

Template for summary reports in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health

Executive summary

Please provide an overall evaluation of the progress achieved in implementing the Protocol in your country during the reporting period. Please provide a short description of the main steps taken and highlight important achievements, key challenges, success factors and concrete good practice examples.

Suggested length: maximum 2 pages

The process of target-setting entails analysing the national situation, streamlining and harmonizing responsibilities and commitments in water and health. A realistic plan for improvement, with prioritized time-bound targets adapted to the national situation, must be elaborated.

Six National long-term targets in respect of the Protocol on Water and Health are set in different documents that have been approved/adopted by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. These targets are:

1. Reduce the negative effects of environmental factors, unsafe products (products and services) and the health risks of the population (National Public Health Development Program 2016-2023, deadline – 2019 -30 % and 2023- 50%, target indicator – percentage of the population who are informed about environmental risk factors and their potential adverse health effects.);
2. Increasing percentage of population supplied with drinking water conforming to requirements (The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management and Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2017 “ Safety and quality requirements of drinking-water“ (deadline – not provided, target indicator – at least 95 percent of consumers at public drinking water supply area should be publicly supplied by drinking water and provided with wastewater management services, which meets safety and quality requirements).
3. All generated wastewater is collected and managed in conformity with the established requirements (National Environmental Protection Strategy, deadline – 2030, target indicator – 100%).
4. To ensure a good status of all water bodies (National Environmental Protection Strategy Strategy, deadline – 2030, target indicator – 100%).
5. Water quality at bathing areas meets the requirements of the directive 2006/7/EC (Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 92:2007 “Beaches and bathing water quality”, deadline – 2020, target indicator – Bathing water shall qualify as at least sufficient by the end of the bathing season 2017 and the number of bathing waters classified as “excellent” or “good” shall increase from the bathing season 2020).
6. To provide to the public in the flood area all necessary information on water-born infectious diseases and appropriate prevention measures in case of flood (State Emergency Management Plan, in case of Flood, target indicator – provided information).

Good practice examples – the main activities under Protocol are:

1. Two meetings of the Lithuanian Coordination group under the leadership of the Ministry of Health are organized every year to discuss the targets setting, reporting and others actual questions.
2. The Nordic/Baltic network meeting on water and health (NWH) has been held sixth times now, annually. The sixth network meeting in Vilnius took place on 23-24 November 2017. This meeting has provided great opportunity to have pre-consultation meetings with countries having identical or almost identical Protocol implementation problems.
3. Workshop on improving small-scale water supplies in EU countries (Dessau, 18-20 June 2018).

Information relevant to outcomes of the meeting was shared among State Veterinary Service colleagues and it was kindly requested to envision targets related to small-scale water supplies in Lithuania.

4. The Consultation meetings with Compliance Committee (6 March 2018 and 5-6 November 2018) helped to map the common challenges and find the solution of targets setting, implementation and progress evaluation. After these meetings in Lithuania it was decided to organize a discussion among health policy decision makers and agree on how to move forward towards the target-setting in Lithuania.

5. Workshop on scaling-up Water Safe Planning capacities in Lithuania (Vilnius, 20–22 August 2018).

The overall objective of the meeting was to support building WSP knowledge and capacities among relevant national authorities and water service providers. The main outcomes of the meeting was increased awareness of multiple stakeholders of the policy relevance of WSPs in global, regional and national context and improved understanding of the key steps and requirements of the WSP approach.

7. National safe drinking water and health meeting (Vilnius, 23 October 2018).

During this meeting it was agreed to review Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 43:2005 “Wells and springs: the installation and maintenance of safety requirements” and Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2017 “Drinking water safety and quality requirements” and if needed to harmonize requirements.

8. Expert group meeting on WASH in schools (Bonn, 23-24 October 2018).

The meeting was organised within the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health. Lithuania expressed its interest to support and pilot a surveillance tool aiming at supporting the integration and review of WASH aspects in the public health surveillance of schools.

9. Workshop on sanitation in the pan –European region (Bonn, Germany, 12-13 February 2019).

Lithuania took part in Sanitation Scoping Study Survey – Sanitation in the context of the Protocol on Water and Health and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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 two.

YES + NO IN PROGRESS

If targets have been revised, please indicate the date of adoption and list the revised target areas. Please provide detailed information in part two.

2. Were targets and target dates published and, if so, how?

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.

Main long terms targets were prepared in respect of Water and Health Protocol. They have been discussed with stakeholders and were submitted to the Secretariat on 8 April 2017. The targets related to water quality have been set in Lithuanian legislation and are published.

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.

Protocol on Water and Health was ratified by the Parliament decision No IX-1863 on 2 December 2003 in Lithuania. To facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health the Lithuanian Coordination group under the leadership of the Ministry of Health was reestablished by the order No. V-513/D1-332 of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Environment on 25 April 2018.

Lithuania has established an interministerial mechanism for the implementation of the Protocol in accordance with article 6, paragraph 5 (a). Coordination group organized meetings/discussions twice a year. The members of Coordination group are: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Food and Veterinary Service, Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment, The Environmental Protection Agency, Centre for Health Education and Diseases Prevention, Communicable Diseases and AIDS Centre, Health Emergency Situations Centre, National Public Health Surveillance Laboratory, National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health, Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania.

4. Was a programme of measures or action plan developed to support implementation of the targets? If so, please briefly describe that programme or plan, including how financial implications were taken into account.

Supporting of targets implementation is possible because we used the targets related to water quality which have been set in Lithuanian legislation as these strategies: Lithuanian Health Strategy for 2014-2025, National Strategy of Environment Protection, Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management, etc. Many of the activities under the Protocol are related to the implementation of the EU Directives on Drinking Water, Bathing Water, Urban Waste Water, etc.

Future plans are closely related to the programs and plans:

- Water development program 2017-2023 (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAP/90e71890d8a011e69c5d8175b5879c31>);
- Plan of the Water development program 2017-2023 implementation (<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/0caec8b033c311e78397ae072f58c508>);
- National Public Health Development Program 2016-2023 (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/35c41ab0a3c411e59010bea026bdb259>);
- The National Plan of Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy (https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.EAC62D7F8C15/TAIS_396083).

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?

The Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania, Association of Water Suppliers, Water Supply Company „Vilniaus vandens“, Public Establishment “Water Club”- “Vandens namai” participated in the work of Coordination group.

6. Please provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities and what other stakeholders were involved.

The Coordination group has been established for Summary Report preparation. The Ministry of Health coordinates preparation of the Summary Report and has developed it in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Statistics Lithuania, Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania and Association of Water Suppliers.

The Ministry of Environment provides information on water to the Ministry of Health. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to provide to the secretariat Summary Report. State Food and Veterinary Service is responsible for water control and for reporting about drinking water quality to EU Commission under Directive 98/83/EC. State Food and Veterinary Service submits information to the Ministry of Health.

All Stakeholders involved have to determine their responsibilities of Protocol fields (the 6 article items) and to take part into Report preparation using the Guidelines on the setting of targets, evaluation of progress and reporting.

7. Please report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, including whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure.

The report is National.

Part two

Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress

For countries that have set or revised 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 baseline conditions and/or targets considered under the relevant target areas.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The main target is to achieve the quality of drinking water for all urban and rural inhabitants to be in compliance with Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2017 “Safety and quality requirements of drinking-water“ and EU requirements.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

State Food and Veterinary Service is responsible for drinking water official control and for reporting about drinking water quality to EURO Commission under Directive 98/83/EC. Ministry of Health sets criteria for safety for health. Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment Ministry performs the national groundwater monitoring.

Special attention (and considerations) is set to pregnant women and babies (until 6 months) are living and using water from wells. According to the order of the Minister of Health “Diagnostics and prophylaxis for the water pollution with nitrites and nitrates“, National Public Health Centre examine and control water from dug wells in the places were pregnant women and babies are living and using water from wells. In 2018, 1,366 reports have been received of pregnant women and children under the age of 6 months who use water from wells. Water chemical tests have been carried out to determine the amounts of nitrites and nitrates in the nitrogen group.

National Public Health Development Program 2016-2023, National strategy of environment protection, the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management set the policy agenda and set targets on water infrastructure development in Lithuania. The Water development program 2017-2023 and the Plan of the Water development program 2017-2023 implementation measure the investments and resulted in significant progress and modernization of the water services and infrastructure. Measures planned for investment period 2017-2023 will contribute achieving the goals, especially in settlements having 200-2000 inhabitants. The main challenges are related to particularities of small settlements: low density of inhabitants, old and broken-down infrastructure, decreasing number of inhabitants etc.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

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

After adoption the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management, all related governmental legislation was reviewed and changed. New provisions include requirements and methodologies for evaluation of present situation in small settlements as well as mechanism for evaluation of possible technical solutions and adoption of the optimal one.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Till 2030 Achieve universal and equal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The main aim of the Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS is to reduce incidence of and mortality from communicable diseases, and to prevent the outbreaks.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Epidemiological surveillance of the communicable diseases including the water-borne infections is implemented following the Law on Prevention and Control of Human Communicable Diseases and other laws. All documents are available on the Centre website: www.ulac.lt. The Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS is constantly accumulating data on communicable diseases and their agents in the National Information System of Communicable Diseases and Their Agents; performs annual epidemiological analysis of human communicable diseases; evaluates epidemiological situation; provides the prognosis, conclusions, proposals; develops information, methodical materials; organizes scientific-practical seminars, conferences, trainings on issues of epidemiological surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases for personal and public health specialists. The Centre provides methodological support in eliminating outbreaks of infectious diseases; educates the general population via mass media, public events, etc.

