

# Challenges in target setting – Which targets to set?

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# Where to begin? - mapping the facts

- A simplified baseline analysis was carried out with focus on:
- Challenges at national level in the field of water and sanitation. (What are our biggest problems seen with health in mind?)
- Done by:
  - The Norwegian Food Safety Authority
  - The Norwegian Institute of Public health and
  - The Climate and Pollution Agency

# National challenges in Norway

- Our drinking water- and waste water pipes are getting (really) old causing leaking problems. Renewal is very slow.
- Some of the smaller public supply systems are not up to standards. (Insufficient treatment)
- About 10 % of the population get their water supply from smaller private water supply systems (of which we know practically nothing – who they are and their water quality)

# Challenge 1 - Drinking- and waste water pipes are in a bad state , renewal is slow

- This influences the following target areas:
  - a) The quality of the drinking water supplied, taking into account the Guidelines for drinking-water quality of the World Health Organization
  - b) The reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water related disease
  - e) The levels of performance to be achieved by such collective systems and by such other means of water supply and sanitation respectively

## Challenge 2 - Some of the smaller public supply systems are not up to standards.

- This influences the following target areas:
  - a) The quality of the drinking water supplied, taking into account the Guidelines for drinking-water quality of the World Health Organization
  - b) The reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water related disease
  - e) The levels of performance to be achieved by such collective systems and by such other means of water supply and sanitation respectively
  - f) The application of recognized good practice to the management of water supply and sanitation, including the protection of waters used as sources for drinking water
  - n) The frequency of the publication of information on the quality of the drinking water supplied and of other waters relevant to the targets in this paragraph in the intervals between the publications of information under article 7, paragraph 2.

## Challenge 3 - 10 % of the population are served by small private water supply systems

- This influences the following target areas:
  - a) The quality of the drinking water supplied, taking into account the Guidelines for drinking-water quality of the World Health Organization
  - b) The reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water related disease
  - c) The area of territory, or the population sizes or proportions, which should be served by collective systems for the supply of drinking water or where the supply of drinking water by other means should be improved
  - n) The frequency of the publication of information on the quality of the drinking water supplied and of other waters relevant to the targets in this paragraph in the intervals between the publications of information under article 7, paragraph 2.

# Priority areas

- This implies the following: in order to meet the national challenges Norway should probably focus on targets **a, b, c, e, f and n.**
- But: Challenges related to each of the other target areas in article 6 paragraph 2 have been identified by the same group. On basis of this we have chosen to suggest targets also in these areas.

# Target examples 1

## A - quality of the drinking water

- “Chemical parameters according to the drinking water regulation should not be exceeded more than twice each year. Microbiological parameters not more than once.”  
(Concerns waterworks with 500 recipients or more . Less ambitious targets are set for smaller water works)
- Comments
  - A step by step target, a measure of progress. The legal requirement is **no** deviation from these parameters
  - It is **not a derogation** from the regulation, those who have deviations will be asked to correct them.
  - Achievability will depend on strength of measures



# Target examples 2

## B – reduction of outbreaks

- “Outbreaks of waterborne diseases should have low probability and consequence.
- Persons falling ill from drinking water should be less than 1 of 10.000. “
- Comments
  - May be hard to measure improvements (what is “low probability and consequence)
  - We need to improve methods for detecting waterborne diseases
  - The achievement of target b will probably depend more on outcome of target e (level of performance) than on measures proposed under target b

## Target examples 3

### C – population served by coll. systems

- New housing areas and private waterworks with unclear ownership or insufficient water quality should upgrade or connect to nearby waterworks to achieve effective units.
- Comments
  - Definitely a step by step approach
  - Not possible to fix target dates, activity is running
  - Progress relies on initiative from the municipalities

# Target examples 4

## E – level of performance

- Supply stability over 99,95 % in each w. work
- National (average) yearly rate of renewal of pipes better than 4 % ( or 2) until 2035
- Leakage less than 25 % by 2020
- Comment
  - Step by step approach
  - Even 2% is going to cost **4 billons NOK** (each year!)
  - Probably our most important goal...

## Target examples 5      *F- application of recognized good practice - protection of sources*

- Water works supplying more than 50 persons should have functioning HACCP\* in place.
- Sources for drinking water should be protected against pollution in line with relevant regulations
- Comments:
  - Reference to our drinking water regulation and our water framework regulation (which both build on “acquis communautaire”).

\* Hazard analysis and critical control points

# Target example 6

## N – information to the public

- Owners of Waterworks and other relevant authorities shall have information about drinking water quality, bathing water q and degree of pollution available
- All municipalities shall have an internet site with overview and assessment og of its drinking water
- Comments
  - Probably very important in awareness raising
  - Linked to our public health work

# Example of target outside the prioritized areas (of the WHP)

- Target J: The quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water, which are generally used for bathing or which are used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish
- Target:
  - Water sources should have the required quality according to our implementation of the Water Framework Directive
  - Natural recreational waters should have good quality according to the “Bathing Water Directive
- Comment: Reference to our implementation of the Water Framework Directive, also regarding progress (adaptation of existing policy)

# Example of target outside the prioritized areas (of the WHP)

- Target I - The identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites which adversely affect waters within the scope of this Protocol or are likely to do so and which thus threaten to give rise to water-related disease
- Target: Polluted areas should be analyzed and sanitized.
- Comment: Reference to our implementation of the Water Framework Directive, also regarding progress (adaptation to existing policy)

Thank You!

