Lithuania 2022

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. The main Ostrava's objective "Ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all cases" includes the objectives of the Water and Health Protocol ratified in Lithuania, which help to strengthen national action to gradually achieve regional and global commitments on water, sanitation, hygiene and health, including the formulation of national priority objectives and implementation plans. The Water and Health Protocol provides a reliable approach, valuable experience and practical tools, and a successful regional platform contributing to the integrated implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 Goals (SDGs) and plays an important role in promoting Ostrava Declaration implementation. The achievement of the main objective "Ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all cases" and actions taken were of great importance during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has attracted some political attention and financial resources to improving the health system, and the greater attention was paid to water availability in medical facilities and in schools. Greater attention was paid to sanitation, to hand hygiene, face hygiene. Very useful was the promotion of hygiene skills in schools and medical institutions. Very important aspect was dissemination of information about hand washing and encouraging the use of more water and soap, not only disinfections with chemicals. An increase in water consumption it was likely to be noticeable during the epidemic.

In Lithuania, EU policies in the areas of drinking water, waste water and hygiene are being implemented, the process of transposing the provisions of the Drinking Water Directive into national legislation is underway, and amendments to the Law on Drinking Water are being prepared, which are related to the transposition of the new directive, forming legislative initiatives in the health and environment sector.

Currently, a comprehensive assessment of the water management sector is being launched in Lithuania and according to the results of this assessment, it will be planned to promote the implementation of individual, group or (if economically beneficial) and centralised systems by financial means in order to provide the population with quality services that meet environmental protection requirements. It is planned to pay great attention to the situation in small settlements.

Good practice of local municipalities

There are 60 local municipalities in Lithuania with different number of residents. Even 23 municipalities took actions to support their residents for connection to the existing centralized water supply and/or wastewater management systems, or to install individual wastewater treatment plants or collection tanks. Municipality councils already adopted decisions on approval of the procedures for the

appointment of different sorts of compensations and by that to keep water and sanitation affordable for all.

Municipalities	Decisions on approval of the procedures for the appointment of compensation
Akmenė district municipality	Akmene district municipality council, February 17, 2020 decision No. T-12 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation for the acquisition of individual wastewater treatment plants or wastewater storage tanks". *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/e3a24df0518011ea931dbf3357b5b1c0*
Alytus disctrict municipality	Director of Alytus district municipality administration, August 18, 2021 order No. D1-923 "On Approval of the description of the procedure regarding the partial financing of of individual wastewater treatment plants in Geniai settlement, Alytus sen." *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/f7c3c22005af11ec9f09e7df20500045* Director of Alytus district municipality administration, February 28, 2022 order No. D1-213 "On Approval of the description of the procedure regarding the partial financing of individual wastewater treatment plants of Alytus district municipality in 2022". *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/efda26d09af111ec8d04d3fbbc911715*
Elektrėnai municipality	Elektrėnai municipality council, 5 November, 2014 decision No. TS-255 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for financial support for the renovation of a heating system in a home or for the introduction of water supply and sewerage networks" (addition June 17, 2020 No IV.TS-137). *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/2140cca06a4511e4b6b89037654e22b1* *http://edem.elektrenai.lt/sites/default/files/Projektai/255_2.pdf*
Joniškis district municipality	Joniškis district municipality council, August 29, 2019 decision No. T-170 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for financing the acquisition of individual wastewater treatment plants or wastewater reservoirs" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/9d286b40cb1e11e9929af1b9eea48566*
Kaišiadorys district municipality	Kaišiadorys district municipality council, April 26, 2012 decision No. V17-156 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for reimbursement of expenses related to the connection to the centralized water supply and domestic wastewater networks for the deprived population" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/SAV.491909/asr* Kaišiadorys district municipality council, February 25, 2021 decision No. V17e-36 "On the approval of the description of the procedure for granting and payment of lump sums" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/52bd8450776b11eb9601893677bfd7d8/asr*
Kaunas city municipality	Project "Connection of Kaunas city social housing to the existing centralized wastewater management systems" Project "Connection of residential dwellings to the existing centralized wastewater collection systems in Kaunas city agglomeration"
Kėdainiai district municipality	Kėdainiai district municipality council, April 30, 2021 decision No. TS-104 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for co-financing the acquisition of individual wastewater treatment plants in Kėdainiai district municipality" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/84de2ce0b2e511eba871a26c1fc3fbc1/asr*
Klaipėda district municipality	Klaipėda district municipality council, June 25, 2020 decision No. T11-277 "On Approval of the participation of AB "Klaipėdos vanduo" in the implementation of the project "Connection of private houses in the Klaipėda agglomeration to the centralized wastewater collection networks" *https://teisineinformacija.lt/klaipedar/document/191851*
Lazdijai district municipality	Lazdijai district municipality council, October 22, 2021 decision No. 5TS-889 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for the connection of drinking water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure in the Lazdijai agglomeration to the allocation of part-financing for single-family, two-apartment and multi-apartment residential buildings" *https://teisineinformacija.lt/lazdijai/document/61533*
Mažeikiai district municipality	Mažeikiai district municipality council, November 27, 2020 decision No. T1-299 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation for the acquisition of individual wastewater treatment plants or wastewater storage tanks"

