

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

### **Executive Summary**

*Please provide an overall assessment of the progress made in your country in implementing the Protocol during the reporting period. Please provide a brief description of the main steps taken and highlight important achievements, key issues, success factors and specific examples of best practices.*

*The proposed volume is no more than 2 pages.*

Water is not only the source of life, but also life itself. Under this motto, a meeting of the 61st Session of the Executive Board of the World Water Forum was held in Baku on 17 March 2017, in the framework of the International Water Week. It was attended by representatives of 40 countries from 4 continents. The Forum supported one of the main goals of the UN Outcome Document on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development related to “Clean water and sanitation”. It should be noted that in 2017, the Republic of Azerbaijan took part in the First Voluntary Report on the 2030 Agenda.

An important step in the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health in Azerbaijan was the setting of Targets in all 19 areas approved by the joint order of the Ministers of Health and Ecology and Natural Resources No. 57 and No. 524 / ii of 03.08.2018 respectively, the framework of the European Union’s EU Water Initiative + programme. The set Targets under the Protocol, as well as the tasks under the 2030 Agenda, set ambitious goals for human well-being and welfare.

The reforms carried out in the country have provided favorable conditions for the supply of uninterrupted and high-quality drinking water to the population, and the implementation of comprehensive measures in the field of sewage services based on macroeconomic stability and dynamic economic development, which made it possible to turn the solution of environmental problems and protection of the ecological environment into one of the priorities of Azerbaijan’s policy of the state.

In the framework of the National Water Supply and Sewerage Project in 28 cities and district centers for the sustainable and safe provision of water and sewage, construction of water supply networks was completed by Azersu OJSC, Melioration and Water Management OJSC, State Agency for Reconstruction and Construction using budget funds, also supported by the World Bank and a number of other International Financial Institutions. Within the framework of this program, 15 new water supply sources have been created, with the production capacity of 10.3 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. Based on the latest technologies, after reconstruction, the Jeyranbatan ultrafiltration plant, the Mingechaur and Shamkirchay water treatment facilities were commissioned. To reduce the geographical inequality in access to drinking water, design solutions for alternative sources of water supply were completed in 4 cities (Kedabek, Shemakha, Lerik, Tovuz) of the country.

For the population of 530 thousand people living in 310 villages for the sustainable provision of safe water after construction, the reservoir was commissioned with a total volume of 5 thousand m<sup>3</sup>.

After the reconstruction of the Kura water treatment plant with a 62-km-long water supply system of the Sabirabad-Saatli water supply system, access to quality safe water was provided to the population of the cities of Hajigabul, Shirvan, Salyan, Bilasvar, as well as the population of 55 rural settlements.

In 2017-2018, the population of 165 thousand people for the first time was provided with centralized water supply, besides 220 thousand people were provided with uninterrupted water supply, 40.7 thousand people improved the water supply schedule.

With the use of modular water treatment plants, 620 thousand people living in 384 settlements are provided with clean drinking water. To meet the demand for drinking water, 6 reservoirs with a total volume of 100,000 m<sup>3</sup> were built on the territory of the Absheron Peninsula, and water mains with a length of 83.4 km were laid.

To achieve the target indicators in providing the population with safe water supply and sewage, in the reporting period, about 10 thousand km of water pipelines and about 2 thousand km of sewer networks were laid by order of Azersu OJSC. 105 potable water reservoirs were constructed or reconstructed, 90 wells were drilled in subartesian wells. In 2011 villages, 870 km of water lines were laid, 1,570 springs were installed, which provided water for 330 people in rural areas.

As a result of the national and international programming and strategic work, the number of the population using the services of Azersu OJSC increased by 255 thousand people or 21.2% during the reporting period and amounted to 1460000 thousand people.

Development Strategy "Azerbaijan 2020. Looking into the future" outlined practical measures aimed at creating conditions and opportunities for a healthy lifestyle, expanding educational work, increasing the responsibility and interest of the population in their own health, and improving health literacy, which are central to health promotion programs.

The concept considers the transition to compulsory health insurance, which could help in ensuring universal and free access for all segments of the population to quality medical care, is multi-sectorial. In developing this mechanism, the experience of other countries in the European Region was actively studied.

The measures implemented in recent years that have positively influenced the improvement of maternal and child health, aimed at strengthening the general health of the population, have contributed to the implementation of one of the important elements of the country's long-term development strategy, as well as the improvement of demographic indicators, since a healthy population and a strong health care system provide human resources for long-term and sustainable development.

Analyzing the state of water-related diseases for the reporting period, we conclude that there is a steady downward trend in morbidity. This testifies to the increasing role of the sanitary-epidemiological service in public health, improving water supply and sanitation infrastructures, as well as strengthening the promotion of healthy lifestyles among the population using visual agitation tools.

- Thus, the incidence of viral hepatitis and dysentery compared with the baseline year 2012 is reduced respectively by 79.5% and 80%.

-The incidence of cholera and typhoid fever remains at zero.

- No local cases of malaria have been reported since 2013.

- Improved potential for detecting the incidence of legionellosis, cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis.

-National strategy for combating helminthic infections was prepared and implemented.

Active harmonization of water legislation and its adaptation to generally accepted international approaches continues. The monitoring process uses geographic information systems (GIS).