According to the data of epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases, gastrointestinal communicable infections are spread by food and or household contacts. Causes of this spread

prove that we do not face any big problem of drinking-water quality, especially in case of centralized water supply.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Since 2005 no cases of the water-related infectious diseases have been reported.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Ensure the right and equal sanitation and hygiene conditions to all and eliminate bottlenecks in open spaces by 2030, with special attention being paid to the needs of women and girls and vulnerable people.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The main quantitative target up to 2019 was “not less than 95% residents of the municipality should be provided with public water services in public water services territories”. This target is deposited in the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management.

However, the law had been revised recently. In the new version of the law which will come in force on 2 May 2019 it is stated that municipal authorities must strive to ensure that all residents of the municipality receive drinking water services that meet quality requirements, or to have an access to individual supply of drinking water following the Drinking Water and Wastewater Management Infrastructure Development Plans. This target will be used to measure progress in the future.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

The development of the drinking water supply and waste water management sector in the territory of municipalities shall be carried out in compliance with the Water Supply and Waste Water Management Infrastructure Development Plans. Type of water supply – Centralized drinking water pipes, individual domestic wells, sewage treatment plants, etc., must be selected after the assessment of local environmental conditions, population density etc. All municipalities have their Water Supply and Waste Water Management Infrastructure Development Plans approved. A water supply and waste water management infrastructure development plans shall be reviewed and updated in accordance with the procedure established by the Law on Territorial Planning.

Water suppliers must provide information to citizens (consumers); Obtain, store, process and supply drinking water that meets the public health safety and quality requirements and other parameters set out in legal acts; Ensure the quality and uninterrupted supply of drinking water and other water supply requirements.

The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management of the Republic of Lithuania sets the provision that the costs of water services in urban and rural areas can not exceed 4 percent of family income.

Financial instruments:

Being member of the European Union, Lithuania has the possibility to use European Union funds for drinking water supply and wastewater management infrastructure development and reconstruction. Also National Commission for Energy Control and Prices on 1 April 2019 approved legislation, and now certain future investments in infrastructure can be included in water tariffs thus ensuring financial flows for implementation of projects.

Difficulties:

Approximately half water utilities (especially small) work at a loss, unable to self-invest (borrow), many of them are unable to ensure the quality of services and development. Therefore the Plan for the Improvement of Management of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Management Companies (hereinafter – the Plan) has been started to evolve in 2018. It is expected to have the Plan prepared till the end of 2019. The Plan includes the analysis of the activities of the companies, establishment and preparation of the model for restructuring of water management sector. The aim of the model is to restructure the drinking water supply and wastewater management sector with a view to increase operational efficiency (reducing operating costs, changing cost structure, completely implementing the cost recovery principle, improving the quality of services, accessibility).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

2007 accessibility to centralized drinking water supply was 73%. In 2017 about 82% of total population in Lithuania were connected to centralized drinking water supply systems. So the progress is obvious. The main challenges are described in this chapter above – unimplementation of cost recovery principle, dependence on EU funds.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Lithuania finds it very important to implement the 2030 Agenda at both national and international levels. Lithuania has carried out an analysis of compatibility of the 2030 Agenda with the national strategic planning documents, including the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. It has been found that most of the SDGs and their targets are reflected in Lithuania's strategic planning documents. One of the indicators in SDG No 6 is "By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all." Thus access to drinking water is reflected in national strategies and international commitments.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The target is to create favourable conditions to increase the coverage of sanitation services and to improve their management capacity. The goal up to 2019 was that availability of public wastewater management service to consumers should be not less than 95 percent according to the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management. But after the revision of the law (see above in section III.1.) starting from 2 May 2019 new target is going to be used in future. It declares that municipal authorities must strive to ensure that all residents of the municipality receive wastewater management services that meet quality requirements, or to have an access to individual supply of

drinking water following the Drinking Water and Wastewater Management Infrastructure Development Plans.

Availability of wastewater management services is quite uneven in Lithuania. This indicator is very different in urban and rural areas.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5 of the Protocol).

After adoption of the new wording of the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management, all related governmental legislation was reviewed and changed. New provisions include requirements and methodologies for evaluation of present situation in small settlements as well as mechanism for evaluation of possible technical solutions and adoption of the optimal one. Also mechanism of the licences is aimed at ensuring profitability of water utilities and the quality of services.

Financial instruments:

When Lithuania became an EU member, the primary support tool for PHARE program, which has largely been set for technical assistance and consultation. The second source of support was the ISPA program.

Measures for the implementation of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (construction and reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities, construction of new sewerage networks and reconstruction of the old ones) co-financed by the EU funds in 2007-2013 have been provided and has been continued during the period of 2014-2020 .

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

After adoption of the new wording of the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management, all related governmental legislation was reviewed and changed. New provisions include requirements and methodologies for evaluation of present situation in small settlements as well as mechanism for evaluation of possible technical solutions and adoption of the optimal one. Also mechanism of the licences is aimed at ensuring profitability of water utilities and the quality of services.

2007 accessibility to centralized wastewater services was 62%. In 2017 about 74% of total population in Lithuania were connected to centralized wastewater systems. So the progress is obvious. The main challenges are described in this chapter above – unimplementation of cost recovery principle, dependence on EU funds

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Lithuania finds it very important to implement the 2030 Agenda at both national and international levels. Lithuania has carried out an analysis of compatibility of the 2030 Agenda with the national strategic planning documents, including the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. It has been found that most of the SDGs and their targets are reflected in Lithuania's strategic planning documents. One of the indicators in SDG No 6 is "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all." Thus access to sanitation is reflected in national strategies and international commitments.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.2.1. "Part of the population using safe sanitation services, including hand washing areas with soap and water".

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The target is to improve water services quality. The goal is to ensure that all publicly served drinking water meet safety and quality requirements. It is imposed in the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management.

In order to improve drinking water quality in the area, taking advantage of EU structural funds and the municipal budgets, the construction/reconstruction works of water treatment facilities in Lithuania are undergoing permanently.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5 of the Protocol).

The Law on Water sets the main requirements for water resource management, protection and other issues.

The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management establishes the principles of the state management and regulation of drinking water supply and waste water management and regulates legal relationships between water suppliers and subscribers (consumers). Both laws mentioned above underwent amendments at the end of 2018. The new wording came in force starting from the beginning of 2019.

Drinking water quality indicators are: the drinking water supply and drinking water pressure, drinking water quality, quality of services. The water suppliers must ensure a continuous supply of drinking water according to The Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-639 „Requirements of Quality for Public Water Supply and Wastewater Management Services“.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Water supply service coverage 82 percent of total population.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.1.1. “Part of the population using safe drinking water supply services”.

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))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The target is to collect and treat 100 % of wastewater in accordance with established norms (National strategy of environment protection). In order to improve wastewater collection and management in the area, taking advantage of EU structural funds and the municipal budget, the

construction / reconstruction of water treatment facilities in Lithuanian cities and towns is almost completed.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

In addition to the information provided in previous chapters, the state management and regulation objectives of water supply and waste water management are as follows (The Law on Drinking Water supply and Waste Water Management):

1. to ensure that all citizens would be supplied with drinking water that meets public health protection requirements and to be provided with waste water management services in accordance with the environmental requirements;
2. to ensure that public water supply in the whole territory of the country is carried out in compliance with the legal requirements;
3. to improve the efficiency of the public water supply sector and to carry out uninterrupted and long-term water supply and waste water management in the whole territory of the country;
4. already improved price regulation system for water services that ensure the optimal price for subscribers (consumers) and recovery of costs that are necessary for the proper carrying out of public water supply as well as the implementation of the principle “polluter pays”;
5. to ensure the protection of legitimate interests of subscribers (consumers) and water suppliers and to protect consumer rights.

Regulation on Wastewater Management, approved by the Minister of Environment in 2006, sets the basic environmental requirements for waste water collection, treatment and discharge to environment from pollution.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

96 % of collected wastewater is treated in accordance with established norms.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.2.1. “Part of the population using safe sanitation services, including hand washing areas with soap and water” and indicator 6.3.1 “Part of the sewage treated safely”.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The target is to promote good practices and optimal technical alternatives to the management of water supply.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

According to the provisions of the Programme of the Government, Ministry of Economy provides financial support to small and medium-sized enterprises for the costs of environmental management systems certification.