	https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/275aec8032e211eb932eb1ed7f923910/asr
Panevėžys city municipality	Panevėžys city municipality council, January 31, 2019 decision No. 1-13 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for providing monetary social assistance to the deprived and the repeal of the Municipality council March 26, 2015 decision No. 1-68" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/77c4ec4025ea11e9a92cf83c425b079c/asr*
Panevėžys district municipality	Panevėžys district municipality council, April 8, 2021 No. T-102 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation of the construction costs of individual wastewater treatment plants of Panevėžys district municipality" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/f74fd05098f311eb9fecb5ecd3bd711c*
Radviliškis district municipality	Radviliškis district municipality council, April 5, 2018 decision No. T-796 " On Approval of the description of the procedure for co-financing the installation of individual wastewater treatment plants or sewage collection tanks" *https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/a66486d03bdc11e884a38848fe3ec9e2/asr* Radviliškis district municipality council, November 25, 2021 decision No. T-603 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for the acquisition and co-financing of individual drinking water extraction and improvement facilities" *https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/3dfee03051501 1ec86bdcb0a6d573b32?positionInSearchResults=0&searchModelUUID=affdde2f-ca57-4b1a-be74-b3fa85b5dc3f*
Raseiniai district municipality	Raseiniai district municipality council, February 24, 2022 decision No. TS-62 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation for the installation of domestic wastewater treatment plants in raseiniai district municipality" *https://teisineinformacija.lt/raseiniai/document/42427*
Rokiškis district municipality	Rokiškis district municipality council, November 26, 2021 decision No. TS-224 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial reimbursement of the costs of installation of individual sewage treatment plants" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/56319d00512311ec862fdcbc8b3e3e05*
Šakiai district municipality	Šakiai district municipality council, June 25, decision No. T-211 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation of the costs of installation of individual wastewater treatment plants in Šakiai district municipality" *https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/9fe61090d84511eb866fe2e083228059?jfwid=*
Šiauliai city municipality	Šiauliai city municipality council, July 27, 2017 decision No. T-290 "On Approval and recognition of the amendment to the special plan for the development of water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure in Šiauliai city as an integral part of the general plan of Šiauliai city municipality" *https://www.siauliai.lt/aktai/Default.aspx?Id=3&DocId=82717*
Šilalė district municipality	Šilalė district municipality council, January 29, 2021 decision No. T1-16 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation for the acquisition of individual domestic wastewater treatment plants in Šilalė district municipality" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/5d0250d0645611eb9dc7b575f08e8bea*
Telšiai district municipality	Telšiai district municipality council, August 26, 2021 decision No. T1-320 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation for the acquisition of domestic wastewater treatment plants in Telšiai district municipality" *https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/1b420200073311ecb4af84e751d2e0c9/asr*
Ukmergė district municipality	Ukmergė district municipality council, 27 May, 2021 decision No. 7-124 "On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial reimbursement of the costs of installation of individual wastewater treatment plants" *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/36ff5fb0c1fb11eba2bad9a0748ee64d*
Utena district municipality	Utena district municipality council, October 31, 2019 decision No. TS-257 „ On Granting of compensation to building owners (natural persons) and approval of the description of the procedure *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/e258fb50fbdc11e99681cd81dcdca52c/asr* Utena district municipality council, 28 November, 2019 decision No. TS-288 "On Approval

	of the description of the co-financing procedure for the installation of individual wastewater treatment plants or sewage collection tanks“ *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/0030765015a311ea9d279ea27696ab7b/asr* Utena district municipality council, 28 May, 2020 decision No. TS-143 “On Approval of the description of the procedure for part-financing the installation of individual wastewater treatment plants or wastewater tanks for 2020-2023“ *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/0de9ff30a0e711ea9515f752ff221ec9/asr*
Vilkaviškis district municipality	Vilkaviškis district municipality council, 26 February, 2021 decision No. B-TS-691 “On Approval of the description of the procedure for partial compensation for the installation of domestic wastewater treatment plants in Vilkaviškis district municipality“ *https://teisineinformacija.lt/vilkaviskis/document/14591*
Vilnius city municipality	Vilnius city municipality council, January 9, 2019 decision No. 1-1896 “On Approval of the description of the procedure for the allocation of partial financing for the connection of single-apartment, two-apartment and multi-apartment residential buildings to the Sewage Networks in Vilnius”. *https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/fc4619c017db11e9bdd0d0d6ba6c7c51* *https://www.vv.lt/namams/prisijungimo-prie-nuoteku-tinklu-dalinis-finansavimas/* *https://vilnius.lt/lt/aplinkosauga-ir-energetika/gyventojams-prisijungti-prie-nuoteku-tinklu-savivaldybes-parama/*

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.

The targets related to water quality have been set in Lithuanian legislation and are published in official publications:

The Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania by the decision No XII-964 on 22 October 2019 provides for reduction of water pollution and efforts to ensure universal and equitable access to accessible and safely managed WASH services. (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/35834810004f11e4b0ef967b19d90c08/asr).
The strategy shall state the need to:

- **ensure adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene conditions for all and eliminate defecation in open spaces, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations;**
- **to ensure adequate sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools and health care institutions by systematically assessing the situation and setting national targets and action plans aimed at progressively achieving universal and sustainable services in schools and health care institutions, and to strengthen partnerships and cooperation with the education sector and youth organisations to that end;**

- identify (registered) and reduce the number of people affected by water-related infectious diseases, reduce deaths in water-related disasters, strengthen accident risk management, increase preparedness to respond and ensure effective response and recovery, and integrate disaster risk reduction into development and investment measures.

