, the Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030 and the Water management plans for 2015-2021

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.

Estonia has established arrangements for coordination for setting targets. In Estonia the responsibility for implementing Protocol on Water and Health is divided between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Under the authority of the Ministry of the Environment falls the responsibility for assuring and preserving the quality of the water (both ground water and surface water), which is to be used as a source of drinking water. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the following government functions: protection of the national environment and of nature; maintenance of the land and spatial databases; natural resources including estimation of their quantities and regulation of their use, recycling, and protection; radiation safety; surveillance over the environment; organisation of meteorological, geological, cartographic, geodesic surveys and ecological/marine research; maintenance of the land and water cadastres; and drafting of legislation regarding these areas. In other words, the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment is to organise and coordinate environmental policy.

Under the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs falls the responsibility for protecting the health of the population and coordinating activities in this area. The Ministry drafts legislation aimed at assuring a healthful human environment, as well as strategies and policies to advance the same. The Health Board is a subsidiary agency of the Ministry of Social Affairs which is responsible for surveillance of drinking water and bathing water quality.

In Estonia, the arrangements for co-operation between the ministries and other competent authorities work

well. Drinking water safety has been included in several national strategies: National Health Plan 2009-2020, Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030, Oil shale Development plan 2008-2015 and 2016-2030, Radiation Protection National Strategy 2008 to 2017.

Estonia as a member of the European Union must implement the EU water policy. The aim and idea of the Protocol coincide a lot with the water policy in the EU.

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

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).

Drinking water

In Estonia the responsibility for implementing Council Directive 98/83/EU is divided between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Social Affairs, specifically the latter's subsidiary agency, the Health Board (until 01.01.2010 Health Protection Inspectorate).

Legislation

The requirements of Council Directive 98/83/EU are promulgated in Estonian law in the Public Health Act, the Water Act, and regulations passed in implementation of these.

The Water Act is a framework law, which establishes the organisation of water protection and water use in Estonia. It specifies the basic conditions and responsibilities with regard to water use, the activities needed for protection of water supplies and the protection of water supply zones, and sets the procedure for estimating supplies of ground water.

The Public Health Act lays down basic requirements for health protection and the human environment, including the provision that drinking water must be safe with respect to human health and must meet quality requirements.

Regulations of the Minister of Social Affairs and the Minister of the Environment detail the requirements for quality and control of drinking water. These include in full all the purposes, responsibilities and requirements prescribed in the drinking water directive.

The regulations of the Minister of Social Affairs and the Minister of the Environment are as follows:

- (a) Regulation 82 (31 July 2001) of the Minister of Social Affairs: "Quality and control requirements for drinking water and methods for testing"
- (b) Regulation 91 (8 December 2009) of the Minister of Social Affairs: "Procedure for certifying persons who sample drinking water"
- (c) Regulation 1 (2 January 2003) of the Minister of Social Affairs: "Quality and control requirements for surface water and ground water) to be used or potentially used for production of drinking water"
- (d) Regulation 18 (26 March 2002) of the Minister of the Environment: "Procedure for issuing, altering, and revoking permits and temporary permits for the special use of water, list of materials which must be submitted in support of application, and forms for the permit"

Quality and control requirements for ground water which is to be used or may potentially be used for production of drinking water have been set at the national level such that the justification for precautions is described, the safety of drinking water is assured, contamination is rapidly detected, and deterioration of water quality is avoided at the level of the faucet.

Quality and control requirements for surface water and ground water which is to be used or may potentially be used for production of drinking water are laid down in the following regulations:

1.Regulation 1 (2 January 2003) of the Minister of Social Affairs: “Quality and control requirements for surface water and ground water which is to be used or may potentially be used for production of drinking water”

1. Regulation 18 (26 March 2002) of the Minister of the Environment "Procedure for issuing, altering, and revoking permits and temporary permits for the special use of water, list of materials which must be submitted in support of application, and forms for the permit"

Bathing Water

In Estonia the responsibility for implementing Council Directive 2006/7/EU is divided between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Social Affairs, specifically the latter's subsidiary agency, the Health Board.

Under the authority of the Ministry of the Environment falls the responsibility for assuring and preserving the quality of the water.

Under the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs falls the responsibility for protecting the health of the population and coordinating activities in this area.