The reform of the water legislation is carried out in accordance with the strategic documents of Azerbaijan in the field of protection and use of water resources to special codification acts in this area, which is based on the basic provisions of the Water Code.

A communication Water Portal is being prepared.

The Azerbaijan Republic has ratified the Helsinki Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. At the same time, along with multilateral cooperation, bilateral cooperation is also emphasized and Azerbaijan is interested in concluding agreements on the sharing and protection of water resources with neighboring countries.

The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the effective use and protection of the water resources of the Samur transboundary river was signed on December 21, 2010.

A final draft of the goal and indicators under the 2030 Agenda was developed, and the goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development were aligned with national strategies and government programs, and road maps were drawn up. Out of total 17goals, 169 targets and 242 indicators -17 goals, 87 targets and 118 indicators were adopted as priorities for the sustainable development goals for Azerbaijan in line with the Presidential Order of 6 December 2016.

It should be noted that in 2017, Azerbaijan took part in the first voluntary national report on its first steps to implement "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and is currently preparing for the second voluntary national report.

## 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 provide details here. Please provide detailed information in Part Two.*

Targets in the country are set in all 19 areas, approved by the joint order of the Ministers of Health and Ecology and Natural Resources No. 57 and No. 524 / ii of 03.08.2018, respectively. They were established with the support of the UNECE in the framework of the European Union's EU Water Initiative + programme.

2. Were they 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 draft document on the definition of targets was submitted in December 2015 to the European Regional Bureau of WHO and UNECE for receiving suggestions and comments, after the draft was finalized, the document was submitted to the sectorial ministries for approval, as well as to the public at seminars held in 2018.

The Republic of Azerbaijan ratified the Protocol on Water and Health in 2002 and, as a Party to the Protocol, took part in three previous reporting cycles. The development of the Target Indicators was carried out with the support of the joint secretariat of the Protocol on Water and Health, the National Water Policy Dialogue in Azerbaijan, with the assistance of the European Union's EU Water Initiative+ programme and the consultations of the Compliance Committee.

<https://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/water/meetings-and-events/european-union-water-initiative-and-national-policy-dialogues/workshops/2018/consultation-meetingworkshop-on-the-protocol-on-water-and-health-and-equitable-access-to-water-and-sanitation-in-azerbaijan/doc.html>

Currently approved targets have been submitted to WHO / Europe and UNECE.

It should be noted that workshops were held in Baku in July and October 2018 to support progress in setting targets under the Protocol on Water and Health. More than 40 representatives of various ministries and departments responsible for water and health took part in it. In consequence, the Targets will be posted on

[https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/npd/Azerbaijan/Adopted\\_targets\\_AZE.PDF](https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/npd/Azerbaijan/Adopted_targets_AZE.PDF)

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.

The following central authorities are involved in the process of setting targets in Azerbaijan:

-Ministry of Health,

-Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources,

-The Ministry of Emergency Situations,

as well as representatives of the "Azersu" OJSC, NGOs and independent experts.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, a working group was created, headed by a representative of the Ministry of Health, which included representatives of the above organizations. The Steering Committee of the National Dialogue on Water Policy in Azerbaijan also contributed to the discussion of national targets.

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.

In accordance with the Development Concept "Azerbaijan 2020: A Look into the Future", which determines the priority directions of development of the country, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has developed a Ministry Action Plan for the period 2019-2023. This plan provides for ensuring environmental safety by reducing environmental pollution and rational use of natural resources. In the light of solving global environmental problems, the Strategic Action Plan also provides for a needs assessment, prioritization of environmental policy development and expansion of international cooperation in the field of the environment.

Updating the economic system, Azerbaijan believes that the development of the country in the framework of modern norms and standards is the main advantage. The most important component of all agreements in cooperation between the EU and Azerbaijan is the harmonization of legislation with EU legislation in the field of the environment, especially in matters of water management, directly affecting the health of the population. In Azerbaijan, legal relations related to the use and protection of water bodies are regulated by the Water Code (1997), and water management laws are in place:

- "On the sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population" 1992;
- "On Land Reclamation and Irrigation", 1996;
- "On water supply and wastewater disposal", 1999;
- "On hydrometeorological activity", 1998;
- "On Environmental Protection", 1999;
- "On environmental safety", 1999;
- "On water management of municipalities", 2001;
- "On safety of hydraulic structures", 2002 and other by-laws).

For the successful solution of problems in the field of water relations, more than 30 legal acts have been adopted. As part of the activities of the Eastern Partnership program of the European Neighborhood Policy, priorities were identified, which included such areas as harmonization of legislation and

improvement of administrative management principles. To this end, in the reporting period, the following work was carried out:

<https://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/water/meetings-and-events/european-union-water-initiative-and-national-policy-dialogues/workshops/2018/consultation-meetingworkshop-on-the-protocol-on-water-and-health-and-equitable-access-to-water-and-sanitation-in-azerbaijan/doc.html>

- the draft law on the protection of green spaces, which was adopted by the Parliament of Azerbaijan;
- the draft law "Environmental Impact Assessment", which is undergoing the approval procedure;
- the draft law "On environmental auditing" was developed (at the stage of approval);
- prepared amendments to the law "On the protection of atmospheric air", which was agreed by the relevant ministries;

- developed national regulations and standards in the field of environmental impact assessment and pressures that will contribute to the improvement of the management mechanism;

- regulatory and technical standards were developed on the topic "Municipal wastewater treatment in the light of the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive".