The latest and main strategic document is the National Progress Plan adopted by the Governmental decision No 998 on 9 September 2020. The main task of water and sanitation sets in this document is "To improve the condition of water bodies and to increase the availability and efficiency of water supply and wastewater management services". The National Progress Plan envisages that the part of water bodies in good condition would reach 85 % in 2025, and achieve 100 % in 2030. The part of the population provided with drinking water supply services in relation to the total population would reach 86 % in 2025 and achieve 90 % in 2030. The part of the population provided with centrally wastewater treatment services in relation to the total population would reach 85 % in 2025 and achieve 95% in 2030. (https://lrv.lt/lt/aktuali-informacija/xvii-vyriausybe/strateginis-valdymas/2021-2030-m-nacionalinis-pazangos-planas).

The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Management adopted by the Parliament by the decision No X-764 on 1 January 2021 establishes public health safety and quality requirements for drinking water, provides drinking water supply and wastewater treatment organization in different level, provides rights and obligations of persons supervising wastewater treatment and transportation,, requirements applicable to these persons, consumer rights and obligations, provision of information to the public, state and municipal institutions.
(https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.280587/asr).

National Public Health Development Program 2016-2023 approved by the Governmental decision No. 1291 on 9 December 2015 set the main health targets in the fields of control of chemical and microbial hazards in the water. The Program provides for the reduction of outbreaks and isolated cases of water-related diseases, as well as the negative impact of environmental factors, unsafe products (products and services) and risks to human health.
(https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/35c41ab0a3c411e59010bea026bdb259).

The Water development program 2017-2023 adopted by the Governmental decision No 88 on 1 February 2017 and reformed on 24 October 2018 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 targets, 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.
(https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/4606c421eea211e6be918a531b2126ab/asr)

Emergency preventive actions are carried out during floods. In accordance with State Emergency Management Plan adopted by the Governmental decision No 1503 on 31 July 2021 The Ministry of Health is responsible for strengthening the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases. The Lithuanian State Food and Veterinary Service monitor water from all wells excavated in the flood zone. Emergency Situations Centre under the Ministry of Health provides to the public in the flood area all necessary information on water-born infectious diseases and appropriate prevention measures in case of flood.
(https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.384076/asr).

The Order of the Minister of Health on Diagnostics and Prophylactics for Poisonings Related to Nitrate and Nitrite adopted by the decision No V-669 on 1 April 2016 aims to protect infants from methemoglobinemia due to elevated concentrations of nitrate or nitrite in drinking-water. Upon receipt of notification from a primary health-care institution about a pregnant woman or an infant under 6 months of age who is using water from a dug well for potable or food purposes, the National Public Health Centre

under the Ministry of Health shall, within two weeks of receipt of the notification, organize a chemical test of the dug well to determine the concentration of nitrate and nitrite in drinking water. (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.403737/asr).

Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2017 „Safety and Quality Requirements of Drinking Water", approved by Order No. V-455 of Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 23 July 2003, as last amended on 29 June 2021, set the requirements for drinking water quality. https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.216309/asr.

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.

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 vandenys", 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" (reformed on 1 November 2021) and EU requirements and to increas percentage of population supplied with drinking water conforming to 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).

The Water development program 2017-2023 adopted by the Governmental decision No 88 on 1 February 2017 and reformed on 24 October 2018 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 targets, 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.

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.

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

Criteria of estimation	*Value 2015*	*Value 2021*	*Value 2023*	*Authority responsible for the implementation*
Accessibility of drinking water supply services, percentage	80	90	95	municipalities
Number in units of watercourses where the concentrations of fluorides have been exceeded in the extracted drinking water	70	65	60	drinking water suppliers and municipalities
Number in units of watercourses where boron concentrations have been exceeded in the extracted drinking water	17	15	10	drinking water suppliers and municipalities

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. National Public Health Development Program 2016-2023 approved by the Governmental decision No. 1291 on 9 December 2015 set the main health targets in the fields of control of chemical and microbial hazards in the water. The Program provides for the reduction of outbreaks and isolated cases of water-related diseases, as well as the negative impact of environmental factors, unsafe products (products and services) and risks to human health.

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.

In the Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management 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.

The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management is undergoing amendment session this year in Lithuania. One of targets for the amendment is to reflect requirements of the recast Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (hereinafter – Drinking Water Directive). Referring to this recast, access to the save drinking water must be available to all residents of the country.

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 have been 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 cannot 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 Energy Regulatory Council approved legislation on 1 April 2019, and certain future investments in infrastructure can be included in water tariffs since then, thus ensuring financial flows for implementation of infrastructural projects.

The Ministry of Environment is implementing the project recently titled "Preparation of the Investment Plan for the Water Management Sector", during which the Investment Plan for the Water Management Sector (hereinafter - the Investment Plan) will be prepared. The Investment Plan is going to analyze and summarize:

- the implementation of the European Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment (herein after – Waste Water Directive);
- analysis of surface wastewater treatment infrastructure;
- analysis of the implementation of the Drinking Water Directive;
- analysis of water management measures and their possible sources of financing, taking into account the EU requirements in the field of water management and the results of the analysis of implementation of the Directives;
- identification of the necessary investments; to analyze additional alternative measures (for water supply and wastewater treatment services);
- etc.