An enterprise or institution, being certified under the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management system, declares or informs interested parties that its activities are based on cleaner production techniques, BAT and good practice.

In order to increase the use of cleaner production and to promote environmental management the requirements for firms, whose environmental management system certified according to ISO 14001 standard or the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), IPPC permits are simplified

Order of the Minister of Health, Minister of Environment, Minister of Agriculture No. 612/564/411 "Good laboratory practices for monitoring and evaluation procedures" approved on 23 November 2001, sets the obligation for laboratories carrying out monitoring, management of chemical substances to comply with good laboratory practice.

National Accreditation Bureau is responsible for the accreditation of laboratories, inspection bodies, employees, products, management system's certification bodies and EMAS verifiers and carries out their supervision, as well as controls good laboratory practice compliance. In order to the provided functions, the National Accreditation Bureau carries out the periodically checks, whether the company properly complies with good laboratory practice and its other obligations. The list of authorized laboratories is publicly available at National Accreditation Bureau website - laboratories authorized to carry out measurements at sources of pollution, pollutant elements in environment and tests list.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.1.1. "Part of the population using safe drinking water supply services".

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))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Environmental policy for the drinking water and wastewater management is usually united. It is notable in strategical and legislative levels as well. Actions for development are discussed in close cooperation. Please refer to the section VII of this part for the description of actions taken.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

All collected wastewater must be cleaned up to the standards before discharge to environment according to the National strategy of environment protection.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Approved requirements for effluent quality; establishing of environmental liabilities; possibilities to use structural funds, etc.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Domestic and industrial wastewater cleaning, %

Indicator/year	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cleaned up to standards	14,1	67,0	67,10	69,15	72,37	88,86	90,58
Insufficiently cleaned	84,2	32,6	32,52	30,51	27,32	11,09	9,38
Uncleaned	1,8	0,4	0,39	0,34	0,31	0,05	0,04
Indicator/year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cleaned up to standards	92,66	97,23	95,60	93,64	73,12	74,96	75,24
Insufficiently cleaned	7,31	2,75	4,39	6,33	26,86	24,94	24,74
Uncleaned	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,10	0,02

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.3.1 “Part of the sewage treated safely”.

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 (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Not relevant for Lithuania. Collection systems for storm water and municipal wastewater are separate. Combined collection systems that were installed few hundred years ago are still operating in old towns of few cities. Nevertheless occurrence of overflows is very uncommon.

XI. Quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations (art. 6, para. 2 (h))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

All collected wastewater must be cleaned up to the standards before discharge to environment according to the National strategy of environment protection.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Approved requirements for effluent quality; establishing of environmental liabilities; possibilities to use structural funds, etc.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Pollutant discharges from point sources to surface water bodies, tons

Indicator / year	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
BOD7	6084,7	3818,3	3421,7	3576,4	1784,8	1839,9	6084,7
Total nitrogen	3695,4	2837,6	2819,2	2743,8	1978,8	1919,9	3695,4
Total Phosphorus	653,5	355,3	336,8	302,7	186,5	167,4	653,5
Indicator / year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
BOD7	1797,2	1414,4	1524,3	1226,7	1252,3	1517,1	1526,5
Total nitrogen	1964,0	1768,8	1801,7	1640,8	1843,1	2078,3	2223,6
Total Phosphorus	149,9	133,8	139,5	131,0	137,8	146,8	161,4

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.3.1 “Part of the sewage treated safely” and 6.3.2. “Part of water bodies with good quality water.

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))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

All sewage sludge must be treated and disposed or used in a way that is safe for humans and environment.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

By 2005, Lithuania had no strategy for sludge processing, therefore about 80 - 90 percent of sludge generated in urban wastewater treatment plants was stored in sludge sites or disposed in landfills.

The requirements for sewage sludge usage in agriculture, set in Directive 86/278/EEC, were transposed into national legal framework and approved by the Order D1-575 of the Minister of Environment dated 28 November 2005 (LAND 20-2001 "Requirements of using sewage sludge as fertilizer", the new version). It regulates use of sewage sludge in agriculture, forestry, plantation, growing of energetic plants, recultivation of damaged areas (closed landfills, road sank) etc. It also defines limit values for pollutants (for use in agriculture, forestry, plantation etc.), requirements for the analysis of sewage sludge and soil, requirements for the application of sewage sludge and requirements for documentation (fertilization plans, recultivation projects etc). In order to ensure safe use of treated sludge in agriculture, for growing energy crops or land recultivation, legislative amendments currently are being discussed with institutions and interested parties.

In order to comply with the legal requirements EU and in order to solve the problem of excess sewage sludge, the feasibility study "Investment program of sludge management in Lithuania" was prepared in 2006.

The feasibility study "Investment sludge management program in Lithuania" evaluated the optimal sewage sludge management practices and proposed sludge management options for different regions of Lithuania. Using the EU Cohesion Fund, the regional sludge management system was developed. 21 sewage sludge treatment projects were developed, including 10 drying and anaerobic digestion facilities, 2 sludge drying facilities and 9 composting facilities.

According to National Waste Management Plan for 2014-2020 sewage sludge disposal at landfill sites or sludge lagoons should have been discontinued after the implementation of appropriate regional sludge management capacities, but no later than the 1 January 2015.

In order to analyse and evaluate the condition of old sewage sludge lagoons, the amount and quality of accumulated sewage sludge and the impact and/or the environmental threat the feasibility study was carried out in 2017. The options of accumulated sewage sludge treatment and remediation of sewage sludge lagoons were proposed and sources of funding were identified.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

The planned sludge treatment infrastructure is in place.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.3.1 "Part of the sewage treated safely"

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))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Not relevant for Lithuania, wastewater is not used for irrigation. Furthermore in some regions of Lithuania agricultural activities can become available only after reclamation of soil.

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

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Target 1. To ensure that all groundwater resources used for public water supply are properly investigated and approbated according to the legal procedures, till end of 2022.

Groundwater resources used for public water supply should be investigated and approved by Lithuanian Geological Survey. The order of approbation of explored groundwater resources (2012) sets the requirement for content and extent of investigations of groundwater resources intended for human consumption. Ideally all groundwater users/suppliers should use approbated groundwater resources. In 2012 40% of registered wellfields used approbated groundwater resources.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

In 2016, based on amendment to „The delivery procedure of permissions to use mineral (except hydrocarbons), resources and cavities of the underground“, Lithuanian Geological Survey started to issue permissions for use of groundwater resources. Permissions are issued for companies, extracting more than 10 cubic meters' of groundwater per day. The key requirement to get such permission is approbation of groundwater resources.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

At the end of 2016 - 57% of registered wellfields used approbated groundwater resources, at the end of 2018 – 76%. The newly installed wellfields undergo all procedures as required, but old

ones, especially, belonging to the small not municipal drinking water suppliers, still needs an attention.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The proper investigations and approbation of groundwater resources, used for drinking water supply, should ensure, that the groundwater resources are sufficient and of known quality and should help to select proper measures for drinking water quality improvement and protection of groundwater source.

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

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Target 2. To sustain good quantitative and chemical status of groundwater bodies, to prevent significant and sustained upward trends in the concentration of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity, till 2023.

Groundwater is the only source of public drinking water supply in Lithuania. Current chemical and quantitative status of all 20 groundwater bodies is good, 5 of them, delineated where natural anomalies of chlorides and sulphates occur, were recognized as possible at risk, because groundwater extraction could increase their concentrations.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

The main task is to carry out groundwater monitoring in order to assess status and identify trends of pollutants. Based on The Law of Environmental Monitoring - national, municipal and local (economic entities) levels are defined. The National environmental monitoring program for 2017-2023 has been approved, monitoring of groundwater quality and quantity is carried out in 200 monitoring points in all territory of the country. There is obligation for all water users, taking more than 100 cubic meters of groundwater per day and for all water users, located in groundwater bodies potentially at risk, to carry out groundwater monitoring. Lithuanian Geological Survey is responsible for execution of national groundwater monitoring and for methodical supervision of local (economic entities) groundwater monitoring. All monitoring data is collected and managed as a part of Groundwater information system.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

No deterioration of groundwater bodies quantitative and chemical status is currently observed.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Good status of groundwater bodies means better quality and cheaper drinking water, ensures, that water abstraction do not deter status of related ecosystems.

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))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The main national target is to assess bathing water quality and ensure the monitoring of bathing waters quality in order to preserve and improve the state of bathing water and make safe conditions for human health.

In Lithuania, the bathing water quality requirements, the methods of measurement of bathing water quality parameters, the monitoring of bathing water quality, the bathing water quality assessment and classification and quality status of bathing waters are regulated according to the Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 92:2018 “Beaches and bathing water quality” which was approved by the order No V-76 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania 23 January 2018 (TAR, 2018-01-25, No.1091;

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct.html?documentId=62557de0010e11e88bcec397524184ce>).