- prepared by 5 ISO standards.

At present, Azerbaijan has developed a developed environmental management structure that allows it to make effective decisions and improve the rational nature management mechanism. In order to consistently solve environmental problems, a number of national programs and development plans have been developed:

- The State Program "Poverty Reduction and Socioeconomic Development" 2008-2015;
- State program "Socio-economic development of regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2014-2018";
- State program on the socio-economic development of Baku and its settlements for 2014-2018 ";
- National program "Ecologically Sustainable Socio-Economic Development";
- Hazardous waste management strategy;

A document on the "National Water Strategy of Azerbaijan" has been prepared, and the draft document is being finalized.

In setting targets, Azerbaijan took into account all the measures implemented by government programs, as well as sectorial programs, which included aspects to solve problems in the field of water management, water supply, sanitation, health care and public safety in water-related emergencies.

In analyzing the financial costs to determine the set of target indicators, the working group was guided by information published on the relevant Internet resources on financing issues from ongoing state and industry programs of relevant bodies.

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?

In the framework of the preparation of targets under the Protocol on Water and Health, it is important to note that seminars were held: national and regional with the participation of the public, representatives of NGOs, independent experts.

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 following central authorities are involved in the process of setting targets in Azerbaijan:

- Ministry of Health,
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources,
- The Ministry of Emergency Situations,
- State Committee on Statistics,

as well as representatives of the "Azersu" OJSC, NGOs and independent experts.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, a working group was created, headed by a representative of the Ministry of Health, which included representatives of the above organizations.

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 main actors involved in the management of water resources in the Republic of Azerbaijan are:

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan

- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources consisting of:
- National Department of Environmental Monitoring,

- National Department of Hydrometeorology,
- National geological survey service.
- The Ministry of Emergency Situations, mainly:
- State Agency of Water Resources.
- Ministry of Health.
- Republican Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology.
- JSC Company Azersu.
- JSC "Land Reclamation and Water Management of Azerbaijan".

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan approves the republican schemes for the placement and development of water supply and sewage systems, as well as the requirements for the installation of water-measuring devices and coordinates the volumes of water supplied to consumers of important sectors of the economy.

The Cabinet of Ministers approves by-laws on issues of management, regulation, security and protection of water resources, and also establishes regulations covering all aspects of water legislation.

-The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) is the central executive authority, formulates and implements the state policy in the field of environmental protection, develops measures for environmental protection. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources implements the state water policy aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of water resources - surface and underground, as well as the prevention of their pollution. The MENR makes an inventory of water resources and manages a network of monitoring stations for continuous hydrometric, hydrogeological and hydrochemical observations. MENR together with other central executive bodies and interested organizations is engaged in the development of water balances, assessment of groundwater resources and operational reserves, as well as issues related to the rational use and restoration of water resources. The ministry develops and approves standards for maximum allowable wastewater discharges and controls them through its regional offices.

The Ministry of Economy (ME) carries out:

-developing state policy in the field of economic and social development of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including in individual sectors and ensuring its implementation with the participation of the competent state bodies and other organizations;

- development of structural and innovation policy in the economy of the country and its joint implementation with the competent state bodies;

- development and implementation of state policy in the field of development of entrepreneurship of the Republic of Azerbaijan and assistance to entrepreneurship;

-preparation of events with the involvement of the competent state bodies ensuring the socio-economic development of the regions of the country, and ensuring their implementation;

-developing projects of state investment programs with the involvement of the relevant state bodies and submitting them according to their jurisdiction, taking measures for their implementation;

-implementation of the State Program for the Development of Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2014-2018, the socio-economic development of Baku and its villages for 2014-2016, as well as a plan for the implementation of the Development Concept "Azerbaijan - 2020: LOOKING TO THE FUTURE".

-The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) is the main authority on all aspects related to emergency management in Azerbaijan.

The State Agency of Water Resources is an executive body that implements improved measures for the management and regulation of water resources, continuously monitors the technical condition of reservoirs, and also monitors water bodies, surface and groundwater, hydraulic structures and systems. water supply and ensures reliable security of state water facilities in the country.

Ministry of Health provides state sanitary inspection of the quality of drinking water.

The strategic line of state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance in Azerbaijan is the systematic provision of monitoring the quality of drinking water, water-related diseases recognized by the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council as a right, and this is of paramount importance for people could lead a healthy and decent life.

The structure of the Ministry includes republican and local units that carry out state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance, monitoring water quality.

Open Type Joint Stock Company Azersu (Azersu OJSC) is the country's main body for the organization of water supply and sewerage services and monitors their activities. Water supply, wastewater treatment, transportation and sale of water, as well as control and regulation of their activities are included in the functions of this department. Design, construction, repair and technical service of sewage treatment systems, pumping stations and operation of water pipelines are also within the competence of this body, 100% of the shares belong to the state.

Azersu OJSC is responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of water intake facilities, pumping stations, water mains and sewers, collects funds for the delivery of drinking water and wastewater treatment.

Open Joint Stock Company "Land Reclamation and Water Management of Azerbaijan" (OJSCLRWMA) (100% of shares belong to the state) is the main water operator and is responsible for the provision of water to the economic sectors through the assessment of water needs and the development of forecasts and water use rates. In particular, OJSC LRWMA OJSC provides main canals for the supply of water to irrigation systems and controls the development and management of irrigation systems throughout the country.