The investment plan supposed to be adopted by The Government.
In order to improve the efficiency of the water management sector, the Ministries of Environment and Finance, together with the Public Investment Development Agency (PIAA), established a Water Management Fund (WF) earlier this year to ensure the development of the sector by addressing sensitive drinking water supply and wastewater management.

The Ministry of Environment allocates funds from the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund program (LEIFP) to finance the connection of housings to centralized drinking water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure in order to assist municipalities in performing the functions of drinking water extraction, supply and wastewater treatment services in municipal territories.

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 Improvement Plan) was prepared at the end of 2019 and the model elaborated in the Improvement plan is included into the amendment package of The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management, mentioned above, and it is going to be submitted to the Government and the Parliament for the political decision to be taken by these institutions. The Improvement Plan itself included 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.

In 2007 accessibility to centralized drinking water supply was 73%, in 2017 – about 82%, and in 2020 – 83% of total population in Lithuania were connected to centralized drinking water supply systems. So, the progress is obvious, but there are some challenges remaining, they are described in this chapter above, but the most outstanding problems are the implementation of cost recovery principle, dependence on EU funds. Nevertheless, challenges hopefully are going to be successfully tackled with measures foreseen in the Improvement Plan and the amendmend of The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management.

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 Sustainable Development Strategy . 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 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 (sufficiently high level) and rural areas (relatively low level).

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 European Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment (construction and reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities, construction of new sewerage networks and reconstruction of the old ones) co-financed by the EU funds during financial periods of 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 have been taken. Financial initiatives by the EU will be available in the new financial period of 2021–2027, though in a smaller scale but the reduction will be offset by these national measures mentioned above.

Legislative and other regulatory measures usually are taken in complex together with drinking water supply issues in Lithuania, thefore, for the actions taken, please refer to the section III as well.

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

After adoption of the new version 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.

In 2007 accessibility to centralized wastewater services was 62%, in 2017– about 74% and in 2020 – 77% of total population in Lithuania were connected to centralized wastewater systems. So, the progress is obvious, but there are same challenges like in a case of drinking water supply remaining – problems with implementation of cost recovery principle and 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 Sustainable Development Strategy . 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 wastewater 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 of 2006, 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 83 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 connect 100 % of households connected to wastewater treatment system by 2030. The target comes from The National Environmental Protection Strategy .

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 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. The next trend planned recently in infrastructure development is to support decentralized group wastewater treatment systems for settlements with 2,000 inhabitants or less.

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):

i. 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;

ii. to ensure that public water supply in the whole territory of the country is carried out in compliance with the legal requirements;

iii. 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;

iv. 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";

v. 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.

During previous EU investment periods of 2007–2013 and 2014–2020, reasonable amount of efforts and financial initiatives were focused on centralized infrastructure, which usually is concentrated in bigges urban agglomerations. Therefore there is a political decision to enhance waste water treatment facilities in smaller settlements in a future.

The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management is undergoing another amendment session this year in Lithuania. One of the strands of the amendment package is the emphasis on decentralized wastewater treatment solutions, as mentioned above to move even further in improving sanitation and wastewater services.

Another and no less important direction for amendments is the quality control of the treatment of individual wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, the establishment of the Wastewater Management Informational System is currently being initiated. The foreseen purpose of the developing informational

system is to improve the quality of wastewater treatment services and to monitor and control the appropriate level of wastewater treatment.

National and international financial initiatives mentioned in the section III.2 above are equally open for centralized (collective) and decentralized solutions.

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

79% of total population in Lithuania are connected to urban wastewater collecting systems or wastewater is collected by other means, e. g. wastewater transportation services.

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 SDG indicator 6.2.1 "Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services".

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.

The target is to connect 100 % of households connected to wastewater treatment system by 2030. The target comes from The National Environmental Protection Strategy.

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).

Permanent investment in the improvement of obsolete infrastructure and the installation of new infrastructure took place During previous EU investment periods of 2007–2013 and 2014–2020, as described above and the established cost-recovery principle on the legislative level should create a mechanism to maintain infrastructure already installed and develope it to the necessary territories with lack of infrastructure.

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

Lithuania is taking measures (such as investments in to propper infrastructure, installation of the informational system and others mentionaed above) to ensure that targets would be met.

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 SDG 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.

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 Environment Protection Strategy .

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).

Quality requirements for public water supply and wastewater treatment services are adopted since 2006 by the Order of the Minister of the Environment No. D1-639 (herein after – the Quality Requirements). The Quality Requirements set out the (among others) requirements for the reception (collection) of wastewater (including surface wastewater) from subscribers and / or consumers, and other requirements. It sets obligations for the drinking water supplier and the waste water manager (which usually is the same entity). Among others, there is an obligation for the waste water managing entity to collect all the wastewater discharged by consumers, which is generated by the legal use of drinking water supplied by the drinking water supplier and the wastewater manager.

Environmental requirements for the discharges are set in the Wastewater Management Regulation adopted the Order of the Minister of the Environment No. D1-236 on 2006. According to this regulation, waste water must be treated in eligible centralized, separate or group waste water treatment systems, before discharged into the natural environment.

All other cases, which do not meet requirements of the regulations mentioned above, should fall under investigation of the state environmental control institutions.

To support meeting all requirements described several financial instruments mentioned in other sections (III and others) are accessible.

