

# **FORMAT FOR SUMMARY REPORTS UNDER THE PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH**

## **PART ONE: GENERAL ASPECTS**

1. Provide brief information on the process of target-setting in your country, e.g. which public authority (ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved, how coordination was ensured, which existing national and international strategies and legislations were taken into account, how cost-benefit analysis of target sets was performed.

The Ministry of Health and Care services, which is the Norwegian governmental representative to the Protocol, nominated in 2008 the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, NFSA, to lead and coordinate the process of target setting under the Protocol of water and health in Norway. In addition The Pollution and Climate Agency, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health and The Directorate for Nature Management have been involved as participants in round table discussions, meetings and text drafting processes. Because of the complexity of the task of target setting, the process is still ongoing, but is planned to be finalized in the autumn of 2010.

The services mentioned are responsible for the national strategies implementing the common European legislation in the areas of drinking water, water pollution from different sources and the level of negative health effects and the level of negative environmental effects related to water and water pollution. As far as the different services so far have been involved, no particular integration of the existing processes has been caused by the target setting.

Many of the targets are proposed in accordance with existing Norwegian legislation implementing relevant EU-legislation, i.e. the Waste Water Treatment Directive (Directive 1991/271/EEC) with slight adaptations of gained experiences recorded from inspections and controls performed on treatment plants, and the Drinking Water Directive (Directive 1998/83/EC). Other central legislation that governs the target-setting is the Norwegian implementation of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and the Norwegian regulations on the operation of aquaculture plants.

Regarding the Water Framework Directive, environmental targets (objectives) are set as a part of the River Basin District Plans. The first plans, including about 20 % of Norway's watercourses and coastal waters, will be adopted by the government this spring. These plans are based on local processes evaluating environmental targets and measures. There are regional reference groups and some places even local reference groups including stakeholders. Three public hearings on the work programme of the plan have been held, on significant water management issues and on the draft plan.

As the process of target setting by the time of the pilot reporting is not finalized, cost/benefit analysis of target sets is not performed.

2. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target-setting and how was the outcome of public participation taken into account in the final targets set?

As mentioned many target proposals are based on existing implementation of EU-legislation. Public processes (hearings) were performed when these directives were implemented in the Norwegian legislation. "Norwegian Water", which is an NGO that organizes the majority of the municipally

owned waterworks and sewage plants, has been consulted and been invited to meetings at the initiation of the target setting process. As the process of target setting by the time of the pilot reporting is not finalised, consultation of the final target sets has not yet been done, but will probably take place the summer of 2010.

3. Provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities, which other stakeholders were involved, etc.

This report is prepared by the NFSA. Inputs are given by the other public services mentioned above. The final version is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Care services.

4. Report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, e.g. whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure, or whether financial constraints are a significant obstacle to implementation (if applicable).

In Norway there is a federal decision-making structure with regard to drinking water.

In Norway the decision-making regarding the regulation of waste water is decentralized, based on the capacity of the treatment plant and the sensitivity of the recipient to pollution, either to the county or local authority. There will later be a need to involve local authorities when it comes to derive final targets from the proposed targets.

5. Please describe whether and, if so, how emerging issues relevant to water and health, (e.g. climate change) were taken into account in the process of target-setting.

Climate is addressed in the existing Norwegian regulations. Actions are taken to find out to what extent the climate change has been taken into account in practice, and if eventually correcting measures must be made. This is described in the target document.

## PART TWO: COMMON INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>

### I. QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLIED

#### A. Context of the data

Please provide general information related to the context of the data provided under sections B and C:

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under this indicator?

4.3 millions (90 %) for bacteriological quality and 3.5 millions (73 %) for chemical quality, out of a total population of 4.8 millions.

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

Both urban and rural for bacteriological quality, but mostly urban for chemical quality.

3. In the reports, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards. If national standards for reported parameters deviate from the WHO guideline values, provide information on the values (standards) used for calculation.

WHO guideline values (EU parametric values).