## **Part Two**

### **Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress**

*For countries that have set 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 the relevant target areas (e.g., baseline conditions, provisional targets, etc.)*

*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 current target in this area envisages an improvement in the quality of the drinking water supplied in schools and medical institutions of the republic, cities and rural areas according to the main standardized microbiological and chemical indicators by 2020. The targets also envisage the preparation of national documents on quality standards, the development of SanPiN on hygienic requirements and monitoring the quality of drinking water of both centralized and decentralized water supply. It is also planned to study the safety of water supply in rural areas. Deadlines are scheduled for 2020 and subsequent years.

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 analysis of the programs and projects of the National Water Supply and Sewage System implemented and being developed in the republic shows that projects to improve and develop water supply systems continue to be implemented in many cities and towns. Thus, during the reporting period, the State Agency for Reconstruction and Reconstruction of the Territories at the expense of the state budget, as well as with the financial support of the World Development Bank and other financial institutions, reconstructed sources, backbone networks, water reservoirs in the cities of Oguz, Zagatala, Goranboy, Kedabek, Agstafa and Tovuz. Over the same period, Land Reclamation and Water Management OJSC, on account of the World Bank loan, under the Second National Water Supply and Sewerage Project in eight districts of the republic, namely in Shabran, Siyazan, Agsu, Ismayillah, Masallah, Lerik, Yardimli, Jalilabad, continued restoration work and the construction of water infrastructures.

As a result:

-579 thousand people living in 28 cities and district centers were provided with centralized water supply.

- 620 thousand people living in 384 settlements are provided with drinking water through modular water treatment plants.

-343 settlements with a population of 360 thousand people, provided with a drinking water system.

-To meet the demand of the population for drinking water in the territory of the Absheron Peninsula, 6 reservoirs have been built with a total volume of 100 thousand m<sup>3</sup>.

Work continued to improve the skills of personnel at Azersu OJSC, where a center for personnel training was established, from specialist visits to European countries. 2,000 employees trained in 90 courses with obtaining certificates. Azersu has created a database describing the processes used when working with water for practical training, transfer of know-how and technical assistance. Serious attention was paid to conducting educational work among the population.

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

Based on the above, we can note the progress in meeting the targets in this area. Thus, in 2018, the quality of drinking water in chemical and microbiological indicators improved in schools of the Republic.

-The development of SanPiN for hygienic requirements and control of drinking water of both centralized and decentralized water supply has been launched. The development of the document is carried out by specialists of the Republican Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology together with the specialists of the MENR and Azersu OJSC.

-Target indicators for the period by 2020 it is planned to study the indicators of security of water supply in rural areas. This work in 2018 was carried out by hygienists of the Republican Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology using mobile sanitary and hygienic and sanitary-bacteriological laboratories. The monitoring was carried out with the participation of representatives of the water operating company Azersu in 405 rural settlements in 26 districts of the republic. 7741 water samples from modular water treatment plants were examined for safety for public health. Indicators of bacteriological contamination amounted to 4.4% and sanitary-chemical 5.3%.

-In 2018, awareness raising campaigns were regularly held with various groups of the country's population. Public health and the use of hygienic standards, taking into account national peculiarities of the lifestyle.

There are difficulties in accessing drinking water in the occupied and bordering with Armenia zones of the country when choosing water sources, raising the level of water supply, security of water sources and facilities.

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

By the Decree of the President of Azerbaijan dated December 6, 2016 on the Approval of the Strategic Road Maps for the National Economy and Main Sectors of the Economy, 87 targets for 17 SDGs were identified, among these goals were targets for the water sector. Despite the improvements made, water supply indicators have not been brought to an optimal level. In the Road Map on Agenda 2030, it is planned to increase access to centralized drinking water in 2017-2020 in cities - to 95%, in rural areas - 65%. These indicators are interconnected with the targets under the Protocol on Water and Health.

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.

- Accepted targets in this area will help reduce the incidence of viral hepatitis A and dysentery by 30% by 2020.
- health authorities should take all measures to prevent the occurrence of cholera in the country - the term is constant;
- prevent the occurrence of local cases of malaria;
- jointly with WHO to prepare a national strategy for combating soil-transmitted helminthes;
- to vaccinate children of rotavirus infection with coverage of the corresponding age of 90% until 2020.
- improve the qualifications of doctors
- prepare Sanitary Standards and drinking water safety Rules.

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 priorities of the Azerbaijan 2020 Development Concept "Looking into the Future" are the development of social areas and human capital aimed at improving the quality of health care, social protection of the population, ensuring gender equality and determine the state's targeted approach to public health problems. The concept also provides for efforts to combat infectious diseases and the "Program for the Development of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service for 2015-2020".

- Much attention was paid to educating health workers. In accordance with the First Global Task for Patient Safety, recommended by WHO, the Centers for Hygiene and Epidemiology prepared and conducted educational work on the issue of Clean - the key to safe medical care. In the 429 institutions of the country participated 27889 medical workers. In order to improve the qualifications of doctors in October 2018, a training seminar on water-related diseases was held in Baku with the participation of more than 40 doctors of various specialties. Improving the qualifications of doctors is a target indicator of this area. The workshop was organized by the European Office and Norway. One of the important areas of health reform implemented in Azerbaijan is the work on the application of compulsory medical insurance among the country's population. As a result, it will be possible to attract all segments of the population in the network of health insurance services. Information Communication Technologies (ICT) are widely introduced into the Health System. These are, above all, electronic health cards of the population and the electronic program EIDSS.