This Norm implements the provisions of the directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing directive 76/160/EEC.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

In Lithuania, bathing water quality was observed according to the list of Lithuanian monitored bathing sites approved by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 20 February 2012 (Official Gazette, 2012, No. 24-1132; <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.418918/FzliWQGdHR>) which can be changed if needed.

Evaluating bathing water quality according to the number of microbiological analyses, numbers for the coastal water samples were: for 2016-146, for 2017-132, for 2018-142, 18.7 percent of them did not meet the hygiene requirements in 2016, 6.3 percent in 2017 and 12.5 percent in 2018; the numbers for fresh waters were as follows: for 2016-834, for 2017-793, for 2018-842; the numbers which did not meet the requirements for 2016-5.3 percent, for 2017-5.7 percent, for 2018-3.1 percent.

While evaluating the monitored waters with short-term pollution according to the requirements of the national legal acts, the short-term pollution was observed in 33.3 percent of waters in 2016 and in 2017, 18.8 percent in 2018, when the number of intestinal enterococci or E.coli exceeded the limit values established by the Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 92:2018.

In accordance with the Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 92:2018 “Beaches and bathing water quality” water quality, the safety, hygiene requirements and usage of beaches as well as the monitoring of bathing water quality are the responsibility of the authorities administering beaches and bathing waters, i.e. of the municipalities whose territory the beaches are in.

Centre for Health Education and Diseases Prevention is charged with assessing the quality of bathing waters and carrying out in the classification; in order to avoid the hazards to bathers health, especially in cases of predictable short-term pollution or abnormal situations, it shall provide timely information to the public and the Government agencies by publishing the information on bathing water quality in the Internet.

The recommendations for establishing profiles of bathing water were approved by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 28 March 2011 by Order No. V-302 (Official Gazette, 2011, No. 39-1897; <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.395733?jfwid=q86m1vvnf>).

A bathing water profile is the basis for management measures which help ensure the quality of bathing water, foresee all possible risks and protect the public from permanent or accidental contamination. A bathing water profile is intended to gain an understanding of the faecal sources and routes of pollution, and focuses on the indicators for faecal pollution: either *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) and intestinal enterococci or thermotolerant bacteria of the coli group and faecal streptococci.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Results of bathing water quality in Lithuania. Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC.

Quality/Year	2015	2016	2017
Excellent (%)	85.7	85.1	85.1
Good (%)	8	8.8	10.5
Sufficient (%)	0.9	2.6	0.9
Poor (%)	0.9	0	0.9
Quality classification not possible (%)	4.5	3.5	2.6

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The target corresponds to the UN indicator 6.3.2. “Part of water bodies with good quality water”.

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))

For each target set in this area:

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

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

The provisions of Council Directive 2006/113/EC on the quality required of shellfish waters are transposed into national law framework:

1) Quality assurance procedures for the shellfish waters;

2) Information procedure on sea water shellfish, the quality of the provision of the European Commission.

Lithuanian marine waters have low salinity and the salinity does not meet the recommended and mandatory values for shellfish harvesting. Crustaceans and molluscs in Lithuanian marine waters are not used for food production. There are no distinguished marine areas that are appropriate for shellfish breeding.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

The main target is protection of swimming pool service users from adverse health effects, reducing side effects of disinfectants used in swimming pool maintenance and reducing the spread of communicable diseases prevalent in swimming pool areas.

Swimming pools are under control of National Public health centre under the Ministry of Health. Each swimming pool shall obtain permit-hygiene pass according to the article 21 paragraph 4 of the Law on Public Health. The procedure of the issue of the permit-hygiene pass is regulated by the Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania No. V-632 of 13 July 2010 „Requirements for the Issue of Permit-Hygiene Pass“. Under the procedure of issue of such permit-hygiene pass the conditions including swimming pool water quality, facilities, premises, microclimate are assessed in accordance with the Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 109:2005 “Swimming pools. Installation and maintenance of health safety requirements” which includes all the essential requirements and standards on swimming pool design, water treatment and supply, chemical and microbiological hazards associated with biocides and communicable diseases, necessary staff know-how information for swimming pool upkeep, personal hygiene requirements, mandatory staff training for hygiene and first aid and also regulation on mandatory periodical lab test program for chemical, microbiological and parasite pollutants.

Currently Lithuania has 181 public swimming pools who have permit-hygiene passport (by 14 more compared to 2017).

Swimming pools are obliged to carry out monitoring of swimming pool water quality for chemical, microbiological and parasite pollutants. Once swimming pool is submitted with permit-hygiene pass it is included into the plan of routine sanitary and hygiene control which frequency is based on risk analysis. All data of control are registered in National Public Health Safety Information System.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

142 controls of swimming pools were carried out in 2018 resulting in 27,5 pct. of swimming pools that did not comply with requirements for water quality (39 swimming pools). 4.6 pct. (100 analyses) of all water analyses (total number 2178) exceeded threshold levels mainly by chemical pollution (81 cases mainly by residues of disinfection and pH) and microbiological pollution (10 cases). In 2016 4,1 pct. of all water analyses (total number 2323) exceeded threshold levels, while in 2017 11,7 pct. of all 720 water analyses exceeded threshold levels. The main causes of exceedances are high levels of residues of disinfectants and microbiological growth.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Delivery of information on planned control visit to swimming pool results in increase of the use of disinfectants to prevent growth of microorganisms. Therefore, additional control measures may be not effective assuming the results of water analyses. It was assumed that consulting of swimming pool managers and public may give better results. 6 regional level consultations on swimming pool water quality were carried out by National Public health centre under the Ministry of Health in 2018.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Ensure the right and equal sanitation and hygiene conditions to all.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

Permanent inventory, investigation, prioritization and remediation of contaminated sites since 1999. Permanent identification and remediation of contaminated sites in urban areas since 2008 in the frames of measure VP3-1.4-AM-06-R „Treatment of historically contaminated sites” under responsibility of Ministry of Environment (Žin., 2008, Nr. 136-5352, Žin., 2011, Nr. 135-6427, TAR 2015-03400). Since 2012 remediation of the most historically contaminated sites on the state land under umbrella of the Order of the Minister of Environment “Management plan on contaminated sites 2013-2023” (Žin. 2012, Nr. 115-5842, TAR 2015-03365, TAR 2016-10374, TAR 2018-07403).

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

Data on 12480 of potentially contaminated sites was hold in the end of 2018 in the State register “Contaminated sites”, linked to the other register “Investigations of underground resources” with data of investigated sites and its measurements. Data (coordinates, land owner, state of art, type of activity, etc.) is collected according the common methodics (Implementation of inventory methods of contamination sources. Report Nr.5017. Lithuanian Geological Survey - Vilnius, 1998).

Data of 1863 ecogeological investigations on the locally contaminated sites was hold in 2018 in the state register “Underground Investigations”. According the data the 380 sites were investigated preliminary with the following groudwater monitoring program, 270 – in details with the following remediation plan, the 107 sites were treated completely, in the 34 additional treatment measures were applied. Ecogeological investigations, evaluation of them and assessment of treatment of contaminated sites are performed on the legislative papers “Regulation on the ecogeological investigations” (Žin., 2008, Nr.71-2759), “Requirements on treatment of contaminated sites with chemical substances” (Žin., 2008, Nr. 53-1987, Žin., 2013, Nr. 86-4325), “LAND 9-2009 Requirements on treatment of contaminated sites with oil products” (Žin., 2009, Nr. 140-6174).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

9–13% of the most historically contaminated sites are remediated annually. Annual instrumental ecogeological investigations were completed on the 70–45 urban sites, 25% of them – treated.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Re-development of brownfields in urban areas and risk reduction to drinking ground water resources and human health.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.

One of the most important goals of water management in Lithuania is to prevent deterioration of the status of surface and ground water bodies and to achieve the objective of at least good water status until 2027.

This goal is set in the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, which Lithuania as the Member of European Union must implement. The issue is also incorporated in to the Law on Waters and the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management and their subordinated legal acts.

2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

The status of water bodies is determined mainly by human economic activities: the extent of diffuse pollution from agriculture; point-source pollution by organic substances, nitrogen and phosphorus compounds; river straightening; hydropower plants and international pollution loads from neighbour states was estimated.

When the state of surface and ground water bodies was assessed, the pressures determining the state of water bodies evaluated, measures to reach good water status were established.

One group of measures deals with additional research, studies and investigations. It is applied to water bodies where it is not clear if there is a problem (dubious modelling results etc.), what kind of the problem is and what the reason is behind the problem. There are also some small scale pilot projects planned aimed at investigation of their applicability for wider use in future in terms of their cost-effectiveness and practical implementation.