#### B. Bacteriological quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan\_S2: The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for *E. coli* and the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for *Enterococci*.

WatSan_S2	Baseline value (2004)	Current value (2008)
<b>E. coli</b>	9 %	8.6 %
<b>Enterococci</b>	23 %	23.5 %

#### C. Chemical quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan\_S3. The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality. All countries shall monitor and report on:

- Fluoride,
- Nitrate and nitrite<sup>2</sup>,
- Arsenic,
- Lead

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> As defined in the WHO Guidelines.

- Iron.

Parties shall also identify five additional health-relevant chemical parameters that are of special concern in their national or local situation (e.g. pesticides).

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Baseline value (2004)</b>	<b>Current value (2008)</b>
<b>Fluoride</b>	0 %	0 %
<b>Nitrate and nitrite</b>	0 %	0 %
<b>Arsenic<sup>3</sup></b>	0 %	0 %
<b>Lead</b>	0 %	0 %
<b>Iron</b>	5.5 %	2.4 %
<b>Additional chemical<sup>4</sup> parameter 1:</b> _____		
<b>Additional chemical parameter 2:</b> _____		
<b>Additional chemical parameter 3:</b> _____		
<b>Additional chemical parameter 4:</b> _____		
<b>Additional chemical parameter 5:</b> _____		

If your country calculates an integrated value reflecting overall compliance with chemical quality of drinking water, please report it below:

	<b>Baseline value (please specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (please specify the year)</b>
<b>Integrative chemical failure rate</b>		

<sup>3</sup> If relevant for the country.

<sup>4</sup> It is recommended to take into account new and emerging pressures such as climate change, or agriculture practices.

## II. REDUCTION OF THE SCALE OF OUTBREAKS AND INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES POTENTIALLY RELATED TO WATER

For incidence, please report the total number of cases per year from all exposure routes.  
For the number of outbreaks, please report cases that could be potentially related to water.

	Incidence		Number of outbreaks	
	Baseline (2004)	Current value (2008)	Baseline (2004)	Current value (2008)
Cholera	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
EHEC <sup>5</sup>	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Viral hepatitis A	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Typhoid fever	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

## III. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water	Baseline value (2004)	Current value (2008)
<b>Total</b>	100 %	100 %
<b>Urban</b>	100 %	100 %
<b>Rural</b>	100 %	100 %

The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) defines access to water supply in terms of the types of technology and levels of service afforded. Access to water-supply services is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from an “improved” source within 1 kilometer of the user’s dwelling. An “improved” source is one that is likely to provide “safe” water, such as a household connection, a borehole, a public standpipe or a protected dug well.

If your definition of access to “improved” drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

## IV. ACCESS TO SANITATION

Percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation, including small decentralized sewerage systems, septic tanks and safe excreta disposal.

<sup>5</sup> Enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli*.

<b>Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation</b>	<b>Baseline value (2004)</b>	<b>Current value (2008)</b>
<b>Total</b>	99	100
<b>Urban</b>	81	82
<b>Rural</b>	18	18

If your definition of access to “improved” drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

The population served by wastewater systems < 50 pe is counted under rural area, while population served by wastewater systems > 50 pe is counted under urban area. This represents a simplification, which makes it possible to provide data for the reporting.

## **V. EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND USE OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES**

### **Water quality**

On the basis of national systems of water classifications, the percentage of the number of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water<sup>6</sup> falling into each defined class (e.g. in classes I, II, III, etc. for non-EU countries; for EU countries, the percentage of surface waters of high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status, and the percentage of groundwaters/surface waters of good or poor chemical status).

#### **For non-European Union countries:**

Status of surface waters

<b>Percentage of surface water falling into class<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (specify the year)</b>
<b>I</b>		
<b>II</b>		
<b>III</b>		
<b>IV</b>		
<b>V</b>		

Status of groundwaters

<sup>6</sup> Please specify.

<sup>7</sup> Rename and modify the number of rows as requested by the national classification system.