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

Analyzing the state of water-related diseases for the reporting period, we conclude that there is a steady downward trend in morbidity. This testifies to the increasing role of the sanitary-epidemiological service in public health, improving water supply and sanitation infrastructures, as well as strengthening the promotion of healthy lifestyles among the population using visual agitation tools.

- Thus, the incidence of viral hepatitis and dysentery compared with the baseline year 2012 is reduced respectively by 79.5% and 80%.

- The incidence of cholera and typhoid fever remains at zero.

- Not registered local cases of malaria since 2013.

- National strategy for combating helminthes infections was prepared and implemented. Currently preparing guidelines for strategy. Improved potential for detecting the incidence of legionellosis, cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis.

- Launched the preparation of sanitary norms and rules on the safety of drinking water.

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

In order to fulfill global and regional commitments of the agenda until 2030, by decree of the President of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 goals were defined for 17 SDGs. A roadmap has been prepared for the fulfillment of TsUR-3. It should be noted that the Republic of Azerbaijan participated in the First Voluntary Report on the SDGs.

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.

Targets in this area are defined in terms of providing the population with uninterrupted round-the-clock water supply in cities by 2020 - up to 95%, in rural areas - up to 65%. Provision has been made to ensure access of schools and pre-school institutions in 2020 to 85%; improvement of access in cities and district centers - 95%, due to the implementation of existing projects for the construction and reconstruction 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).

For the sustainable provision of the population with water, improvement of the quality and quantity of services, work was carried out to increase these opportunities. The solution of these problems is carried out in the country in accordance with the National State Program "On the socio-economic development of the regions of Azerbaijan in 2014-2018." In a number of small cities, construction of waterworks has been carried out and continues. In order to improve water consumption after commissioning of the Jeyranbatan ultrafiltration plant complex with production of 572 thousand m<sup>3</sup> / day, 6 reservoirs with a total volume of 100 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water were built and put into operation on the Absheron Peninsula, 83.5 km of water pipelines were laid along the route.

Access to water supply is regulated by the following legislation:

- Water Code, Environmental Safety Act;
- The Law on Water Supply and Wastewater (revised);
- The law on the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population;
- Law on informing the public on environmental issues;



- Law on household waste;
- Law on Land Reclamation and Irrigation;
- Law on hydrometeorological activity.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered. Thus, as a result of the work carried out, progress has been observed in the access of the population to drinking water. So, in 38 cities and regional centers of the country's population is provided with centralized water supply.

- 66.9% of the population is provided with uninterrupted water supply;
- in the capital of the Republic, 81.5% of the population is provided with uninterrupted water supply;
- In 2017, 131.9 thousand people were transferred to a safe uninterrupted water supply;
- 40.7 thousand people improved the schedule of water supply. The country continues to develop and implement special measures in case of emergencies, both as a result of natural and man-made accidents. In order to prevent large-scale consequences in the event of emergency situations, taking into account the vulnerability of suitable resources, adaptation measures on water supply and sanitation are provided for, as they represent a potential threat to public health. The country has developed and approved a joint plan of operational activities between the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Health and the Red Crescent Society.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of SDG 2030, in accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for 17 SDGs, including those related to the water sector.

In addition, the Development Concept "Azerbaijan 2020: Looking into the Future" is used, which provides for the strengthening of social protection of the population, ensuring gender equality, etc.

Despite the improvements made, water supply indicators have not been brought to an optimal level. The Roadmap on Agenda 2030 plans to increase access to drinking water in 2017-2020 in cities - up to 95%, in rural areas - 65%

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 main targets for this area are:

- providing the population of small cities and regional centers with a centralized sewage system for existing projects - a period of 2019-2020;
- supply of the Absheron Peninsula with sewage systems, drainage of storm water, timeframe: 2019-2020 - 70%;
- to ensure public access to safely-managed sewage services, dates: 2016–2020 — in cities — 95%, in villages — 65% until 2030;
- to ensure schoolchildren's access to improved sanitation and hand-washing conditions with soap in kindergartens by 2020 — 80%, in cities — 75%, in villages, 50%.

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).

Management of sanitation and preventive measures related to access of the population to sanitation systems, both for collective and individual systems, is carried out in accordance with the existing legislation in the country. These relationships are reflected in the law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Water Supply and Wastewater, which is currently being finalized. The ongoing activities aimed at meeting the target indicators, as well as the State Program for the Social and Economic Development of the Republic's Regions (2014–2018), the program for the Social and Economic Development of Baku and its Villages (2014–2016) contributed to the improvement of the environmental situations both in the regional centers and in the capital of the republic.

It should be noted that the process of coordinating the design decisions of infrastructures is carried out with the participation of the local population, whose opinion influences the solution of a number of issues. Serious problems are solved by introducing innovative technologies in the treatment and disposal of wastewater.

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

Evaluation of progress:

- During the reporting period, 6100 km long sewers were built in the regions of the republic and on the Absheron peninsula to improve the access of the population to sanitation, construction of wastewater treatment plants was completed in 16 cities of the country. Thus, the problem of sewage system restoration, operation is solved, new centralized lines are implemented.