For point source pollution abatement there are measures to upgrade waste water treatment technologies in smaller settlements having significant pressures on water bodies (bigger ones are handled by basic measures).

Legal and financial encouragement/compensation measures are planned for diffuse source pollution reduction. Legal ones are aimed at putting stricter requirements for application of fertilizers (both organic and mineral). Financial encouragement/compensation measures are oriented toward introducing changes into Rural Development financing schemes for activities that would reduce agricultural impact in strongly affected areas.

For morphologically affected rivers the construction of fish-passes is planned where fish migration is impeded. Changes in law will be made to improve the control of the owners of hydropower plants. For improvement of transitional waters and marine ecosystems macrophyte harvesting is envisaged as well as the creation of methodology to track invasive species etc.

Also many public awareness raising activities are foreseen aimed at effective implementation of measures.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.

Measures with constant implementation mechanism such as public awareness measures are being implemented steadily. A part of legal/regulatory measures have already been implemented. New measures in reviewed River Basin Management Plans have been approved as a part of Water sector development programme for 2017-2023.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The review of targets is usually done preparing the next River basin management planing stage, according the Directive 2000/60/EC. The next planning stage is scheduled for the year 2021 according to the directive. Main measures are being approved in Water sector development programme as well.

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. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).
3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Part three Common indicators¹

I.Quality of the drinking water supplied

1.Context of the data

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under sections 2 and 3 below?

The rationale of this question is to understand the population coverage of the water quality data reported under sections 2 and 3 below.

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.

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).

In sections 2 and 3 below information is provided on drinking water quality in water supply zones exceeding 1000 m³ per day as an average or serving more than 5000 persons. Drinking water is supplied to the population of over 1.9 million. Water is supplied to urban population.

2. Please specify from where the water quality samples reported in sections 2 and 3 below are primarily taken (e.g., treatment plant outlet, distribution system or point of consumption).

The rationale of this question is to understand where the samples were primarily taken from for the water quality data reported in sections 2 and 3 below.

Samples of drinking water are taken at the points of consumption (taps). Information is prepared on the basis of the annual report on the monitoring of drinking water carried out by the water suppliers.

3. In sections 2 and 3 below, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards. If national standards for reported parameters deviate from the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline values, please provide information on the standard values.

The rationale of this question is to understand any possible differences between the national standards for microbiological and chemical water quality parameters and the respective WHO guideline values.²

In sections 2 and 3 below, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards (Directive 98/83/EB).

2. Bacteriological quality

4. Please indicate the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). Parties may also report on up to three other priority microbial indicators and/or pathogens that are subject to routine water quality monitoring.

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” water supplies or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the column “area/category” in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

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

Microbiological qualities of such water are usually good. In the large drinking water supply areas the supplied drinking water at the places of consumption is in conformity with the set microbial indicators.

² The latest edition of the WHO *Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality* is available at: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/dwq-guidelines-4/en/.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2013)</i>	<i>Current value (2017)</i>
<i>E. coli</i>	Total			
	Urban	0	0	0
	Rural			
<i>Enterococci</i>	Total			
	Urban	0	0	0

3. Chemical quality

5. Please report on the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality with regard to the following parameters:

- (a) Arsenic;
- (b) Fluoride;
- (c) Lead
- (d) Nitrate.

6. Please also identify up to three additional chemical parameters that are of priority in the national or local context.

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” sanitation systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the column “area/category” in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

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

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (year 2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (year 2013)</i>	<i>Current value (year 2017)</i>
Arsenic	Total			
	Urban	0	0	0
	Rural			
Fluoride	Total			
	Urban	18,9	8	0,38
	Rural			
Lead	Total			
	Urban	0	0	0

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (year 2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (year 2013)</i>	<i>Current value (year 2017)</i>
Nitrate	Rural			
	Total			
	Urban	0	0	0
Additional parameter 1: Ammonium	Rural			
	Total			
	Urban	1,2	1,6	0,74
Additional parameter 2: Manganese	Rural			
	Total			
	Urban	11,7	7	6
Additional parameter 3: Sulphate	Rural			
	Total			
	Urban	2,9	5,9	3,6
Additional parameter 4: Iron	Rural			
	Total			
	Urban	8,3	6	1,6
	Rural			

II. Outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases related to water

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

(a) For reporting outbreaks, please report confirmed water-related outbreaks only (i.e., for which there is epidemiological or microbiological evidence for water to have facilitated infection);

(b) For reporting incidents, please report the numbers related to all exposure routes. In your response:

(i) Please report cases per 100,000 population;

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

Please extend the list of water-related diseases, to the extent possible, to cover other relevant pathogens (e.g., enteric viruses, Giardia intestinalis, Vibrio cholerae).

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

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

The case-based epidemiological surveillance is performed in Lithuania since 2011

Disease	Incidence rate per 100,000 population (all exposure routes)			Number of outbreaks (confirmed water-borne outbreaks)		
	Baseline (2016)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)	Current value (2018)	Baseline (2016)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)	Current value (2018)
Shigellosis	0,45	0,31	0,74	0	0	0
Enterohaemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infection	0,48	0,17	0,52	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	0,03	0,07	0	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis A	0,58	2,00	0,78	0	0	0
Legionellosis	0,36	0,52	0,74	0	0	0
Cryptosporiosis	0	0,03	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	0,34	0,31	0,64	0	0	0

III. Access to drinking water

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” water supply systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data with regard to access to drinking water.

The numbers in the table present the percentage of population connected to safely managed centralized water supply systems.

Percentage of population with access to drinking water	Baseline value (2005)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2013)	Current value (2017)
	Total	66 %	76 %
Urban	No data	No data	No data
Rural	No data	No data	No data

- Estimates provided by the WHO/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. *JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.*

- National estimates. Please specify how “access” is defined and what types of drinking-water supplies are considered in the estimates in your country.

In particular, please specify if the above percentage on “access to drinking water” refers to access to (tick all applicable):

- + Improved drinking water sources (as per JMP definition)
- + Supplies located on premises
- + Supplies available when needed
- + Supplies that provide drinking water free from faecal contamination

IV. Access to sanitation

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” sanitation systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data with regard to access to sanitation.

The numbers in the table present the percentage of population connected to centralized sewer systems or wastewater is collected by other means e.g. wastewater transportation services.

Percentage of population with access to sanitation	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle	
	Baseline value (2005)	Current value (2017)
Total	58 %	67 %
Urban	No data	No data
Rural	No data	No data

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

- + National estimates. Please specify how “access” is defined and what types of sanitation facilities are considered in the estimates in your country.

In particular, please specify if the above percentage on “access to sanitation” refers to access to (tick all applicable):

- + Improved sanitation facilities (as per JMP definition)
- + Facilities not shared with other households
- + Facilities from which excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off site

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

1. Water quality

1. On the basis of national systems of water classification, please indicate the percentage of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water³ falling under each defined class (e.g., for European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive⁴ classification, 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 other countries, in classes I, II, III, etc.).

(a) For European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive classification

(i) Ecological status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</i>	<i>Baseline value (for the period of the 1st RBD management plans 2005-2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010-2014)</i>	<i>Current value (2019 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010- 2014)</i>
High status	24	8	8
Good status	25	44	44
Moderate status	43	32,5	32,5
Poor status	7	11	11
Bad status	1	4,5	4,5
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	1183	1185	1185
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	1183	1185	1185

(ii) Chemical status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (for the period of the 1st RBD management plans 2005- 2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010-2014)</i>	<i>Current value (2019 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010- 2014)</i>
Good status	99	99	99
Poor status	1	1	1
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	1183	1185	1185

³ Please specify.

⁴ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (for the period of the 1st RBD management plans 2005- 2009)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010-2014)</i>	<i>Current value (2019 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010- 2014)</i>
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	1183	1185	1185

(iii) Status of groundwaters

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (2010)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015)</i>	<i>Current value (2017)</i>
Good quantitative status	100	100	100
Good chemical status	100	100	100
Poor quantitative status			
Poor chemical status			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified	20	20	20
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country	20	20	20

(b) For other countries

(i) Status of surface waters

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify 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.

(ii) Status of groundwaters

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

2. Please provide any other 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).

2. Water use

3. 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 (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2013)</i>	<i>Current value (2017)</i>
Agriculture	0,32%	0,29%	0,17%
Industry ^a	14,68%	12,84%	7,52%
Domestic use ^b	0,58%	0,64%	0,39%

^a Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling. **Data presents both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling (7,26 % is used for energy cooling).**

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

Part four Water-related disease surveillance and response systems

1. In accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Protocol:

Has your country established comprehensive water-related disease surveillance and early warning systems according to paragraph 1 (a)?

YES + NO IN PROGRESS

Has your country prepared comprehensive national or local contingency plans for responses to outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease according to paragraph 1 (b)?