<b>Percentage of groundwaters falling into class<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (specify the year)</b>
<b>I</b>		
<b>II</b>		
... to be completed in accordance with national groundwaters classification systems		

**For European Union countries and Norway:**

In Norway EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) entered into force 1 May 2009, 9 years after the EU member state countries. The implementation process has therefore not yet been completed. During 2009 a pilot study covering around 20 % of the water bodies was completed, but the final conclusions indicating the percentages in the different categories have not yet been drawn. A classification of the majority of the water bodies in the country is estimated to have been fulfilled by 2011.

Ecological status of surface water

<b>Percentage of surface water classified as of</b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (specify the year)</b>
<b>High status</b>		
<b>Good status</b>		
<b>Moderate status</b>		
<b>Poor status</b>		
<b>Bad status</b>		

Chemical status of surface water

<b>Percentage of surface water classified as of</b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (specify the year)</b>
<b>Good status</b>		
<b>Poor status</b>		

Status of groundwaters

<b>Percentage of groundwaters classified as of</b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (specify the year)</b>
<b>Good status</b>		
<b>Poor status</b>		

Please provide any needed information that will help put into context and aid understanding of the information provided above (e.g. coverage of information provided if no related to all water resources).

**Water use**

<sup>8</sup> Rename and modify the number of rows as requested by the national classification system

Freshwater resources are abundant in Norway. Only 0.7 % of the yearly available resources (yearly run off) is used (water used for hydro-energy production is not taken into account). In total, around 600 m<sup>3</sup> per capita is used per annum.

Water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic): mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

<b>Water exploitation index</b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (2005)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>		40 %
<b>Industry<sup>9</sup></b>		42 %
<b>Domestic use<sup>10</sup></b>		14 %

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<sup>9</sup> Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling.

<sup>10</sup> Please specify whether the figure only refers to public water supply systems or also individual supply systems (e.g. wells).



## **PART THREE: TARGETS AND TARGET DATES SET AND ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS**

### **I. QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLIED, (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (a))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: At least 97 % of samples taken at catchment sites at the water networks serving local communities shall fulfil the requirements of the Norwegian drinking water regulation within the year 2015.

The quality of drinking water in Norway is already of high quality. 100 % fulfilling of the World Health Organizations guidelines at all times is not a realistic target. Therefore 97 % of the samples are set as target within 2015.

Baseline year is set to be 2006. In that year 126 of 1 276 drinking water plants did not meet that target. In 2008 the situation was changed to 98 of 1 309 drinking water plants that did not meet the target.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has

therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

## **II. REDUCTION OF THE SCALE OF OUTBREAKS AND INCIDENTS OF WATER-RELATED DISEASE (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (b))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Outbreaks due to waterborne diseases should be of low probability and of low consequence. Number of persons per years who are acutely ill from drinking water in Norway should in average over a period of 5 years be less than 0.1 per thousand (1 person per 10 000). The target date on which this should be achieved is currently set to be 2015.

People who become ill due to poor drinking water in Norway the last five years are a number between 0 and 6000 per year, with a yearly mean over the 5 year period of 0.3 people per 10 000. These cases are probably due to inadequate protection of the water source, that water treatment is too bad, leaky water pipes and / or poor protection during the execution of improvement works.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

### **III. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (c))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

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Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: According to "The Act Related to Planning and Buildings" (1985) it is not allowed to raise a new building for the residence of people or animals, without access to sufficient and safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, whether in urban and rural areas. When new housing or industrial areas are developed the ability to link these to existing water supply systems nearby should be considered. If this is not possible, it should be considered to develop a new joint facility. The units should be hygienically satisfactory in addition to be cost- and management effective. The target date on which this should be achieved is currently set to be 2015.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

#### **IV. ACCESS TO SANITATION (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (d))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: According to "The Act Related to Planning and Buildings"(1985) it is not allowed to raise a new building for the residence of people or animals, without access to sufficient and safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, whether in urban and rural areas.