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

Urban 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	92,66	97,23	95,60	93,63	73,10	74,71	75,04

standards							
Insufficiently cleaned	7,31	2,75	4,39	6,34	26,88	25,19	24,94
Uncleaned	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,10	0,02
Indicator/year	**2018**	**2019**	2020				
Cleaned up to standards	72,51	71,60	71,86				
Insufficiently cleaned	25,93	28,24	26,25				
Uncleaned	1,56	0,16	1,89				

Data have been revised following updates from companies when technical errors were corrected.

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. In order to avoid overcrowding, the collection systems for storm water are rapidly being refurbishe.

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 Environment Protection Strategy .

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.

Requirements for discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations are described in chapter IX.2.

Providers of the centralized service for water treatment are obliged to submit data to the EPA annually. Accordin the individual wastewater treatment, one of the establishing purposes of the Wastewater Management Informational System, described in the chapter VI.2, is to monitor quality of non centralized users.

The amendment package The Law on Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Management, mentioned in other chapters, covers strengthening mesures for the state environmental control system in field of wastewater treatment quality control.

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
Indicator / year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**				
BOD7	1551,2	1530,0	1488,5				
Total nitrogen	1964,9	1929,1	1851,5				
Total Phosphorus	142,9	149,0	156,9				

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. 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 D1-410 of the Minister of Environment dated 3 July 2020 ("Requirements for the treatment and use of sewage sludge", the new version). It regulates treatment and 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).

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.

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 have been discontinued after 1 January 2015 when appropriate regional sludge management capacities were implemented..

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. Part of sewage sludge lagoons were removed for sewage sludge treatment by companies that own the lagoons.

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. Proper treatment of sewage sludge is ensured by the holders of this sludge (drinking water supply and wastewater treatment plants). The amount of sludge generated by wastewater treatment is increasing, but the quality of sewage sludge is getting better due to stricter requirements for the discharge of hazardous substances into sewers and pollution control.

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 "Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated".

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 and establishment of protection zones for each wellfield based on the legal procedures.

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%, and at the end of 2021 – 89%. 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, together with strengthened management of protection zones of wellfields 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 occure, are still recognized as possibly 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 cheapper 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://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.311976/asr (current summary version);

https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/9c5f3e32369411ec99bbc1b08701c7f8?jfwid=-q97ni0msf (the last amendment which will enter into force on 1st of May 2022).

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 (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.418918/asr consolidated version from 8 of July 2020) which can be changed if needed.

Proportion of freshwater bathing areas exceeding the values of microbiological analytes for bathing water quality established in Lithuania.

Year	Total number of freshwater bathing areas surveyed during the bathing season	Number of freshwater bathing areas where microbiological analytical values were exceeded	Proportion of freshwater bathing waters exceeding the established values of microbiological analytes for bathing water quality (per cent)
2019	101	29	28,7
2020	104	25	24
2021	104	11	10,6

Proportion of seawater bathing areas exceeding the values of microbiological analytes of bathing water quality established in Lithuania.

Year	Total number of freshwater bathing areas surveyed during the bathing season	Number of freshwater bathing areas where microbiological analytical values were exceeded	Proportion of freshwater bathing waters exceeding the established values of microbiological analytes for bathing water quality (per cent)
2019	16	0	0
2020	16	7	43,7
2021	16	0	0

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 enteroccoci 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. Part of excellent, good, sufficient , poor quality freshwater bathing areas

Year	Number of freshwater bathing areas	excellent		good		sufficient		poor	
		number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
2019	101	87	80	12	11, 8	2	1,9	0	0
2020	104	83	79,8	10	9,6	5	5,7	0	0
2021	104	93	89,4	6	5,7	4	3,8	1	0,9

Year	Number of sea water bathing areas	excellent		good		sufficient		poor	
		number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
2019	16	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	16	15	93,7	1	6,25	0	0	0	0
2021	16	15	93,7	1	6,25	0	0	0	0

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.

Not relevant for Lithuania. 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 109:2016 "Swimming pools. Installation and maintenance of health safety requirements" which includes all the essential requirements and standards onswimming pool design, water treatment and supply, chemical and microbiological hazards associated with biocides and communicable diseases, necessary staff know-how informatikon 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 193 public swimming pools who have permit-hygiene passport (by 10 more compared to 2020).

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.

In 2021 and 2020, because of COVID-19 infection legislations most of time swimming pools couldn't work and swimming pools control by National Public health centre under the Ministry of Health was mostly suspended.

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).

87 controls of swimming pools were carried out in 2021 resulting in 14,9 % of swimming pools that did not comply with requirements for water quality (13 swimming pools). 10,3 % (9 analyses) of all water analyses (total number 87) exceeded threshold levels mainly by chemical pollution (5 cases mainly by residues of disinfection and pH) and microbiological pollution (4 cases). In 2020 12,1 % of all water analyses (total number 132) exceeded threshold levels, while in 2019 5,59 % of all 1323 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.

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 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.

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.

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". The aim of plan is to determine the extent of pollution of chemically contaminated areas, to safely manage the most hazardous areas contaminated with chemicals in order to reduce the negative impact of these areas on the environment and human health and to ensure good chemical status of soil and groundwater. On the background of the target is permanent inventory, investigation, prioritization and remediation of contaminated sites since 1999. In 2012 about 11000 potentially contaminated sites were registered and prioritized, 1700 of them were investigated preliminary, 100 the most contaminated - in details. Based on available data and using a prioritization methodology, 89 most hazardous sites in need for remediation are included in the "Management plan on contaminated sites 2013-2023" for furher action - remediation and land use status restoration.