YES + NO IN PROGRESS

Do relevant public authorities have the necessary capacity to respond to such outbreaks, incidents or risks in accordance with the relevant contingency plan according to paragraph 1 (c)?

YES + NO IN PROGRESS

2. If yes or in progress, please provide summary information about key elements of the water-related disease surveillance and outbreak response systems (e.g., identification of water-related disease outbreaks and incidents, notification, communication to the public, data management and reporting). Please also provide reference to existing national legislation and/or regulations addressing water-related disease surveillance and outbreak response.

Health Emergency Situations Centre of the Ministry of Health (HESC) is part of the water related disease surveillance and outbreak response systems in Lithuania.

HESC ensures 24 hour/7 days exchange of information of emergency situations, emergency events and events that can cause risk to the public health and life-threatening events (water related disease as well).

(Procedure for the exchange of information of emergency situations, emergency events and events that can cause risk to the public health and life-threatening events, approved by Order No V-657 of the Minister of Health on 23 July 2010, as last amended on 19 August 2016

(<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.506B7CB8F65B/DkTYwpQYBu>)

Health Emergency situation Centre (IHR NFP) according to the mentioned above Order of the Minister of Health on the procedure for the exchange of information of emergency situations, emergency events and events that can cause risk to the public health and life-threatening events

• receive the information from:

- Personal health care institutions

- Public health care institutions

- Municipality doctors

- Fire and Rescue Department

- other institutions (National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health, Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS, Radiation Protection Centre, etc.)

• transmit it to:

- management of Ministry of Health

- authorized institutions

- the institutions of the European Union (through EWRS) and international organizations (WHO) – if necessary.

Departments of the National Public Health Centre provide information (send fill in form according to the Annex 3 of the mentioned Order of the Minister of Health) on emergency chemical events (water contamination as well) to Health Emergency Situations Centre.

The Health Emergency Situations Centre coordinates the preparation and activities of the Lithuanian National Health System Institutions in the event of emergencies and performs supervision of Emergency management plans of the personal and public health care institutions.

Personal Health care facilities Emergency management plan should describe the number of people employed, the number of beds in the hospital, the mobile specialized medical aid teams, which ensure operative team work of health professionals in the institution, in emergency situations: surgeons, traumatologists, reanimatologists, toxicologists, infectologists, etc., measures to ensure the safety of staff and patients (collective and personal protective equipment), alternative sources

of electricity, heat, ventilation, drinking water, food, etc., information transfer procedures, the ability of the institution to provide medical assistance: the number of victims and the type of victims.

Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2003 sets the limit concentrations of certain chemical pollutants, as well as microbial indicators in the drinking water.

(Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2003 „Safety and Quality Requirements of Drinking Water”, approved by Order No. V-455 of Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 2 July 2003, as last amended on 27 October 2017

(<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.216309/QHdImxGpIa>)

3. Please describe what actions have been taken in your country in the past three years to improve and/or sustain water-related disease surveillance, early warning systems and contingency plans, as well as to strengthen the capacity of public authorities to respond to water-related disease outbreaks and incidents, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Protocol.

Lithuania has a well-established surveillance system with demonstrated capacity. Lithuania has a list of notifiable priority diseases (82 communicable diseases and 45 disease causative agents). Mandatory notification is established by the Law on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases in Humans of the Republic of Lithuania. Both Indicator-based surveillance (IBS) and Evidence-based surveillance (EBS) systems in Lithuania are regulated by legislation and operate at all levels: national, regional and local.

Communicable diseases epidemiological surveillance is carried out by the National Public Health Centre (NPHC), that provides a 24/7 surveillance, receiving and transferring information, including from the public, other institutions or the media, e.g. about unusual cases or potential outbreaks. NPHC has a central unit and 10 departments located in 10 counties of Lithuania. Each department has county divisions. In total, there are 37 divisions.

Part five

Progress achieved in implementing other articles of the Protocol

Please provide a short description of the status of implementation of articles 9 to 14 of the Protocol, as relevant.

Response systems

The biggest natural disaster, which could make an influence on drinking water quality in some Lithuanian regions, is flood. Floods happen every year in lower Nemunas River and delta.

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Lithuanian Law on Drinking Water (Article 12), the quality of drinking water in Lithuania (in flood area as well) is controlled by the State Food and Veterinary Service, which annually announces data on water quality to the Ministry of Health and informs general public.

Institutions organize activities according to the State Emergency situations management plan, which is confirmed by Governmental decision, Nr. 1503 on 20 October 2010, as last amended on 1 January 2019 (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.384076>).

Public information and participation

The importance of up to date information on the quality of drinking, bathing and pool water can not be underestimated. This information is easily available for public in different ways such as leaflets, newspapers and Internet. Severe problems are duly informed in the media.

Information on drinking water supply and waste water management for subscribers (users) assigned to water suppliers. According to the Order of the Minister of Environment water suppliers must inform the subscribers (users) of drinking water quality deterioration, accidents, planned potable

water supply and waste water management services interruptions and other changes that may affect the retail (consumer), water use, safe and efficient water supply infrastructure, the development of water pricing, and retail (consumer) services, outreach plan for the creation and enforcement of the provision of information to subscribers (consumers) in accordance with their requests.

The Ministry of Environment publishes background information, relating to water quality management through the telecommunications equipment (mainly the Ministry of Environment website), where is placed:

- The European Union and national legislation and other documents, related to the management of the water quality;
- The documents, strategy, action plan and program, which are related to the Baltic Sea protection and policy;

Environmental Protection Agency provides information on water quality and human activities on surface water status in Lithuania. According to 1991 21 May Council Directive 91/271/EEC, concerning urban waste water treatment, every two years Environmental Protection Agency submits a report to inform the public about waste water and sludge management in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency also is administrating web pages www.gamta.lt and aplinka.lt where information/data on water issues (monitoring of water bodies, data on water use or wastewater and so on) can be found. Information on water bodies and their physical characteristics is placed on the River, Lake and Reservoir Cadastre webpage (<https://uetk.am.lt>). Currently, the public can obtain information on water quality in the presence of assessing the economic impact on the environment, spatial planning, delivery notes and suggestions for new legislation. Communities could be created and represent their views, volunteer water monitoring could be carried. There are allowed for public to access accepted reporting procedures.

Furthermore, the information about the Protocol implementation is posted on the web side of the Centre for Health Education and Diseases Prevention. (www.smlpc.lt).

The Law on Environmental Monitoring of the Republic of Lithuania (No VIII-529 of 20 November 1997) establishes the content, structure and implementation of environmental monitoring, as well as the rights and duties and responsibilities of the entities participating in the environmental monitoring process. In accordance with Article 8 (2) and Article 10 (2) of the Law on Environmental Monitoring of the Republic of Lithuania, the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 16 August 2004 by Order No. D1-436 “On Approval of General regulations of Municipal environmental monitoring” approved General Regulations for Municipal Environmental Monitoring (hereinafter – Regulations). The Regulations regulate the content of the municipal environmental monitoring program, the procedure for its preparation, coordination, enforcement, ensuring of the municipal environmental monitoring control and provision of information. Municipal environmental monitoring - part of the environmental monitoring system, which includes the systematic observation of the condition of the natural environment and its components and their interaction in the territories assigned to them at municipal level, anthropogenic environmental impact assessment and forecasts. Water is one of the observed spheres of the natural environment (surface, underground waters, water quality of beaches and bathing waters, water quality of rest areas). Environmental monitoring data is provided to municipal politicians, published to the public (eg <http://www.utenosmonitoringas.lt>, residents can also report about the quality of the environment here).

In accordance with General regulations on Public health monitoring of municipalities, approved by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 11 August 2003 by Order No. V-488 “On Approval of the General regulations on Public health monitoring of municipalities”, all municipalities are subject to public health monitoring. The indicators presented in the monitoring reports reflect the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Lithuanian Health Strategy for 2014-2025 approved by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania on 26 June 2014 by Decree No. XII-964. Among the monitored indicators - availability of publicly available drinking water to consumers and accessibility of wastewater management services to consumers. Monitoring reports

are approved by municipal councils, introduced to the public (eg <http://www.hi.lt/lt/savivaldybiu-visuomenes-sveikatos-stebesenos-ataskaitos.html>).

Municipalities are obliged to prepare and approve development plans of infrastructure for drinking water supply and wastewater treatment. In accordance with the Law of territorial planning (Article 35), these draft plans had to be announced for public participation (citizens have their right to analyze documents and provide remarks, suggestions etc.).

https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.EAC62D7F8C15/TAIS_396083

Public education, training

The sufficient WASH training institutions are: Centre for Health Education and Diseases Prevention, the European Environment and Health Coalition Office in Lithuania, in co-operation with the Vilnius Public Health Bureau and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania, Hygiene Institute, Municipalities.