The discharges of waste water must comply with the requirements in the Norwegian regulations 2004.06.01 no 0931 on limitation of pollution, chapters 12-14. These requirements are national, however, there are possibilities for making adjustments in permissions issued on a local level. The target is to achieve good water status according to EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) implemented as The Norwegian framework regulation on water management.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

With the implementation of EU's Waste Water Treatment Directive (Directive 1991/271/EEC) in 2007 in the Norwegian legislation on waste water, a substantial foundation for sound management of waste water was secured. Statutory rules allow the owner of the waste water systems (usually the municipalities) to charge the users of the system at a laid-down cost. This provides the economic basis to cover expenses for necessary instalments of infrastructure and treatment plants and operating them.

The biggest challenge is the local politicians' lack of willingness to adopt local regulations on waste water fees that are high enough to enable the needed upgrading of waste water plants and collecting

systems to be accomplished. As for the owners of the waste water systems there is room for improvement of the general knowledge of the challenges the systems are confronted with.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Inspections of the waste water treatment plants have been intensified through the years 2008 till 2010. Also a survey is carried out to see how the local executives use their authority to keep up the quality of the waste water systems. It is too early to conclude on which progress has been achieved from these measures.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No

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

Generally at least the EU demands apply for Norwegian waste water discharges. Generic targets are given in the regulations.

## **V. LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE OF COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS AND OTHER SYSTEMS FOR WATER SUPPLY (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (e))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Non-scheduled interruptions in water supply should be less than 0.5 hours on average per capita per year, and total disruption less than 1.0 hours on average. Supply security should be better than 99.95 %. In addition, annual replacement of water networks should be more than 1 % of the total national grid. The target date on which a certain percent of the water networks are exchanged is currently set to be 2020.

According to reports from the municipal water works the security of supply is better than 99.99 % on a national basis. The status of the private water works is not known.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

## **VI. LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE OF COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS AND OTHER SYSTEMS FOR SANITATION (ART. 6 (2) (e) continued)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows:

- One target is to reduce leakages in the waste water transport system to a minimum
- Another target is to avoid situations of overloading the waste water transport system
- A third target is to reduce the possible risks represented by the waste water plants and systems

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

A Norwegian Public Survey report addressing the need for adaptations to climate changes is in preparation and will be published in 2010. Actions mentioned here have been brought into play in the preparatory work.

- There is a need for action to increase the rate of replacement and renewal of the waste water transport system in areas with a too low rate, but this requires political clarifications.
- Actions will be taken to adapt the handling of storm water run-off and flood water to the climate changes.
- The owners of the waste water plants and systems are responsible for doing risk assessments of their treatment plants and systems and carry out the restoring necessary. Inspections are an important tool to reach the target.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

The work on risk assessments are part of the work executed by the regional authority. The result has not been reported yet.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No

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

There is a need to provide more and better data for statistics to establish baseline conditions and set targets based on these.

## **VII. APPLICATION OF RECOGNIZED GOOD PRACTICES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (f))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Have conducted risk and vulnerability analysis in all water supply systems, and follow the requirements of internal control. This means competent personnel in the water plants, and control of possible sources of pollution in the catchment area. All water plants serving 50 people or more must have a satisfactory functioning internal control system by 2015. It is unsatisfactory compliance with the requirement of internal control in Norway today.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

The requirements on risk and vulnerability analysis and internal control systems are incorporated in the drinking water regulations.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

The number of water works that fulfils the requirements increases gradually.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

#### **VIII. APPLICATION OF RECOGNIZED GOOD PRACTICE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF SANITATION (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (f)) continued)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Have conducted risk and vulnerability analysis in all wastewater systems, and follow the requirements of internal control. This means competent personnel in the wastewater plants. All wastewater plants must have a satisfactory functioning internal control system by 2015. It is unsatisfactory compliance with the requirement of internal control in Norway today.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.