Difficulties arise:

- for the implementation of innovative wastewater treatment plants in rural, mountainous, inaccessible areas and protected ecological zones with a small number of residents.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the presidential decree of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for the 17 SDGs, including those related to the water sector.

In addition, the Development Concept "Azerbaijan 2020: Looking into the Future" is used, which provides for the strengthening of social protection of the population, ensuring gender equality, etc.

Despite improvements made, sanitation indicators have not been brought to optimum levels. Road maps and an Investment Program covering sewerage development, wastewater treatment have been prepared.

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.

Targets in this area are planned:

- reduce the loss of tap drinking water by 2025 -30%,
- to ensure the population with uninterrupted 24-hour safe drinking water supply, the time limit to 2025 is 85%;
- implement the plans of the WSP in accordance with the recommendations of the WHO, dates by 2020 -20 villages.

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 achievement of a safe round-the-clock water supply will be facilitated by the targeted targets under the Water and Health protocol in accordance with the "Program for the Social and Economic Development of the Republic's Regions". To achieve the national goals set by the state, the implementation of the Master Plan for drinking water supply, sewage and wastewater systems of the Absheron Peninsula is being carried out. In all planned and executed projects, along with complexes of water supply and wastewater systems, infrastructure is provided: premises for management, for laboratories, etc. The laboratories use a progressive control system (SCADA), where water parameters such as temperature, turbidity, chemical composition, etc. are automatically determined.

The potential of Azersu OJSC to overcome extreme weather conditions, problems in case of emergency pollution of water intakes or major accidents on water pipelines is represented by the presence of rescue vehicles, mobile laboratories for rapid assessment of drinking water quality.

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered  
Progress in achieving the target for improving the efficiency of collective systems and other water supply systems has been made in terms of uninterrupted, safe water supply in the country.

- So, in 2017, 66.9% of the country's population is provided with uninterrupted water supply;
- In Baku, this figure reached 81.5% of the population;
- in 2017, 131.9 thousand people were transferred to a constant uninterrupted water supply;
- 40.7 thousand people improved the schedule of water supply.

This progress was facilitated by the completion of the construction of water sewer systems in Kedabek, Dashkesan, Sheki, Ganja, Shabran, Siyazan, Agsu, Ismayillah, Masalli, Lerik, Yardimlakh, Jalilabad.

- In accordance with the Master Plan for the water supply, the sanitary and storm sewage system on the Absheron Peninsula, the operation of the Jeyranbatan ultrafiltration plant complex continued with the production of 572 thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day. During the reporting period, 6 centralized reservoirs with a total volume of 100 thousand cubic meters were built, water mains with a length of 83.4 km were laid.

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

By Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 6, 2016 on Approval of the Strategic Road Maps for the National Economy and Main Sectors of the Economy, only 87 Goals for 17 SDGs were identified, among these goals are targets for the water supply and sewerage sector. Despite the improvements made, the efficiency levels of collective and other water supply systems have not been brought to an optimal level. The Roadmap Agenda 2030 is planned to improve measures to ensure the centralized water supply.

In order to fulfill the commitments of SDG 2030, in accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for 17 SDGs, including those for the water sector.

In addition, the Development Concept "Azerbaijan 2020: Looking into the Future" is used, which provides for the strengthening of social protection of the population, ensuring gender equality, etc.

Despite the improvements carried out, the indicators of water supply have not been brought to an optimal level. The Roadmap on Agenda 2030 plans to increase access to drinking water in 2017-2020 in cities - up to 95%, in rural areas - 65%

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

As we don't have any problems with availability of water we have not set any targets in this area.

## **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.

Target collective sanitation systems take into account issues related to the collection, transportation, cleaning, disposal or reuse of waste. During the reporting period, the main legislative action was made on regulating the quality of wastewater discharge from wastewater evacuation systems into natural watercourses. For this purpose, target indicators are defined:

-to implement the construction of new sewer networks in the regions of the republic and take measures to ensure adequate and sustainable functioning of these systems. Dates 2016-2025 - 85%;

-to complete the work on the reconstruction of sewer systems for the disposal and treatment of wastewater - 2016-2026 - 55%;

-Along the coastline of the Absheron Peninsula of the Caspian Sea for the collection, transportation and treatment of wastewater to build 11 wastewater. Deadline 2016-2030

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).

Management of sanitation and preventive measures related to access of the population to sanitation systems, both for collective and individual systems, is carried out in accordance with the existing legislation in the country. These relationships are reflected in the law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Water Supply and Wastewater, which is currently being processed. No reference levels have been established for the collection, transportation, cleaning and disposal / reuse of waste in human life or domestic wastewater. When designing facilities for wastewater treatment, quality indicators are taken according to European standards. In accordance with the National "Program for the socio-economic development of regions" of the Republic (2014-2018), against the background of the degradation of wastewater collection systems, especially in villages, these systems are being rehabilitated and built in all regions of the country. According to the Master

Plan for the water supply management system, the sanitary and storm water organization of the Absheron Peninsula, it is planned to build alternative collectors to prevent emergencies during intensive precipitation.