There are some insufficiencies in WASH training institutions/programs in Lithuania. The General Education Board has approved the Guidelines for Integrative (Complementary) Programs, which define the content of education for the development of general competences. In higher education institutions, the provisions of sustainable development are included in the subjects taught. There are ongoing and constantly updated educational programs covering various aspects of sustainable development education: Children's and Youth Cultural Education Program, Long-Term Civic and National Curriculum, Teaching on Public Information Processes and Human Rights for General School Students. Information about institutions and programs: <https://www.aikos.smm.lt>

Cooperation in relation to transboundary waters, International support for national action

Lithuania has been raising the issues regarding effective water management and protection of transboundary water resources since 2009, when plans of Belarus and Russian nuclear power plants became officially known. Sufficient water resources are needed at Kaliningrad and Belarus NPPs not only to cool down reactors in the course of normal operation, but also to contain nuclear fires and reduce the leakage of nuclear contaminants into the atmosphere in the case of an accident. The water that the Belarus plant will be drawing to cool down its reactors will be from Lithuanian river Neris (the largest tributary of the Nemunas and the second largest river in Lithuania) which flows through the Lithuanian capital Vilnius and belongs to the Nemunas river basin, which covers 72 percent of Lithuanian territory. Water intakes from the river Neris plays an important role in the balance of drinking water resources for the Vilnius region. Experts estimate that severe accident at the Belarussian NPP could affect 1/3 of Lithuanian population and contaminate up to 90 % of drinking water.

Meanwhile, Russia was planning to divert part of the sizeable Nemunas River to fill the cooling basin of Kaliningrad NPP. Despite the fact that the NPP project in Kaliningrad region of Russian Federation is currently frozen, close monitoring of possible plans and potential impact to transboundary waters should be further carried out.

Lithuania is concerned over the potential environmental damage the Nemunas delta may be subjected to during the plants' operation, including the thermal impact of the service water, but also radioactive and chemical contamination. It is certain that any down-flowing return of contaminated water from the NPP into rivers Neris and Nemunas would seriously endanger the downstream part of the entire river basin and the inhabitants living along its shores. Consequently, Lithuania has been raising this issue at international, regional and bilateral meetings and forums.

Selection of an unsuitable site is a major issue as regards development of NPP in Belarus. Such a position is recognised and supported internationally. On 7 February 2019, the Meeting of the Parties to the Espoo Convention (UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context) concluded that Belarus failed to comply with the Espoo Convention by not justifying the selection of the Ostrovets site over the alternative locations. Some problems regarding the site (underestimation of seismic safety assessment) were already revealed in the EU peer review

report of the Belarus NPP ‘stress tests’ in 2018. Moreover, if Belarus had carried out full scope of the International atomic energy agency (IAEA) Site and External Events Design (SEED) mission in 2017 (as Lithuania continuously requested and as Espoo MOP 2014 recommended), then it would have revealed site problems, too.

Continuous EU political will to prioritise the issue of environmental protection and nuclear safety in EU neighbouring countries was expressed several times: Council Conclusions on Energy Diplomacy of July 2015; Council Conclusions on Belarus of February 2016, Council Conclusions on EU climate and energy diplomacies of March 2017, Council Conclusions European Consensus on development of May 2017, Council Conclusions on Climate Diplomacy of February 2019.

Moreover, the Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy of November 2018 reiterated the need for full compliance with international environmental and nuclear safety standards while developing projects in EU neighbouring countries having impact on transboundary water resources. In February 2018, the Council Conclusions on Climate Diplomacy stressed the importance of cross-border cooperation on environmental matters between the Member States and partner countries, especially on transboundary environmental impact assessments, in line with relevant international standards and conventions, especially the UNECE Espoo, Aarhus and Water Conventions.

Though violation of the environmental and nuclear safety standards can cause adverse impact to transboundary water resources, Lithuania will further call upon the international community to urge the non-compliant country to take meaningful practical steps to address and implement international environmental and safety standards.

Part six

Thematic part linked to priority areas of work under the Protocol

1. Water, sanitation and hygiene in institutional settings

1. In the table below, please provide information on the proportion of schools (primary and secondary) and health-care facilities that provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

Basic services refer to the following:

(a) *Basic sanitation service: Improved facilities (according to JMP definition), which are sex-separated and usable at the school or health-care facility;*

(b) *Basic drinking water service: Water from an improved source (according to JMP definition) is available at the school or health-care facility;*

(c) *Basic hygiene service: Handwashing facility with water and soap available to students (schools) or patients and health-care providers (health-care facilities).*

If the above definitions/categories do not apply in your country, please report for alternative categories for which data are available. In this case, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

Please indicate the source of data. If data is not available, please put (-).

<i>Institutional setting</i>	<i>Current value (2018)</i>
<i>Schools</i>	
Basic sanitation service	100%
Basic drinking-water service	100%
Basic hygiene service	100%

<i>Institutional setting</i>	<i>Current value (2018)</i>
<i>Health-care facilities</i>	
Basic sanitation service	100%
Basic drinking-water service	100%
Basic hygiene service	100%

* - National Public Health Safety Information System's data. The National Public health centre under the Ministry of Health and its 10 local departments perform supervision (routine inspections and inspections for complaints investigation) of health care facilities and schools (pre-schools) how they meet requirements of Hygienic regulations. All data of control are registered in National Public Health Safety Information System.

** - Basic sanitation service – Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff.

2. Has the situation of WASH in schools been assessed in your country?

YES + NO IN PROGRESS

National targets for WASH in the health care facilities and schools (pre-schools) were set by 2010 (sanitation facilities, drinking-water supply, hygiene/handwashing), now we maintain the achieved level.

3. Has the situation of WASH in health-care facilities been assessed in your country?

YES + NO IN PROGRESS

National targets for WASH in the health care facilities and schools (pre-schools) were set by 2010 (sanitation facilities, drinking-water supply, hygiene/handwashing), now we maintain the achieved level.

4. Do approved policies or programmes include actions (please tick all that apply):

+ To improve WASH in schools

+ To improve WASH in health-care facilities

5. If yes, please provide reference to main relevant national policy(ies) or programme(s).

Health care facilities have to create their procedures and manuals according the following Regulations:

1. Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 47:2011 "Health care facilities: General health safety requirements" approved by Order No V-373 of the Minister of Health on 29 July 2011 as last amended on 31 March 2013 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygiene Norm HN 24:2003; hand washing units should be available within all treatment wards, toilets and in areas that are prepared for or carried out invasive, diagnostic procedures, in areas where medical devices are cleaned are disinfected; at least 1 toilet and 1 urinal for 15 male beds and 1 toilet for 10 females beds, 1 shower or bath for 12 beds; separate toilets for patients and staff in hospitals; toilets for patient and staff should be in every floor of health care facilities).

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.404537/JvYCYZdAVyK>

2. Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 47-1:2012 "Health care facilities: requirements for infection control" approved by Order No V-946 of the Minister of Health on 19 October 2012 (the scope: availability of soap, water and alcohol based hand rubs for personnel's hand hygiene, requirements

for personnel's protective equipment, for patient's isolation, for medical devices cleaning, disinfection, sterilization, for health care facilities environment cleaning and disinfection).

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.A8DBA9F5457B>

3. Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 74:2011 „Dental care facilities: general requirements for equipment”, approved by Order No V-715 of the Minister of Health on 22 July 2011 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygiene Norm HN 24:2003; in the patient's room, medical device cleaning room should be washbasin with mixer, hot and cold water continuously supplied, disposable towels, liquid soap, wall hand-held disposable hand antiseptic and an open or pedal waste bin with a disposable plastic bag; in toilet room should be washbasin with a mixer and continuously supply hot and cold water, a disposable towel, liquid soap and an open or pedal waste bin with a disposable plastic bag).

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.404284/sobaCaTXDy>

4. Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 66:2013 „Medical waste treatment safety requirements”, approved by Order No V-706 of the Minister of Health on 18 July 2013 sets requirements for medical waste (except radioactive) sorting, segregating, packaging, marking, initial processing and temporary storage within health care facilities environment. Sharp waste, medical waste should be collected separately in different color packages from other waste;

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.453959>

Pre-schools and schools have to create their activities according the following Regulations:

1. Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 21:2017 „School for general education programs. General health safety requirements”, approved by Order No V-773 of the Minister of Health on 10 August 2011 as last amended on 13 March 2017 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygiene Norm HN 24:2003; the number of sanitary facilities is calculated according to the planned number of pupils and must be at least: 1 hand wash basin for thirty students; 1 toilet for twenty students (thirty men can be fitted with 1 toilet and 1 urine); 1 shower room for five students in the changing room at the gym; all sanitary facilities must be operational and technically sound; toilet rooms should be equipped on each floor of the school, individually for women and men; toilet rooms must have a wash basin and personal hygiene products (toilet paper, soap, disposable towels or hand dryers).