The Water Act is a framework law, which establishes the organisation of water protection and water use in Estonia. It specifies the basic conditions and responsibilities with regard to water use.

The Public Health Act lays down basic requirements for health protection and the human environment, including the provision that bathing water must be safe with respect to human health and must meet quality requirements.

Regulation of the Government No 74 (03.04.2008) “Requirements for bathing water and bathing places” establishes requirements for bathing places, for bathing water quality, monitoring, classification, quality management and reference methods, also establishes the provision of information to the public.

Sanitation

Estonia must ensure waste water treatment according to Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment.

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for implementation of this directive.

Requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment are transposed into Estonian legislation. Requirements are set in Water Act and also in Government and ministerial regulations issued under the Water Act. Sanitation issues are regulated by:

1. Water Act

2. Public Water Supply and Sewerage Act

3. Regulation No. 99 (29 November 2012) of the Government of the Republic of Estonia “Requirements for Waste Water treatment and Waste Water and Storm Water management, Waste Water and Storm Water pollution indicators and verification measures”

4. Regulation No 78 (24.05.2004) of the Minister of the Environment “Requirements for using sewage sludge in agriculture, green area creation and recultivation”.

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

Alternatively, please explain to what extent financial implications were taken into account when setting targets.

Cost-benefit analysis of targets was not performed.

5. 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?

Processes of developing and implementing Estonian Environmental Strategy, water management plans and national health plan (and process of their development) have been public and therefore public participation was made available.

6. 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.

Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health Board.

7. 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).

8. 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.

According to the Emergency Act the drinking water supply and sewage are vitally important services.

Local government is responsible for continuity of the drinking water supply and of sewage handling.

The Emergency Act gives the Ministry of Social Affairs the responsibility for continuing surveillance over drinking water safety during an emergency situation (climate changes, floods, etc).

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?

86,15%

The rationale of this question is to understand the population coverage of the water quality data reported under sections B and C below. Please describe the type of water supplies for which data is included in the following tables, and the population share covered by these supplies. Please also clarify the source of the water quality data provided (e.g., data from regulatory authorities).

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

Both, rural and urban.

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

Depending on the sample taken (so can be treatment plant, distribution system or point of consumption), but most often point of consumption.

5. 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.

National standards are transposed from EU directives 98/83/EC (on the quality of water intended for human consumption) and 2013/51/EURATOM (laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption).

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.

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

	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
<i>WatSan_S2</i>			

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.

<i>WatSan_S2</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
E. coli	1,5%	0,8%	0,08%
Enterococci	3,2%	0,7%	0,47%

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).

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

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Fluoride	22,97%	12,8%	7,33%
Nitrate	0%	0%	0,87%
Nitrite	0%	0%	0%
Arsenic	0%	0%	0%
Lead	0%	0%	2,21%
Iron	37,96%	28,7%	5,44%
Additional physico-chemical parameter 1: _____			
Additional physico-chemical parameter 2: _____			
Additional physico-chemical parameter 3: _____			
Additional physico-chemical parameter 4: _____			

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

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Additional physico-chemical parameter 5: _____			

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.

	<i>Incidence (all exposure routes)</i>			<i>Number of outbreaks (related to water)</i>		
	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	0,39	0,25	0,09	0	0	0
Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli	0,12	0,06	0,06	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis A	0,14	0,47	0,05	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	0,01	0,01	0,01	0	0	0

III. Access to drinking water

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

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Total	100% (JMP) Or 87% (Connected with public water supplies)	100% (JMP) Or 89,6% (Connected with public water supplies)	100% (JMP) Or 86,15% (Connected with public water supplies)
Urban			99% (Connected with public water supplies)
Rural			73,3% (Connected with public water supplies)

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.