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 12579 of potentially contaminated sites was hold in the end of 2021 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 2379 ecogeological investigations on the locally contaminated sites was hold in 2021 in the state register "Underground Investigations". According the data 484 sites were investigated preliminary with the following grounwater monitoring program, 277 – in details with the following remediation plan, 164 sites were treated completely, in 86 sites 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", "Requirements on treatment of contaminated sites with chemical substances", "LAND 9-2009 Requirements on treatment of contaminated sites with oil products".

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 annualy. 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 and rural 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 to improve requirements for use of fertilizers (both organic and mineral), strengthen fertilization planning and fertilization accounting at farm level, also there is aimed digitization in the field of fertilizers use. Financial encouragement/compensation measures (new CAP) are aimed to include as many as possible mandatory requirements, such as land covered by crops or grass during the most sensitive period, establishing protection zones near natural water bodies, oriented toward reducing agricultural impact in water quality.

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 indicators[1]

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.

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).

Information in sections 2 and 3 below is provided on drinking water quality in large water supply zones exceeding 1000 m^3 per day as an average or serving more than 5000 persons. Drinking water in those zones is supplied to the population of over 1.8 million (66 %) of Lithuania, to urban population. A supply zone is a geographically defined area within which water intended for human consumption comes from one or more sources and within which water quality may be considered as being approximately uniform (Directive 98/83/EB). The information is prepared on the basis of the monitoring data of water supplies.

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.

The samples of drinking water mentioned in sections 2 and 3 below are taken at the points of consumption (taps).

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

[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.

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 confirm to the set of microbial indicators.

Parameter	*Area/category*	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
E. coli	**Total**			
	Urban	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rural			
Enterococci	**Total**			
	Urban	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rural			
Additional parameter 2:	**Total**			
	Urban			

[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/.

Parameter	*Area/category*	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
	Rural			
Additional parameter 3:	**Total**			
	Urban			
	Rural			

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.

Underground water in Lithuania is used for drinking water. Toxic indicators of drinking water, e.g. arsenic, lead, nitrates, have been not detected or were below normatives. Fluorides (nature origin) in 2020 have been detected above normatives in one of the largest territories for drinking water supply.The issue of Fluorides is on the everyday monitoring. The new project for reducing Fluoride is prepared and the search for financial resources are on the first line now. The actual issues in Lithuania are an increased level of manganese, sulphate and iron, what worsened the sensual quality of drinking water. The situation is improving, the share of non-compliant samples of iron, manganese and sulphate is decreasing.

Parameter	*Area/category*	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
Arsenic	**Total**			
	Urban	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rural			
Fluoride	**Total**			

Parameter	*Area/category*	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
	Urban	**18.9**	**0,38**	**1,02**
	Rural			
Lead	**Total**			
	Urban			
	Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nitrate	**Total**			
	Urban			
	Rural	**0**	**0**	**0**
Manganese	**Total**			
	Urban			
	Rural	**11,7**	**6**	**5,65**
Sulfate	**Total**			
	Urban			
	Rural	**2,9**	**3,6**	**1,48**

Parameter	*Area/category*	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
Iron:	**Total**			
	Urban	**8,3**	**1,6**	**2,99**
	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.

Disease	Incidence rate per 100 000 population (all exposure routes)			Number of outbreaks (confirmed water-borne outbreaks)		
	Baseline (specify year)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)	Current value (specify year)	Baseline (specify year)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)	Current value (specify year)
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Shigellosis	0,74	0,58	0,07	0	0	0
Entero-haemorrhagic *E.coli* infection	0,53	2,41	1,29	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	0,00	0,00	0,07	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis A	0,78	0,57	0,32	0	0	0
Legionellosis	0,74	0,57	0,43	0	0	0
Cryptosporiosis	0,00	0,07	0,00	0	0	0
Giardiasis	0,64	0,61	0,39	0	0	0

Lithuania has a well-established surveillance system with demonstrated capacity. Lithuania has a list of notifiable priority diseases (102 communicable diseases and 59 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.

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 (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
Total	66 %	82 %	83%
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.

Percentage of population with access to sanitation	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
Total	58%	74%	77%
Urban	No data	No data	No data
Rural	No data	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 water[3] falling under each defined class (e.g., for European Union countries and other

[3] Please specify.

countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive[4] 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

Percentage of surface water classified as:	*Baseline value (2005-2009)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2019 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010-2013)*	*Current value (2021 - for the period of the 3nd RBD management plans 2014-2019)*
High status	24	8	0,3
Good status	25	44	36
Moderate status	43	32,5	46,7
Poor status	7	11	14
Bad status	1	4,5	3
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	1183	1185	1193
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	1183	1185	1193

(ii) Chemical status of surface water bodies

Percentage of surface water bodies classified as	*Baseline value (for the period of the 1st RBD management plans 2005-2009)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2019 - for the period of the 2nd RBD management plans 2010-2013)*	*Current value (2021 - for the period of the 3nd RBD management plans 2014-2019)*
Good status	99	99	95
Poor status	1	1	5
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	1183	1185	1193
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	1183	1185	1193

(iii) Status of groundwaters

Percentage of groundwaters classified as	*Baseline value (specify year)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)*	*Current value (specify year)*

[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.