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

In accordance with the State Program on the socio-economic development of the country's regions, 49 cities and district centers are working to provide the country with water supply and sanitation systems. During the reporting period, water supply and sewage systems were completed in 28 cities, 6100 sewage collectors were built to provide access to sanitation on the Absheron Peninsula and in the regions of the country, and 16 wastewater treatment plants were commissioned in 16 cities. In the villages of the Absheron Peninsula in accordance with the Master Plan, by 2020, the targets will be achieved by 70%. Currently, infrastructure projects of sewage are implemented with financial support from the Saudi Development Fund, the Islamic Development Fund, the World Bank, the International Cooperation Agency of Japan, the Asian Development Bank, and the German Development Bank.

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

By Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 6, 2016 on Approval of the Strategic Road Maps for the National Economy and Main Sectors of the Economy, only 87 Goals for 17 SDGs were identified, among these goals are targets for the water supply and sewerage sector. Despite the improvements that have been made, the efficiency levels of collective and other sanitation systems have not been brought to an optimal level. The Road Map on the Agenda for 2030 planned activities to improve the level of efficiency of collective systems and other sanitation systems.

In order to fulfill the commitments of SDG 2030, in accordance with the presidential decree of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for 17 SDGs, including sanitation.

Despite improvements made, sanitation indicators have not been brought to optimum levels. In the Road Map on Agenda 2030, it is planned to increase access to drinking water in 2017-2020 in cities - up to 95%, in rural areas - 65%.

Despite improvements made, sanitation indicators have not been brought to optimum levels. Road maps and an Investment Program covering sewerage development, wastewater treatment have been prepared.

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 main objective of this area is to create regional associations for the management of collective and other water supply and sanitation systems by 2030. To achieve these targets, the following are planned:

- training in 38 specialties of Azersu OJSC specialists for the period 2019-2020.
- specialization of 4,500 employees of Azersu OJSC; terms of 2019-2020
- preparation of 250 methodologists, dates 2019-2020

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 the country, the relationship in this aspect is carried out:

Law of the Azerbaijan Republic "On Water Supply and Wastewater" (1992, revised in 2018) - Water Code of Azerbaijan 1997

- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic "On provision of municipalities with water" (2001)

- Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on sanitary and epidemiological well-being" (1992), as well as existing regulatory acts. To ensure proper operation and rehabilitation of the water supply and sanitation system, since June 2004, these issues in all regions of the country, with the exception of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, have been engaged in Azersu OJSC.

To widely inform the population about the events held, the mass media are used, in particular, television, radio broadcasting, open functioning websites of various ministries and departments.

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

To improve the skills of personnel at Azersu OJSC, a center for staff development is functioning, specialists travel to European countries. A database has been created with a description of the processes used when working with water and wastewater for practical training, transfer of know-how and technical assistance. It should be noted that the materials that are in contact with drinking water are used only with the appropriate certificates. In order to widely inform the population about the events held, mass media are used, in particular, television, radio broadcasting and websites are opened.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were defined for the 17 SDGs, including those related to the water sector.

In addition, the Development Concept “Azerbaijan 2020: Looking into the Future” is used, which provides for the strengthening of social protection of the population, ensuring gender equality, etc.

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

## **VIII. 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 main target indicator of this area is to provide the population of all regions, both urban and rural settlements by 2030 with high-quality sewage disposal. The operating water company Azersu OJSC has prepared an investment program covering such areas as the development of sewage systems, wastewater treatment.

To achieve this target, the State Program “On Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of Azerbaijan Regions 2014-2018” is being implemented in the country.

In case of emergency situations in the water disposal system, the specialists of the managing water company Azersu OJSC carry out sanitary inspections.

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).

Practice in the field of wastewater management is adapted to local conditions for the implementation of the objectives of national government programs. In a number of small cities, construction of water-sewage facilities has been carried out and is continuing, exploratory work is underway to prepare a Master Plan for the provision of water supply and sanitation in all regions of Azerbaijan.

There is close cooperation between the sanitary service of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Ecology of Natural Resources, and Azersu OJSC on all issues related to the Protocol on Water and Health.

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

During the reporting period, water supply and sewage systems were completed in 28 cities, 6100 sewage collectors were built to provide access to sanitation on the Absheron Peninsula and in the regions of the country, 16 sewage treatment plants for sewage treatment were commissioned in 16 cities. In the villages of the Absheron Peninsula in accordance with the Master Plan, by 2020, the targets will be achieved by 70%. Currently, infrastructure projects of sewage are carried out with financial support from the Saudi Development Fund, the Islamic Development Fund, the World Bank, the International Cooperation Agency of Japan, the Asian Development Bank, and the German Development Bank. In settlements where there is no sanitation system, preparation is being made for future implementation.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of the SDG of 2030, in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, seventeen SDGs identified 87 goals, including in the field of sanitation management. Road maps were prepared, as well as an investment program covering the development of sewage systems, wastewater treatment.

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.

Targets in this area are aimed at providing wastewater treatment plants of all district centers, as well as nearby rural settlements in time to 2020.

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).

To achieve these goals, project documentation has been developed and agreed, including with the local population, in a number of small towns these projects are already being implemented. Also, research and exploration work has begun to prepare a Master Plan for water supply and sanitation in Azerbaijan.