<i>Percentage of population with access to sanitation</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2010)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Total	100% (JMP) Or 81 % (Connected with public sewerage system)	100% (JMP) Or 82 % (Connected with public sewerage system)	100% (JMP) Or 82% (Connected with public sewerage system)
Urban			
Rural			

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 water³ 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			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies			

³ 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>
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 (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2011)</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
High status	2%	1%	1%
Good status	51%	52%	40%
Moderate status	19%	18%	28%
Poor status	3%	3%	5%
Bad status	0%	0%	0%
Good potential	18%	20%	19%
Moderate potential	6%	5%	5%
Poor potential	1%	1%	2%
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	748	749	749
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	750	750	750

Chemical status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2011)</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
Good status	99%	99%	89%
Poor status	1%	1%	11%
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	750	750	37
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	750	750	750

Status of groundwaters

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
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Good quantitative status	96%	96%	97%
Good chemical status	96%	96%	79%
Poor quantitative status	4%	4%	3%

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Poor chemical status	4%	4%	21%
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified	25	25	39
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country	25	25	39

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). The characterization of status of groundwater is founded on hydrogeological basic network, which is divided into 39 groundwater bodies. Groundwater level was in 2015 measured at 243 observation wells with monitoring frequency of once a month or is carried out an automatic water level measurements. In order to monitor the changes in groundwater chemical composition, 208 water samples were in 2015 taken for general chemical analysis. During the 2015 weather conditions were unfavourable for restoration of groundwater resources. The results of monthly and annual average, minimum and maximum groundwater levels of monitoring wells, the results of chemical analysis and field measurements are transferred into groundwater monitoring database of Estonian environmental monitoring.

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.

At national level

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baseline value (2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2011)</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
Agriculture	0,00206	0,00378	0,000546
Industry ^a	0,00177	0,00186	0,00513
Domestic use ^b	0,00259	0,00303	0,00699

^a These figures do not include water abstraction for cooling purposes in energy sector, but includes water abstraction for cooling purposes in other industry sectors

^b These figures only refer to public water supply systems

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.
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.

Water quality must be in compliance with 98/83/EC so no extra protocol targets were set.

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.

Target: No water-related outbreaks in Estonia. Target date: 2016

Base value (2010): 0

Current value (2015): 0

Target is set on national level (in National Health Plan 2009-2020) in accordance with Council Directive 98/83/EC which determines that: quality of water intended for human consumption, Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that water intended for human consumption is wholesome and clean. For the purposes of the minimum requirements of this Directive, water intended for human consumption shall be wholesome and clean if it:

- (a) is free from any micro-organisms and parasites and from any substances which, in numbers or concentrations, constitute a potential danger to human health, and
- (b) meets the minimum requirements set out in directive Annex I, Parts A and B;

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 microbiological contamination are such that its control must always be of paramount importance and must never be compromised.

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.

Estonia has adopted council directive 98/83/EC and with surveillance monitoring performed by Health Board and additional monitoring done by water producers to have good overview of water quality in public water supplies. Owners of supplies that do not meet the requirements for water quality are obliged to improve to water quality.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

In 2015 all waterworks met requirements for microbiological quality and no water-related outbreaks have been discovered for 19 years.

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.

Current target dates do not need to be revised. Targets for next period are being discussed by competent authorities (as new national health plan is being developed).

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.

Target: Increasing percentage of population supplied with drinking water conforming to requirements.

Base value (2006): 73%

Current value (2015): 84,4%

Target value (2016): 88%

Target value (2020): 90%

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% .

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.

We have implemented 98/83/EC which sets limit values for different parameters. 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.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

As only 0,2% of our water consumers consume water that might be potentially dangerous to health (compared to 3,6 % in 2010), we have made a lot of progress and in collaboration between state and water producers we are moving towards the goal to make public water supplies 100% safe to use.

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.

No

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.

Estonia must ensure waste water treatment according to Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment. The requirements for Estonia on the Treaty of Accession to the European Union differ somewhat from those in Council Directive 91/271/EEC:

- 1) Estonia must ensure waste water treatment in agglomerations with more than 10 000 p.e by 31 December 2009
- 2) Estonia must ensure waste water treatment in agglomerations with 2000 up to 9999 p.e by 31 December 2010.

These targets are set in Water Act in national level.

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.

Requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment is transposed into Estonian legislation. This means that the requirements are set in Water Act and also in Government and ministerial regulations issued under the Water Act. In order to fulfil the requirements given by Council Directive 91/271/EEC much money (state budget, EU funds, own money) was invested in order to ensure required quality of waste water.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

According to the data for the year 2015 in Estonia has 56 agglomeration areas, all these agglomeration areas have local sanitation systems (collecting tanks) or public sewage systems. Rural regions have mostly collecting tanks or individual wastewater treatment systems. Due to the condition of collecting tanks is not known, minor improvements are needed.

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.

Revising of targets and target dates is impossible, because these are set in Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

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.
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.