Percentage of groundwaters classified as	*Baseline value (specify year)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)*	*Current value (specify year)*
Good quantitative status			
Good chemical status			
Poor quantitative status			
Poor chemical status			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country			

(b) For other countries

(i) Status of surface waters

Percentage of surface water falling under class[a]	*Baseline value (specify year)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)*	*Current value (specify year)*
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

Percentage of groundwaters falling under class[a]	*Baseline value (specify year)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)*	*Current value (specify year)*
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.

The water exploitation index in 2020 has increased significantly due to very low renewable freshwater resources in the last years There was little rainfall and the evaporation was intense. Therefore, renewable fresh water was not replenished with sufficient water resources.

Water exploitation index	*Baseline value (2005)*	*Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2017)*	*Current value (2020)*
Agriculture	0,32%	0,17%	1,31%
Industry[a]	14,68%	7,52%	72,74%
Domestic use[b]	0,58%	0,39%	2,93%

[a] Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling. **Data presents water abstraction for manufacturing industry, for energy cooling (7,26 % is used for energy cooling) and for Kruonis pumped storage power plant.**

[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.

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

Personal Health care institution's 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 24:2017 sets the limit concentrations of certain chemical pollutants, as well as microbial indicators in the drinking water. (Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 24:2017 „Safety and Quality Requirements of Drinking Water", approved by Order No. V-455 of Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 23 July 2003, as last amended on 29 June 2021, https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.216309/asr

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.

In 2020 Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the quality of water intended for human consumption was adopted in Lithuania. A working group is currently being set up in the Ministry of Health to prepare proposals for the implementation of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the quality of water intended for human consumption in the legislation of the Respublic of Lithuania. It was planned to amend the Drinking Water Law in the first place (amendment is in progress at the moment).

Excerpt from the Drinking Water Low:
Article 9. Preparing to provide the population with drinking water during emergencies.

1. The duty of state and municipal institutions is to ensure the safety of drinking water in emergency situations.
2. The following measures for the provision of drinking water to the population shall be prepared in accordance with the procedure established by the Law on Civil Protection and other legal acts for emergency situations:
1) alternative water supply sources are selected;
2) stocks of individual technical means for preparation of drinking water are accumulated;
3) stocks of bottled water and drinking water in special tanks are accumulated;
4) stocks of equipment and materials needed to repair damaged water supply equipment in the shortest possible time are accumulated.

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.

Suggested length: up to two pages

The exchange of information of emergency situations

Health Emergency Situations Centre of the Ministry of Health (HESC) is part of the water related disease surveillance and outbreak response systems in Lithuania. Centre 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 05 November 2021, https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.378951/asr}.

Health Emergency situation Centre according to the above mentioned 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
• receives 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, State Food and Veterinary service, Environmental Protection Agency, State Labour Inspectorate etc.)
• transmits 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 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 28 July 2021 (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.384076/asr).

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.

Information articles on safety water and sanitation promotions are constantly being prepared. Responsible authorities regularly participate in the seminars/webinars organised by the WHO and by the Water and Health Protocol Secretariat. Summaries of these seminars are posted in to web site of Centre for Health Education and Diseases prevention.

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

Lithuania has been raising the issues of effective management and protection of the transboundary water resources since 2009, when Belarus officially announced its plans to build a nuclear power plant (Belarussian NPP) on the Lithuanian border and in close proximity to the Lithuanian capital Vilnius. The Belarussian NPP was designed to use the water from the transboundary river Neris (in Lithuania) / Vilija (in Belarus), which leads to inevitable thermal, yield and flow changes during normal NPP operation and possible radiological contamination in the case of a severe accident at the Belarussian NPP.

The river Neris flows through the Lithuanian capital Vilnius and belongs to the Nemunas river basin, which covers 72 percent of the Lithuanian territory. Neris is the largest tributary of Nemunas and the second largest river in Lithuania, 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.

As of today, the mentioned Lithuanian concerns remain extremely relevant, as the 1st Unit of the Belarussian NPP started its commercial operation in June 2021 and the 2nd Unit of the facility is expected to start its commercial operation in the first half of 2022.

The issue of the effective management and protection of the transboundary water resources in the context of the Belarussian NPP is closely related to the issue of site selection for the Belarussian NPP. Lithuania considers that the Ostrovets site is not suitable for a nuclear facility and was chosen in violation of international requirements. Lithuania has been raising this issue at all relevant international, regional and bilateral meetings and forums.

Since 2014, Lithuania has been requesting Belarus to invite the full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Site and External Events Design (SEED) mission, as it was recommended by the Meeting of Parties of the Espoo Convention (the UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context), with particular focus on site selection modules; however, Belarus left out the two models dedicated to site assessment.

Lithuania raises the issue of site selection within the framework of the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), which obliges its parties, incl. Belarus, to evaluate all relevant site-related factors and likely safety impact on individuals, society and environment, including of neighbouring countries. Lithuanian nuclear safety experts have concluded that Belarus has failed to do so with regards to Lithuanian territory.

In addition to the above, it was also internationally acknowledged that Belarus has violated its international obligations when selecting the mentioned site. On 7 February 2019 and again on 8-11 December 2020 the Meetings of the Parties (MOP) to the Espoo Convention concluded that Belarus failed to comply with the Espoo Convention by not justifying the selection of the Ostrovets site over the alternative locations. It is important to note that international community has acknowledged multiple times that the Belarussian NPP had been developed in violation of international regulations, the most recent being the MOP of the Aarhus Convention (the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) on 18-21 October 2021.

