Kazalniki v okviru presoje vzdržnosti upravljanja s pitno vodo v slovenskih občinah

Mihaela Rudar Neral*
Faculty of Organisation Studies Novo mesto, Ulica talcev 3, 8000 Novo mesto, Slovenija
mihaela.rudar-neral@kostak.si

Povzetek

Raziskovalno vprašanje (RV): Upravljanje s pitno vodo postaja vse večji izziv tako zaradi omejenosti naravnega vira kot naraščajočega povpraševanja po vodi, neenakomerne razporejenosti vodnih virov in izčrpavanja vodonosnikov, vse pogostejših pojavov vodnega stresa, v zadnjem času pa predvsem zaradi vse hitrejših podnebnih sprememb. Kompleksnost je značilna za vse ravni – od lokalne sredine, regijskega in državnega nivoja do globalne skupnosti. V prispevku se bomo osredotočili na lokalne skupnosti v Sloveniji ter poskušali odgovoriti na vprašanje, s katerimi kazalniki je mogoče meriti vzdržnost upravljanja gospodarske javne službe (GJS) oskrbe s pitno vodo v večjih slovenskih občinah.
Namen: Vzdržno upravljanje z vodnimi viri (in pitno vodo) je v določeni meri nejasen pojem, zato je potrebno opredeliti upravljanje s pitno vodo v kontekstu vzdržnega (trajnostnega) razvoja in uporabiti praktični pristop ter oblikovati uporabni model, ki omogoča oceno vzdržnosti upravljanja s pitno vodo v slovenskih občinah. To zahteva ustrezen okvir kazalnikov, ki opisuje in sporoča trenutno stanje ter zagotavlja podatke upravljanja s pitno vodo ter omogoča ukrepanje in prispeva pomembne informacije v procesih odločanja. V ta namen bomo oblikovali sestavljeni indeks vzdržnega upravljanja s pitno vodo, ki bo vseboval kazalnike z okoljsko, gospodarsko, družbeno ter institucionalno razsežnostjo vzdržnega (trajnostnega) razvoja. Kazalniki bodo temeljili na petdelnem okviru presoje, t. i. okviru DPSIR, ki vključuje gonilne sile (D), obremenitve (P), stanja (S), vplive (I) in odzive (R). Sestavljeni indeks vzdržnega upravljanja s pitno vodo z naborom posameznih kazalnikov bo končni cilj raziskave.
Metoda: Raziskava bo temeljila na pregledu strokovne in znanstvene literature ter primerjalni analizi člankov tujih avtorjev. Pri raziskovanju bomo uporabili metodo komparacije, povzemanja, kompilacije ter metodo analize.
Rezultati: Na podlagi preučevane literature in raziskav na obravnavanem področju bomo opredelili sestavljen indeks vzdržnega upravljanja s pitno vodo, in sicer z obvladljivim številom kazalnikov, pri tem pa odgovorili na raziskovalno vprašanje.
Organizacija: Rezultati raziskave so uporabni za lokalne skupnosti, izvajalce GJS oskrbe s pitno vodo in odločevalce v sektorski politiki, oblikovalce ukrepov, nevladne organizacije in širšo javnost. Lastniki komunalne infrastrukture (občine) so na ta način seznanjeni z odgovornostjo in pomembnostjo upravljanja naravnih virov, s potrebnim nadzorom in strateškim razvojem. Izvajalce GJS oskrbe s pitno vodo pa se lahko na osnovi rezultatov (ocene) usmerja v prepoznavanje pomembnih vplivov in odzivov na okolje in s tem na tiste naravne vire, ki jih lahko z vzdržnim upravljanjem ohranjajo.
Družba:. Rezultati raziskave so uporabni za širšo javnost, saj je področje upravljanja s pitno vodo neločljivo povezano s celotno družbo in z vsakim posameznikom.
Originalnost: Z identifikacijo ključnih kazalnikov in presojo v okviru DPSIR je zagotovljeno hitrejše vrednotenje učinkov ter vključenosti vzdržnostnih načel pri upravljanju s pitno vodo. Poudarek je namenjen sodelovanju javnosti in vseh institucionalnih oblik organizirane družbe na področju upravljanja in ravnanja s pitno vodo. Uporaba sestavljenega indeksa vzdržnega upravljanja s pitno vodo omogoča primerjalno presojo, ki lahko praktično potrdi vzdržnost upravljanja s pitno vodo in s tem prispeva k učinkovitosti in vzpostavitvi večjega zaupanja med lokalno skupnostjo in izvajalcem GJS oskrbe s pitno vodo.
Omejitve/nadaljnje raziskovanje: Raziskava je osredotočena na slovenske občine, enako raziskavo pa bi bilo umestno narediti tudi z izvajalci GJS oskrbe s pitno vodo.