See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

## **IX. OCCURRENCE OF DISCHARGES OF UNTREATED WASTEWATER (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2(g) (i))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Discharges of untreated waste water must not pollute drinking water systems. Reference is made to § 17 in The Norwegian framework regulation on water management and § 4 in "The regulations on water supply and drinking water".

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Inspections have revealed that the owners of waste water systems lacking knowledge of overflows. Regional demands have been imposed on the owners to do registrations of location, run times and

risk assessments of the overflows. Figures for this have yet to be presented. And more work on this will follow as part of new inspections.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See item 2 above. The success is very dependent upon the measures to be made under target (g) (ii).

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No

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

There is a need to provide more and better data for statistics to establish baseline conditions and set targets based on these.

#### **X. OCCURRENCE OF DISCHARGES OF UNTREATED STORM WATER OVERFLOWS FROM WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS TO WATERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PROTOCOL (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (g) (ii))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: There shall be carried out measures against untreated storm water that overflows from wastewater collection systems into the systems for drinking water. The target date on which this should be achieved is currently set to be 2015.

The Norwegian legal basis for controlling storm water will be as part of the legislation being taken over as part of the EEA Agreement, which is the Norwegian basis for the regulation in this area. However, EU's Storm Water Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) is not yet part of the Agreement. Regardless of this, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate which is responsible for the national implementation, is performing risk analysis and risk mapping according to the Directive. They are cooperating with the Climate and Pollution Agency and the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning. The NFSA will be kept posted about the development of the work.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

#### **XI. QUALITY OF DISCHARGES OF WASTEWATER FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT INSTALLATIONS TO WATERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PROTOCOL (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (h))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: The discharges of waste water must comply with the requirements in the Norwegian regulations 2004.06.01 no 0931 on limitation of pollution, chapters 12-14. These requirements are national, however, there are possibilities for making adjustments in permissions issued on a local level. The target is to achieve good water status according to EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) implemented as The Norwegian framework regulation on water management.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

With the implementation of EU's Waste Water Treatment Directive (Directive 1991/271/EEC) in 2007 in the Norwegian legislation on waste water, a substantial foundation for sound management of waste water was secured. Statutory rules allow the owner of the waste water systems (usually the municipalities) to charge the users of the system at a laid-down cost. This provides the economic basis to cover expenses for necessary instalments of infrastructure and treatment plants and operating them.

The biggest challenge is the local politicians' lack of willingness to adopt local regulations on waste water fees that are high enough to enable the needed upgrading of waste water plants and collecting systems to be accomplished. As for the owners of the waste water systems there is room for improvement of the general knowledge of the challenges the systems are confronted with.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Inspections of the waste water treatment plants have been intensified through the years 2008 till 2010. Also a survey is carried out to see how the local executives use their authority to keep up the quality of the waste water systems. It is too early to conclude on which progress has been achieved from these measures.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No

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

Generally at least the EU demands apply for Norwegian waste water discharges. Generic targets are given in the regulations. Specific targets may, however, apply separately for several waste water discharge on a local level, hence this is not practical to report on

## **XII. DISPOSAL OR REUSE OF SEWAGE SLUDGE FROM COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS OF SANITATION OR OTHER SANITATION INSTALLATIONS (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (i), first part)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target regarding sludge is as follows: Follow up on the Norwegian Scientific

Committee's work on sludge, both when it comes to considering new substances, and revising those already considered. Norway is also aiming at increased harmonisation between the use of sludge and plants absorption of nutrients, in addition to increased knowledge among both those liable of measures (the municipalities) and those enforcing supervision with regard to the regulation on organic fertilizers. The target date on which this should be achieved is currently set to be 2015.

There have not been set specific national targets when it comes to reuse of sludge. Though, research on reuse of sludge has been in focus in several research programs both when it comes to risk assessment of contaminants in sewage sludge, effects on leakage, drainage and erosion and on plant nutrition.

Some local targets have been set in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). These targets have their focus on phosphorus.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

The local counties get a notification when sludge is going to be used, and in their work they also take in to account the distance to sources of drinking water.