As we dont have any problems with availability of water we have not set any targets in this area.

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: **NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

All sanitation systems must be watertight. This requirement is set in Water Act which means that it is a national requirement. Local municipalities in local level have set several additional requirements, e.g. how often it is required to empty wastewater septic tanks.

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.

All necessary requirements are set in national level and Environmental Inspectorate verify the compliance with these requirements.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

As most of the agglomerations more than 2000 p.e. fulfil the urban wastewater treatment directive requirements and using public sewer system to collect the wastewater, the progress have been significant.

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.

As the requirements are set in EU level, it is not possible to change them in national level.

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.
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.

We have only set national targets in this area and no protocol targets.

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

For each target set in this area: NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

All sanitation systems must be watertight. These requirements are set in national level. As well the Ministry of the Environment has several manuals how to collect and treat wastewater.

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.

Informing the public and manuals presentations to municipalities and general public.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Public awareness have increased.

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.

The usage of green infrastructure is the new challenge for Estonia.

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: NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

It is not load to discharge untreated wastewater to the receiving waterbody. Only exception is stormwater overflows and it is load to discharge wastewater with stormwater in relation 1:4. According to regulation No. 99 "Requirements for Waste Water treatment and Waste Water and Storm Water management, Waste Water and Storm Water pollution indicators and verification measures" of 29 November 2012 of the Government of the Republic of Estonia all waste water that is discharged into water body or into soil must meet the treatment requirements set out in the 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.

All requirements are given in national level and huge investments are made to comply with the requirements.

Each water user who discharges treated waste water into soil or into water body has to have a special permit, where is stated elements and their limit values which treated waste water must meet and also monitoring requirements in order to be sure that treated waste water meet the requirements. Monitoring is organised by water user who discharges treated waste water into soil or into water body, supervision is made by Environmental Inspectorate and Environmental Board.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

As 100% of waste water treatment plants in agglomeration areas 2000 p.e. and more are in compliance with the requirements set in our regulations, the objectives have been achieved in urban areas. Some minor improvements are needed in rural areas.

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.

As the treatment requirements are set in EU and HELCOM level, it is not possible to change them in national level.

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: NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

According to regulation No. 99 “Requirements for Waste Water treatment and Waste Water and Storm Water management, Waste Water and Storm Water pollution indicators and verification measures” of 29 November 2012 of the Government of the Republic of Estonia polluted storm water must be treated so that it will not affect the status of recipient (water body or groundwater). In Estonia it is allowed to discharge storm water to water body via separate sewage systems if storm water meets the limit values set in water permit. It is not allowed to discharge storm water closer than 200 m from border of bathing place (water bodies with standing water) and for watercourse water bodies 50 m upstream and 200 m downstream from border of bathing place. During heavy rainfalls, storm water collected in a combined sewage system may be discharged into a water body via overflows if the ratio of storm water and waste water is not less than four to one.

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.

All requirements are set in our national regulations and water users have to fulfil these requirements.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

As a result of rising awareness of water users who are responsible to discharge waste water into soil or into water body and as a result of supervision made by Environmental Inspectorate on the one hand and investments that are made in order to ensure waste water treatment to the requirements on the other hand, the occurrence of discharge of untreated storm water is not a problem in Estonia.

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.

As the requirements are set in EU level, it is not possible to change them in national level.

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: NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

Estonia must ensure waste water treatment according to Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment. On Treaty of Accession to the European Union there are stated different requirements for Estonia than in Council Directive 91/271/EEC:

- 1) Estonia must ensure waste water treatment according to the Directive requirements in agglomerations with more than 10 000 p.e by 31 December 2009
- 2) Estonia must ensure waste water treatment according to the Directive requirements in agglomerations with 2000 up to 9999 p.e by 31 December 2010.

Requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment is transposed into Estonian legislation. This means that the requirements are set in Water Act and also in government and in minister degrees given on the basis of Water Act. Quality requirements for waste water discharges are set in regulation No. 99 “Requirements for Waste Water treatment and Waste Water and Storm Water management, Waste Water and Storm Water pollution indicators and verification measures” of 29 November 2012 of the Government of the Republic of Estonia. In this regulation there are set requirements for the waste water treatment process. Also there are set requirements for pH, dangerous substances and other pollutants to the waste water that is discharged into water body or into groundwater. The regulation also states requirements for controlling implementation of the regulation, this means that there are requirements for monitoring.