Ključne besede: vzdržnost (trajnost), upravljanje s pitno vodo, kazalniki, lokalne skupnosti (občine), okvir DPSIR

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Mihaela Rudar Neral je doktorandka študijskega programa Menedžment kakovosti na Fakulteti za organizacijske študije v Novem mestu, magistrirala je iz študijskega programa Medkulturni menedžment na Fakulteti za uporabne družbene študije v Novi Gorici, diplomirala na Ekonomsko poslovni fakulteti v Mariboru. Zaposlena je v komunalnem in gradbenem podjetju Kostak v Krškem kot analitik poslovnih procesov. Pri svojem delu je usmerjena v kakovost življenja, na delovnem področju preučuje kakovost storitev na področju dejavnosti oskrbe s pitno vodo, v okviru analize poslovnih procesov pa se posveča zanesljivosti in prilagodljivosti gospodarskih javnih služb, ki zagotavljajo storitev v okviru služb varstva okolja. Na Fakulteti za organizacijske študije (FOŠ) pripravlja doktorsko disertacijo s področja vzdržnega upravljanja s pitno vodo v večjih slovenskih občinah. Sodeluje na strokovnih konferencah v okviru komunalnega gospodarstva in se udeležuje znanstvenih konferenc ter objavlja članke v domačih publikacijah.

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Indicators and Framework of Sustainable Drinking Water Management in Slovenian Municipalities

Mihaela Rudar Neral*
Faculty of Organisation Studies Novo mesto, Novi trg 5, 8000 Novo mesto, Slovenia
mihaela.rudar-neral@kostak.si

Abstract

Research Question (RQ): Water management is becoming an increasing challenge due to the limit of the natural resource, the rising demand for water, the uneven distribution of water resources, the depletion of aquifers, the increasingly frequent occurrences of water stress, and more recently, due to accelerated climate change. Complexity is typical for all levels – from the local, regional and national levels to the global community. In this paper, we will focus on local communities in Slovenia and will try to answer the question: which indicators can be used to provide a comprehensive assessment of water management by public utility service for the supply of drinking water in major Slovenian municipalities.
Purpose: Sustainable management of water resources and drinking water is to some extent unclear, therefore it is necessary to define the management of drinking water in the context of continuous and sustainable development as well as to adopt a practical approach in creating a model that enables the estimation of sustainable management of drinking water in Slovenian municipalities. This requires an appropriate framework of indicators that describe and communicate current situations and provide data on the management of drinking water, initiates appropriate action and provides important information to decision-making processes. To this end, we will develop a composite index of sustainable drinking water management, which will include indicators of sustainable development in environmental, economic, social and institutional dimensions. The indicators will be based on the DPSIR framework with five inputs; driving forces (D), pressure (P), state (S), the impacts (I), and response (R). The ultimate goal of the research will be the composite index of sustainable drinking water management with a set of individual indicators.
Method: The research will be based on a review of professional and scientific literature and a comparative analysis of articles by foreign authors. In the research we will use the methods of comparisons, summaries, compilations and analysis.
Results: On the basis of the studied literature and the search in the area under consideration, we will define a composite index of the management of sustainable drinking water with a manageable number of indicators, while responding to a searched question.
Organization: The results of the research are useable by local communities, public utility service and providers of drinking water, decision makers in sectoral policy, action holders, non-governmental organizations and the general public.
Society: The results of the research are usable by the general public, since management of drinking water management is inextricably linked with the whole society and with each individual.
Originality: The identification of key indicators and the assessment of the DPSIR, ensures a faster evaluation of the effects and integration of sustainability principles in the management of drinking water. The emphasis is on the participation of the public and all institutional forms of the organized society in the field of drinking water administration and management. The use of the composite index of the management of sustainable drinking water provides a comparative assessment that can practically confirm the management of the sustainability of drinking water, thereby contributing to efficiency and the creation of greater trust between the local community and provider of drinking water.
Limitations / further research: The research is concentrated on Slovenian municipalities, but the same research could be done with the providers of drinking water supply as well.

Keywords: Sustainability, Drinking Water Management, Sustainability Indicators, Local Communities (municipalities), DPSIR framework

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Mihaela Rudar Neral is a PhD student in the study program Quality Management at the Faculty of Organizational Studies in Novo mesto, and she received her master's degree from the study program Intercultural Management at the School of Advanced Social Studies in Nova Gorica, graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Business in Maribor. She is employed in the communal and construction company Kostak in Krško as an analyst of business processes. In her work, she is focuses on the quality of life, examines the quality of services in the field of drinking water supply services in the field of work, and the analysis of business processes focuses on the reliability and adaptability of public utility services that provide services within the framework of environmental protection services. At the Faculty of Organizational Studies (FOŠ) she is preparing a doctoral dissertation in the field of sustainable drinking water management in major Slovenian municipalities. She participates in expert conferences within the utility economy and scientific conferences, and publishes articles in domestic publications.

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