We are now preparing a new national legislation on organic fertilisers including sludge. Focus will be phosphorus and contaminants, but hygienic aspect with which parameters it should be analysed for is also being re-evaluated.

### **XIII. QUALITY OF WASTEWATER USED FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (i), second part)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area.

According to the Regulation on the hygiene of foodstuffs (Regulation (EC) no 852/2004), Annex I, Part A, II, 5., c, "Food business operators producing or harvesting plant products are to take adequate measures, as appropriate: to use potable water, or clean water, whenever necessary to prevent contamination."

This regulation is a part of the EEA agreement, and irrigation with polluted water is therefore not allowed in Norway.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

#### **XIV. QUALITY OF WATERS USED AS SOURCES FOR DRINKING WATER (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (j), first part)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Water bodies used for water supply shall, as far as practicable, be protected against pollution. This is particularly important if the water can not be given the necessary water treatment. EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) is a part of the EEA agreement, and according to this directive all water sources should reach "good ecological and chemical status" by given deadlines in the administration plans.

Most water bodies used for water supply in Norway have "good ecological and chemical status". The overview is, however, deficient.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Objective and procedural requirements are incorporated in the water regulation. Claims for systematic reporting from the water works to the authorities are incorporated in the drinking water regulation. A separate web-based solution is made for annual reporting. Water sources used for drinking water do usually already have good water quality, and is hardly affected by human activities.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

#### **XV. QUALITY OF WATERS USED FOR BATHING (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (j), second part)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Waters used for bathing shall, as far as practicable, be protected against pollution. Norway is about to implement EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), and according to this directive all water sources should reach "good ecological and chemical status" by a given deadline in the administration plans.

Most water bodies used for bathing in Norway have "good ecological and chemical status". The overview is, however, deficient.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Norway has not yet set a target under the protocol in this area.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.



4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

**XVI. QUALITY OF WATERS USED FOR AQUACULTURE OR FOR THE  
PRODUCTION OR HARVESTING SHELLFISH  
(ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (j), third part)**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Water bodies used for food production shall, as far as practicable, be protected against pollution. This is particularly important if the water cannot be given the necessary water treatment. Norway is about to implement EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), and according to this directive all water sources should reach at least "good ecological and chemical status" by a given deadline in the approved administration plans.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

The tasks of characterising and classification of the water bodies is carried out in accordance with the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), and also analysis of measures to be taken and programs for accomplishment of the measures. Also a draft for new regulations for aquaculture plants have been launched which will represent enhanced requirements for the localisation and environmental surveys to improve the water quality. All plants are being monitored and with respect to water quality and inspections are carried out frequently.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Through the last 15 years the pollution from the aquaculture plants has been reduced.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

## **XVII. APPLICATION OF RECOGNIZED GOOD PRACTICE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENCLOSED WATERS GENERALLY AVAILABLE FOR BATHING (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (k))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target under the protocol in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Bathing in closed waters shall not result in illness as a result of the water quality.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation. All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

#### **XVIII. IDENTIFICATION AND REMEDIATION OF PARTICULARLY CONTAMINATED SITES (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (I))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: Particularly contaminated sites which are identified as a threat to water in the scope of this protocol, in the process of fulfilling the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), should be restored according to the directive.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

We are not aware of such sites today, but whenever particularly contaminated sites are identified that may threaten water in the scope of this protocol risk assessments will be carried out and if necessary, they will be restored to secure the water quality.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

This will be a continuous process, and systematic handling of contaminated sites has gone on for two decades already.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No

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

There are no obvious sites within the scope of this protocol by now.

#### **XIX. EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT, PROTECTION AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (m))**

For each target set in this area:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Norway has not yet finalized a target in this area. However, Norway's provisional target is as follows: The water resources should be protected as good as possible against pollution. The protection must be adequate for the use of the water resource.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

All agglomerations should have waste water systems in accordance with the waste water directive. The waste water systems report on an annual basis to central environmental agency. This provides an overview of how they meet the requirements. Findings in the frequently controls are also followed by instructions and demands to carry out corrective measures, and may also require that permission are revised.

