### Output factsheet: Strategies and action plans

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project index number and acronym</th>
<th>CE69 INAIRQ</th>
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<td>Lead partner</td>
<td>National Public Health Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output number and title</td>
<td>O.T3.3 Indoor Air Quality Action Plan - Slovenia</td>
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<td>Responsible partner (PP name and number)</td>
<td>Slovenian National Institute of Public Health/ NIJZ - PP5</td>
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<td>Delivery date</td>
<td>November 2018</td>
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#### Summary description of the strategy/action plan (developed and/or implemented)

National Indoor Air Quality Action plan for Slovenia is based on the vulnerability assessment, SWOT analysis and the field campaign. The plan is divided into two parts: (1) Specific action plans: for 12 chosen schools, based on the monitoring campaign and (2) general action plans: national strategy for IAQ action plans.

Vulnerability assessment was prepared based on the information about primary schools in Municipality of Ljubljana. We noticed that there is poor data on indoor air quality in schools in the Municipality of Ljubljana and there is the lack of laws for designing school buildings in Slovenia. There are also no special guidelines or rules on monitoring indoor air quality in schools.

The SWOT analysis based on the review of following topics: education policy, legislations, financial environment, stakeholders’ involvement, current state of the applied technology, possibility of modern technology development and innovation, dissemination of knowledge and increase of awareness of schools management regarding to ensure the good IAQ, trends in public health that may affect the IAQ and location.

Action plans were prepared first for 12 chosen schools and then for all. First, we prepared action plans based on different parameters (formaldehyde, benzene, VOC, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, relative humidity). Second, we prepared general action plans, divided in three main groups: process improvements, technical improvements, other improvements. Based on this we prepared examples of action plans for 12 chosen primary schools, where monitoring campaign took place. For each action we have evaluated their feasibility based on investment needs (cost and time consuming). We defined three groups: 1 - feasible: cheap, fast; 2 - feasible: in the middle between 1 and 3, needed some time and some money; 3 - hardly feasible: expensive, slow (a lot of time needed).

Finally the action plan has been finalized. The main chapters of national strategy for indoor air quality are: (1) stakeholders, (2) general process plan for improvement of IAQ in the school buildings and (3) capacity building. Additionally, other main objectives of national strategy are: (1) monitoring, (2) awareness raising, and (3) legislations. National IAQ action plan has three-time frames: in one year, in 5 years, in 10 years.

#### NUTS region(s) concerned by the strategy/action plan (relevant NUTS level)
Applicable for the whole country:
SI0 Slovenia

Expected impact and benefits of the strategy/action plan for the concerned territories and target groups

Impact: Some action plans have been already implemented in primary schools.

Benefits: we evaluated different action plans and shared them with primary schools that were involved in the project and also with others who came to the environment quality forums. Primary schools and municipalities received action plans, with the main aim to improve indoor air quality.

Sustainability of the developed or implemented strategy/action plan and its transferability to other territories and stakeholders

Sustainability: we will keep informing different target groups about importance of indoor air quality in primary school and different options to improve it (action plans). We will use publications, available on https://www.nijz.si/sl/inairq, where action plans are presented. We will continue our discussions with municipalities and ministries about the importance of indoor air quality in primary schools and possibilities of implementation of different action plans.

Transferability: we focused mostly on one region in Slovenia, but the action plans could be extended also to other regions.

Lessons learned from the development/implementation process of the strategy/action plan and added value of transnational cooperation

Lessons learned: some action plans do not need a lot of time and money, they are really feasible, usually the problem is that different target groups are not well informed and do not know them. Current renovations of primary schools in Slovenia are partial, for example only windows/ façade etc.

Added value of transnational cooperation: we shared experiences between all partners and used good examples later also in Slovenia.

References to relevant deliverables and web-links
If applicable, pictures or images to be provided as annex

The Slovenian action plan with other INAIRQ related materials are available on the project official website: https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/InAirQ.html