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.

In order to fulfil the requirements given by Council Directive 91/271/EEC and regulation No. 99 “Requirements for Waste Water treatment and Waste Water and Storm Water management, Waste Water and Storm Water pollution indicators and verification measures” of 29 November 2012 of the Government of the Republic of Estonia a lot of investments (state budget, EU funds, own money) have been done in order to ensure required quality of treated waste water. Also arrangements are done in order to fulfil monitoring requirements. Each water user who discharges treated waste water into soil or into water body has to have a special permit, where is stated elements and their limit values which treated waste water must meet and also monitoring requirements in order to be sure that treated waste water meets the requirements. All the requirements are based on regulation No. 99. Monitoring is organised by water user who discharges treated waste water into soil or into water body, supervision is made by Environmental Inspectorate. In order to meet the requirements of the Governmental regulation also attestation of the persons who takes samples and accreditation and intercalibration of laboratories that make analyses is carried out in order to ensure quality of analyses.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

100% of wastewater discharges are in compliance with the treatment requirements in the agglomeration areas 2000 p.e. or more.

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.

As the requirements are set in EU level, it is not possible to change them in national level.

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: NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

Requirements for the use of sewage sludge in agriculture, green area creation and recultivation are established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment No 78 "Requirements for using sewage sludge in agriculture, green area creation and recultivation". Only treated sewage sludge use is allowed. According to Waste Act, sewage sludge is waste therefore, person who gives sewage sludge for using it in agriculture, green area creation and recultivation must have special waste permit. In the regulation No 78 there are set limit values for heavy metals containing in sewage sludge and in soil. Untreated sewage sludge is not allowed to use.

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.

We have changed our regulation No 78 stricter to guarantee that reused sewage sludge is harmless.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

More investments are needed to provide all necessary sewage sludge treatment complex all over the Estonia.

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.

New targets are the following – to work out end-of -waste criteria and to set up quality standards for sewage sludge to meet production requirements,

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.

In Estonia waste water is not used for irrigation purposes, so there are no targets.

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.

We have only set national targets in this area and no protocol targets.

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.

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.

Requirements for bathing water are transposed from EU directive 2006/7/EC and no protocol targets have been set.

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.

No specific target for quality of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish. Effluent (treated wastewater) from such farms must meet general wastewater treatment requirements.

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.
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.

In Estonia there are no enclosed waters generally available for bathing.

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

For each target set in this area: NB! This is national target that is not set as a protocol 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.

In order to ensure good groundwater and surface water quality, contaminated sites must be cleaned.

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.

In Estonia there is more than 340 contaminated sites. In environmental register there is information on 75 most important contaminated sites. There are shown locations on the map and described hazardousness of the contaminated sites to environment and human.

In order to ensure good groundwater and surface water quality there was an investment plan for the years 2009-2015 which was approved by the Government of Estonia to remediate contaminated sites. During that period 16 most important contaminated sites were remediated. All objects are on the list of top 75 important contaminated sites.

Also we are planning to keep using Cohesion Fund finances (period 2014-2020) for cleaning up ex-industrial areas. We try to implement project which aim is to purify most contaminated watercourses and ex-industrial sites which will be risk for the waterbodies. This project will start in 2016 and will end before 2022. Project aim is to clean up more than 30 ha contaminated sites. According to the pre-studies the investment cost will be more than 40 mln euros. Precise costs will be turn out as a result of the public procurement.

Besides EU finances, there is also possible to apply finances from Environment Investment Centre to remediate contaminated sites. By the end of 2015 33 contaminated sites from TOP75 list were remediated or made safe from finances by Environment Investment Centre.

After the remediation process, there will be monitoring programme on the cleaned sites.

According to Water Act, the status of polluted, or poor or bad, water shall be remedied by the polluter or, if it is not possible to determine the polluter, by the owner of the water body or, in the case of an aquifer, by the state.

Requirements for liquidation of polluted areas and monitoring requirements of these areas are stated in Environment Liability Act.