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.2581A7005CA7/uVyRsigtQB>

2. Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 75:2016 „General health safety requirements for pre-school and pre-primary education programs”, approved by Order No V-313 of the Minister of Health on 22 April 2010 as last amended on 26 January 2016 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygiene Norm HN 24:2003; hot and cold water should be supplied in the washrooms, toilets and, if fitted, at food production facilities, in laundries, in health care rooms, in speech therapists rooms, in education rooms; for children equipped toilets-washers the temperature of the hot water must be at least 37 ° C and not higher than 42 ° C; the number of sanitary facilities is calculated on the basis of the planned list of children and must be not less than 1 unit for seven children, 1 washbasin for 5 children, 1 washbasin with flexible shower heads in the toilet-washroom; in the toilet-washrooms should be personal hygiene products: toilet paper, soap, towels and individual reusable towels or disposable towels; children's washbasins shall be installed at a height such that children of different ages can use them comfortably and safely; toilets for staff shall be located outside the group's toilet and wash room and equipped with personal hygiene facilities (toilet paper, soap, disposable towel or hand dryer) should be provided in or near the toilet; all sanitary facilities must be operational and technically sound).

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.AF02472A1EBF/YfoLkXKvxA>

2.Safe management of drinking-water supply

6. Is there a national policy or regulation in your country, which requires implementation of risk-based management, such as WHO water safety plans (WSPs), in drinking water supply?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

7. If yes, please provide reference to relevant national policy(ies) or regulatory documentation.

Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2017 “Drinking water safety and quality requirements”. There are implementation of risk-based management from 2018 in this Norm. These provisions are for guidance.

8. In the table below, please provide information on the percentage of the population serviced with drinking-water under a WSP.

Please indicate the source of data. If data is not available, please put (-).

<i>Percentage of population</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
Total	-

3. Equitable access to water and sanitation

9. Has the equity of access to safe drinking-water and sanitation been assessed?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

10. Do national policies or programmes include actions to improve equitable access to water and sanitation (please tick all that apply):

- To reduce geographical disparities
- To ensure access for vulnerable and marginalized groups
- To keep water and sanitation affordable for all

11. If yes, please provide reference to main relevant national policy(ies) and programme(s).

The whole population has the right to the universal access in Lithuania with additional social support for less income families or for people living with disabilities. Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Monetary social support for low-income people, 1 July 2003, No. IX-1675: deprived residents get compensations on the cost of drinking water and hot water costs. There are compensated drinking water expenses which exceed 2 percent of the people income; hot water costs which exceed 5 percent of the people income. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.3EEE59417F13/asr>

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/2f2cbb083f011e7a3c4a5eb10f04386>

Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, 10 August 2015 order No. A1-460 “On the approval of the Procedure schedule of housing accessibility for disabled people in 2016-2018”: for individuals with movement and self-service function disorders may be purchased the equipment and housing adaptation of the housing interior: sanitary facilities and installations, domestic biological treatment systems and their installation, sewage inlet connection to the municipal sewage network, located within 25 meters to individual house; plumbing equipment and input to a residential house from the water wells or wells located within 25 meters up to the

individual house, installation; electric water heater (not more than 50 litres, if not supplied warm water) installation; mobile bathrooms and portable toilets.

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/3f14bae03f6811e58568ed613eb39a73/asr>

Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, 11 July 2018 order No. Nr. A1-360 "On the approval of the Description of the procedure for the strengthening of social security for families with children with severe disabilities by adapting housing and living environment in 2018 ": according to the Description in adapting housing for children with severe disabilities can be purchased the following equipment and (or) performed such housing adaptation works on the inside:

1. sanitary facilities (toilet, washbasin, bathtub, shower (stomp (if there are no technical possibilities - shower tray), shower curtain or one wall and curtain); leaky water faucets and their installation, repositioning, fitting, disassembly of the walls between the toilet and the bathrooms, increase of premises (without changing the layout of retaining walls), bulkheads, minor finishing and ongoing repairs (including the replacement of old windows, ventilation, towel-dryer installation) necessary for housing adaptation;
2. the purchase and installation of a folding shower or chair, bathroom bench;
3. purchase and installation of an electric water heater (not more than 50 liters) if there is no centralized supply of warm water;
4. installation and connection of household appliances (washing machines, tumble driers, cookers) (excluding purchasing) etc.

On the outside:

1. household biological treatment plants and their installation, connection of the waste water connection to the domestic sewage network not more than 25 meters (or more than 25 meters if the costs of such connection to the household wastewater network are paid by the applicant) to the individual residential house;
2. installation of water supply equipment and installation of it to the residential building from the water well, borehole or central water supply network not more than 25 meters (or more than 25 meters if the costs of such connection to the centralized water supply network are paid by the applicant) to the individual residential house.

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/de3feec084e111e8ae2bfd1913d66d57>

Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, 6 April 2006 order No. A1-98 "On the approval of Procedure for payment of disability benefits": payments for utilities (water, wastewater, heating) etc. (20 percent of the basic social benefit) are made for incapacitated people and in whose families are not able-bodied member, with children up to 18 years (studying in the general education or vocational schools.

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.A2B2F7F5372F/asr>

Good practice of local municipalities. Utena District Municipality Council 31 May 2018 Decision Nr. TS-170 (as last amended on 20 December 2018 No. TS-326) "On Approval of the Procedure for the appointment of compensation to owners of buildings for connection to the drinking water supply and/or waste water management infrastructure operated by the water supplier and compensation for building owners for access to the drinking water supply and / or waste water infrastructure operated by water supplier": building owners whose average income per family member per month does not exceed two and a half of the state-supported income, may apply for compensations - 150 euro for those who will connect to the drinking water supply or wastewater treatment infrastructure operated by the water supplier, while those joining both drinking water supply and wastewater would be compensated 300 euro. The 150 euro compensation would also apply to the purchased and installed wastewater pump needed for connection to the wastewater

treatment infrastructure, as well as the 150 euro compensation for water supply and / or sewage discharge lengths of 50 m or more.

Part seven

Information on the person submitting the report

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

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report:

Romualdas Sabaliauskas

E-mail: sabal@smlpc.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 2700107

Name and address of national authority:

Director, Centre for Health Education and Diseases Prevention

Kalvariju str. 153, Vilnius LT-08221, Lithuania

Signature:

Date:

The following report is supported by:

1. Kastytis Gedminas

E-mail: kastytis.gedminas@am.lt

Telephone number: +370 706 63494

Ministry of Environment, A. Jaksto str. 4, Vilnius LT-01105, Lithuania

2. Rasa Radienė

E-mail: rasa.radiene@lgt.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 213 6272

Lithuanian geological survey under the Ministry of Environment, S. Konarskio str. 35, LT-03123 Vilnius, Lithuania

3. Eligija Židoniene

E-mail: eligija.zidoniene@utena.lt

Telephone number: +370 38963991

Municipality Administration of Utena district, Utenos a. 4, Utena LT-28503, Lithuania

4. Audronė Pumputytė

E-mail: audrone.pumputyte@aaa.am.lt

Telephone number: +370 706 62018

Environmental Protection Agency, A Juozapavičiaus g. 9, Vilnius LT-09311, Lithuania

5. Vilija Galdikiene

E-mail: vilija.galdikiene@vmvt.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 249 1709

State Food and Veterinary Service, Siesiku str. 19, Vilnius LT-07170, Lithuania

6. Ausra Bartuliene

E-mail: ausra.bartuliene@ulac.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 2300124

Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS, Nugaletoju st. 14D, LT-10105 Vilnius, Lithuania

7. Irina Gudaviciene

E-mail: i.gudaviciene@essc.sam.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 205 3679

Health Emergency Situations Centre of the Ministry of Health, Birutes st. 56, LT-08110, Vilnius, Lithuania

8. Gražvydė Norkienė

E-mail: grazvyde.norkiene@smlpc.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 247 7341

Center for Health Education and Diseases Prevention, Kalvariju str. 153, LT-08221, Vilnius, Lithuania

9. Irena Taraškevičienė

E-mail: irena.taraskeviciene@nvsc.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 264 9650

National Public Health Centre under The Ministry of Health, Kalvarijų str. 153, Vilnius LT-08221, Lithuania

10. Jolanta Vytienė

E-mail: jolanta.vytiene@vilniausvsc.sam.lt

Telephone number: +370 5 264 9669

Vilnius Public Health Center, Kalvariju str. 153, LT-08221, Vilnius, Lithuania

11. Neringa Urbonienė

E-mail: neringa.urboniene@urm.lt

Telephone number: +370 706 52998

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, J.Tumo-Vaizganto str. 2, Vilnius, Lithuania

Submission

1. 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, 210 days before the next session of the Meeting of the Parties. 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 Meeting of the Parties.

2. Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word-processing software.

Joint Secretariat to the Protocol on Water and Health

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
(E-mail: protocol.water_health@unece.org)

World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe
WHO European Centre for Environment and Health
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn
Germany
(E-mail: euwatsan@who.int)