In addition, in the Norwegian drinking water regulation, actions close to waters that are sources for drinking water are prohibited if it may result in polluted drinking water.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

This is a continuous process, but reporting according to this protocol must be decided upon.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No, we have to comply with the EU water framework directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and have systems to take care of this.

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

Norway is in process to develop targets according to this protocol. We consider it important that all parties involved fully understand the consequences of the targets before a final conclusion. It has therefore been held several coordination meetings between governmental agencies. However, the work is complex and demanding. The reasons for this are that the number of involved agencies makes it challenging to get an effective cooperation, in some areas it is still unclear where the responsibility lies, there is a need to implement an impact assessment regarding among other factors financial consequences, and there is a challenge regarding how to see this protocol in connection with EU's Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). All the same, a target working draft document has been made. The various targets are for the reasons mentioned not yet fully processed.

## **XX. ADDITIONAL NATIONAL OR LOCAL SPECIFIC TARGETS**

In case additional targets have been set, for each target:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant.

Norway has presently no additional targets.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/ educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

See the answer above.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

See the answer above.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

See the answer above.

## **PART FOUR: OVERALL EVALUATION OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROTOCOL**

This part of the summary report shall provide an analysis and synthesis of the status of implementation of the Protocol. Such an overall evaluation should not only be based on the issues touched upon in the previous parts, but should also include, as far as is possible, a succinct overview of implementation of: article 9 on public awareness, education, training, research and development and information; article 10 on public participation; article 11 on international cooperation; article 12 on joint and coordinated international action; article 13 on cooperation in relation to transboundary waters; and article 14 on international support for national action.

This analysis or synthesis should provide a succinct overview of the status, trends and threats, sufficient to inform decision makers, rather than an exhaustive assessment of these issues. It should provide an important basis for planning and decision-making as well as for the revision of the targets set, as needed.

The public interest in drinking water safety and quality is generally high. This is also the fact for bathing water quality. In addition, it is easy access to information regarding this topic at for instance the relevant authorities' web-pages.

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority arranges courses for the employees working on this subject. Educational institutions for specialists to manage and run waterworks and other technical hygienic systems presently have few students. This may result in a problem within a few years.

Regarding public participation, the NGO "Norwegian Water" participated in initial preparatory meetings, arranged by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA). In addition Norway's involvement regarding the protocol has been described at NFSA's internet page. Norway's finalized targets will eventually go out on an official hearing, where the public will be invited to comment on the targets. As a non-commercial organisation for the municipal water and sanitation area covering 90 % of the population and 340 (of 430) local administrations in Norway, "Norwegian Water" plays an important part when it comes to public participation.

The overriding idea of the Protocol is to provide for shared goals, and at the same time honour national targets when assisting the Parties that need help to set targets, in compliance with the standards set forth in the Protocol, ref i.e. article 14.

At the initiative of among others Norway, the First Meeting of Parties in January 2007 decided to establish a body which is called the Ad Hoc Project Facilitation Mechanism (AHPFM) to help mainstream international support for national action.

Moldova and Ukraine were the first countries to submit a project proposal on target setting under the Protocol's ad hoc project facilitation mechanism. Both proposals were taken up by donors (namely Israel, Norway and Switzerland). Ukraine has almost concluded the target setting procedure and has become the show case for how projects can be implemented under the Protocol. Ukraine has identified areas for improvement in the infrastructure.

## **PART FIVE: INFORMATION ON THE PERSON SUBMITTING THE REPORT**

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

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Kjetil Tveitan

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Telephone number: +4722248766

Name and address of national authority: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Signature:

Date: 30.03.2010

### **Submission**

Parties are required to submit their summary reports to the joint secretariat, using the format outlined in these guidelines, by **31 March 2010**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this would help facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the second meeting of the Parties.

Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy either on a diskette or CD-ROM or by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and any graphic elements should be provided in separate files.

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