According to Waste Act, pollution with waste on state owned land must be liquidated by Environmental Board, but this does not include liquidation of contaminated soil. There is a plan to regulate contaminated soil issues in Water Act. Before the regulation we have to renew the list of contaminated areas and also look over the potential risks (environmental and health risks) of sites and the investment needs. Last year the Ministry of Environment started a programme "Inventory for ex-military and industrial sites". Programme ended in the beginning of this year. Nowadays our plan is to analyze results and try to find solutions for most critical areas during next five years. Critical aspect is to find funds and other resources for cleaning up areas, that is the main reason why we have to carefully choose areas which we will remediate.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

There is Cohesion Fund implementation plan for 2014-2020 which is approved by the European Commission. This plan also focuses water conservation issues. Contaminated areas are one big issue for Estonia for protecting waterbodies.

That's why the implementation plan foresees more than 36 mln euros for cleaning up contaminated areas. According to the plan 5 most important contaminated sites will be cleaned during 2014-2020. Besides this investment plan, there is also possible to apply finances from Environment Investment Centre to remediate contaminated sites. According to the plan our target is to clean up or make safer more than 58 areas from TOP 75 objects by the end of the 2022.

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.

Targets and target dates are set not long time ago, so there is not yet information on necessity to change the target and target date.

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.

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.

No specific target concerning effectiveness of systems.

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.

Estonia ratified the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes on 9th September 2003. Starting that date Estonia has been guided by the Protocol. According to Article 6 Estonia has set national targets in order to ensure implementation of the Protocol. Estonia as a member of the European Union must implement the EU water policy. The aim and idea of the Protocol coincide a lot with the water policy in the EU.

In the field of water and health, Estonia has set three national targets. The Ministry of Social Affairs is developing a new National Health Plan. The National Health Plan (hereafter referred to by its Estonian acronym, ERTA) is designed to ensure that the people of Estonia live longer, happier, healthier lives. This is something that can only be achieved if everyone works together: not just the people who live in the country, but also the state, local governments and the private and third sectors. ERTA provides recommendations and indicates the directions we should be taking in the name of good health and brings all of the tasks that lie before us together. It also assembles a large number of strategic documents which have already been implemented or which are soon to be implemented in other fields that have a role to play in achieving ERTA's objective. ERTA sets targets regarding drinking water and health (there is also target for waste water). In the next period of target setting regarding the Protocol, we can use ERTA and the Protocol to work together achieving goals on water and health. Targets for next period are being discussed by competent authorities.

In Estonia the responsibility for implementing Protocol on Water and Health is divided between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Social Affairs

Under the authority of the Ministry of the Environment falls the responsibility for assuring and preserving the quality of the water (both ground water and surface water), which is to be used as a source of drinking water. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the following government functions: protection of the national environment and of nature; maintenance of the land and spatial databases; natural resources including estimation of their quantities and regulation of their use, recycling, and protection; radiation safety; surveillance over the environment; organisation of meteorological, geological, cartographic, geodesic surveys and ecological/marine research; maintenance of the land and water cadastres; and drafting of legislation regarding these areas. In other words, the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment is to organise and coordinate environmental policy.

Access to sanitation has increased to 82% (or according to JMP 100%). New wastewater treatment plants have been built and existing ones have been reconstructed.

Under the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs falls the responsibility for protecting the health of the population and coordinating activities in this area. The Ministry drafts legislation aimed at assuring a healthful human environment, as well as strategies and policies to advance the same.

The Health Board is a subsidiary agency of the Ministry of Social Affairs which is responsible for surveillance of drinking water and bathing water quality. In 2012 the Water and Health Safety Information System was launched. The system was developed and taken into use out by the Ministry of Social Affairs and The Health Board. The system allows water producers to send data about their water quality via internet to Health Board inspectors. Health Board uses this system to create reports about waterworks and bathing waters. The public and consumers have access to data on their water quality via Health Board's homepage linked to Health Board's Water and Health Safety Information System (vtiav.sm.ee). Health Board is using this information system for risk based approach and by Ministry of Environment for planning financial support for drinking water producers. Due to wisely chosen funding priorities only 0,2% of water

consumers still receive water that is potentially dangerous for health (only water supplies with less than 1000 consumers left).

Part Five

Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of Tiiu Aro [name of the Party or the Signatory] in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Leena Albreht

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Telephone number: +372 694 3525

Name and address of national authority: Health Board, Tallinn; 10115; Tartu mnt 85; Estonia

Signature:

Date:18.04.2016

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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