The EU continues to prioritize the issues of environmental protection and nuclear safety in the EU neighbourhood, as it has been reiterated on a regular basis in the Council Conclusions of October 2020 and December 2020, Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions of January 2020, May 2020, October 2020 and January 2021.

Back in November 2018, the Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy reiterated the need for full compliance with international environmental and nuclear safety standards while developing projects in the 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.

As violations of the environmental and nuclear safety standards can cause adverse impact to transboundary water resources, Lithuania will continue its call on the international community to urge Belarus 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 (-).

Institutional setting	*Current value* (2021)*
Schools	100 %
Basic sanitation service**	100 %
Basic drinking-water service	100 %
Basic hygiene service	100 %
Health-care facilities	100 %
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 ☐

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

YES + NO ☐ IN PROGRESS ☐

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 Hygienic Regulation HN 47:2011 "Health care facilities: General health safety requirements" approved by Order No V-373 of the Minister of Health on 29-07-2011as last amended on 31-03-2013 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygienic Regulation 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 devises are cleaned are disinfected; at least 1 toilet and 1urinal 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/JvYCZdAVyK

2. Lithuanian Hygienic Regulation HN 47-1:2020 "Health care facilities: requirements for infection control" approved by Order No V-946 of the Minister of Health on 19-10-2012 (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 devises cleaning, disinfection, sterilization, for health care facilities environment
cleaning and disinfection).
https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.A8DBA9F5457B/asr

3. Lithuanian Hygienic Regulation HN 74:2011 „Dental care facilities: general requirements for equipment", approved by Order No V-715 of the Minister of Health on 22-07-2011 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygienic Regulation 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 handheld 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 Hygienic Regulation HN 66:2013 „Medical waste treatment safety requirements", approved by Order No V-706 of the Minister of Health on 18-07-2013 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 Hygienic Regulation HN 21:2017 „School for general education programs. General health safety requirements", approved by Order No V-773 of the Minister of Health on 10-08-2011 as last amended on 13-03-2017 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygienic Regulation 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/uVyRsjgtQB

2. Lithuanian Hygienic Regulation 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 22-04-2010 as last amended on 26-01-2016 (the scope: drinking-water quality should comply with Hygienic Regulation 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.

The provisions on risk assessment of drinking water supply chain have been applied since 2018 (Lithuanian Hygiene Standard, HN 24:2017). These provisions are not binding now.

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 (-).

Percentage of population	*Current value (specify year)*
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 and hot water costs which exceed 5 percent of the people income.

(https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.3EEE59417F13/DnXGXUgNGB).

Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, 19 February, 2019, order No. A1-103 "On the approval of the Description of the procedure for the adaptation of housing for the disabled". 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 etc. The first priority – children under 18 years.

(https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/25069bc035df11e99595d005d42b863e/asr).

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).

Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, 1 July, 2021 order No. D1-398 "On the approval of the description of the procedure of investment projects for the connection and implementation of residential dwellings to the existing centralized wastewater management systems financed by the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund program". According to this order there are financed projects related to the construction and connection of sewage collection networks to existing centralized sewage treatment systems, where the networks are built on a site owned or otherwise jointly owned or otherwise managed by the consumer from a centralized sewage collection system in a public drinking water supply area (state or in the territory legally used by the municipality), to consumer-owned housing. Projects can be implemented in areas with more than 2,000 inhabitants. The resident's plot will cover 100 % project costs, and in the public area - 70% project costs. The average subsidy for the connection of one residential dwelling is 2.1 thousand euros. The maximum subsidy per project can reach 300 thousand euros.

(https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/0901b130da6511eb9f09e7df20500045
https://am.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/kvieciame-aktyviau-jungtis-prie-centralizuotu-nuoteku-tinklu).

Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, 28 February, 2020, order No. 3D-139 "On the approval of implementing rules for support for pilot projects for domestic sewage (biological) treatment plants". Municipal administrations with a population of no more than 6,000 (six thousand) in rural areas may apply for support. The aim of the support is to test a new/alternative model of installation of domestic wastewater treatment systems in rural residential areas, where there is no possibility to connect to centrally managed wastewater networks, by implementing pilot projects in households. Supported activities – installation of individual or several household wastewater (biological) treatment plants on the farms of one- and two-dwelling owners in rural areas (commercial, industrial, service, public buildings cannot be included in the scope of the project). The maximum amount of support per project is EUR 30,000, including VAT. Support intensity – up to 33%. all eligible costs, including VAT. The project must be implemented in a single area, i. e. in one rural area, the surrounding single-family households may be included in the scope of the project. The applicant shall ensure that a minimum of 20 (twenty) and a maximum of 30 (thirty) households in an integrated area participate in the project. The project is being implemented in a rural area without centralized wastewater treatment networks. *(https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/d01dc9b05a2e11ea931dbf3357b5b1c0/asr*
https://www.nma.lt/index.php/parama/nacionalinemis-lesomis-finansuojamos-priemones/priemoniu-sarasas/parama-buitiniu-nuoteku-biologinio-valymo-irenginiu-bandomiesiems-projektams/26037).

Part seven
Information on the person submitting the report

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

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Name and address of national authority:

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Kalvariju str. 153, Vilnius LT-08221, Lithuania

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Date: 12-04-2022

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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.

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