The legal framework for the protection of waters from the discharge of raw wastewater in the republic is represented by the law "On Water Supply and Wastewater". This law has now been revised to reflect international practice. There is also a regulatory framework for the design of sewage systems. The republic has rules on "Application of technical conditions for connecting consumers to the use of water supply and wastewater".

In Azerbaijan, the sewage system is divided into domestic and storm water. In small cities - the drains are common. Wastewater discharges are not treated in all cities and in rural areas. The solution of these problems is carried out in accordance with the National State Program "On the socio-economic development of the regions of Azerbaijan in 2014-2018."

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

Sewage is concentrated mainly in Baku. On the Absheron Peninsula, wastewater is generated in the amount of 1.5 million m<sup>3</sup> / day. In the Master Plan, the control system for the water supply of the sanitary sewage system of the Absheron Peninsula, which is currently being implemented, provides for the management of storm water as well as the collection, treatment and discharge of wastewater into the deep part of the Caspian Sea. The discharge of treated wastewater is planned to be carried out in drainage collectors, from which the waters will separately flow into the Caspian Sea.

To improve access to sanitation on the Absheron Peninsula, sewage lines have been built. In accordance with the projects for the maintenance of the national water supply system and the expansion of sewage systems for the period from 2016, the sewerage network was built in 16 regional centers. During this period, sewage lines with a total length of 6,100 km of sewage collectors were constructed in the regions of the republic and construction of wastewater treatment facilities was completed in 16 cities.

In rural areas of the north of the country, the preparation of project documentation for the construction of biological treatment plants in the city of Khachmaz is being completed, where the wastewaters of the cities of Cuba and Gusar will be supplied. This will protect the groundwater of the Samur-Divichinsky massif, protect the soil and groundwater from infiltration.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for the 17 SDGs, including for the water-sewer sector, and road maps were developed to improve the sewerage system.

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 to waters within the scope of the Protocol (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))**

*For each target set in this area:*

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

Target indicators of this area include the expansion of storm sewers in Baku in 2019–2025 to 50% and the rehabilitation of lakes on the Absheron Peninsula in the amount of 3 lakes 2019–2030.

2.Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

In the Master Plan, the water supply management system of the sanitary sewage system on the Absheron Peninsula provides for the separation of storm sewage. To this end, it is envisaged to use the volumes of existing lakes on the peninsula, which will contribute to the balance of ecosystems. According to the above-mentioned Master Plan, construction of 775 km of storm sewers is envisaged, 9 km of tunnel-type rain collectors will be built to solve the water accumulation problems, one of which has been completed. It should be noted that the level of contamination of stormwater runoff is high due to poor organization of management of municipal solid waste, storage of waste in unauthorized places, the lack of landfills that meet sanitary standards and regulations.

3.Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

-It should be noted the progress in achieving this target for the restoration and expansion of storm sewers in Baku.

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2014 “On the State Program on the socio-economic development of the city of Baku and its settlements”, the first stage of restoring Lake Boyukshor was carried out. The second stage of the restoration of this lake is planned for 2020, when this lake returns to its mainstream, the ecosystem will be restored.

It is being introduced into “The strategic plan and concept for the management of solid household waste in the Greater Baku”.

4.Describe the target set in this area contributes to meeting global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to fulfill the obligations of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the presidential decree of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 goals were defined for the 17 SDGs.

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

## **XI.Quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations to waters within the scope of the Protocol (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.

The target indicator of this area is the provision of sewage treatment plants of all regional centers with nearby rural settlements by 2020.

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 the country, compliance with the National State Program for the Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of Azerbaijan for the reporting period, sewage treatment plants were built and put into operation in 16 regional centers, 6100 km of sewers were laid. To achieve the goals, project documentation has been developed and agreed upon; in a number of small towns, these projects are being implemented. Development of Master Plan for water supply and wastewater disposal in all regions of Azerbaijan continues.

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

Regarding the progress achieved in the implementation of these targets, it should be noted that Azerbaijan adopted the “National Strategy for the improvement of solid household waste management for 2018-2022. (approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on November 1, 2018).

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of SDG 2030, in accordance with the presidential decree of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for 17 SDGs, including the water sector and sanitation.

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.

The target indicators of this area are foreseen in the period 2019-2020. implement: - stabilization of sludge for use as organic fertilizer, taking into account international practice;

- introduction of methods for laboratory control of stabilized sludge, period - periodically.

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).

Sanitary-preventive measures for the removal and reuse of sewage sludge from collective systems and other installations for sanitary cleaning are not carried out due to the lack of regulatory documentation, however, this problem is a country's priority. I would like to use the waste as a fertilizer for landscaping in areas polluted with oil products, both in the city of Baku and in 56 regional centers

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

Measures for the disposal or reuse of sewage sludge from the collective systems of sanitary and other installations will be carried out in the process of preparing regulatory acts. This process is given a start.

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 use of stabilized sludge as fertilizer by 2030 is envisaged.

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.

Azerbaijan does not practice the use of wastewater for irrigation in agriculture, however, legislation allows the use of these waters for irrigation of greenery, subject to agreement with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment and Natural 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).

Work is underway on the preparation of legal acts for subsequent use in the work.

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



Based on international experience, long-term planning for the use of wastewater for irrigation purposes is carried out.

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

Based on international experience, long-term planning for the use of wastewater for irrigation by 2022 is carried out.

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

#### **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 indicators in this area provide for the achievement of indicators of the quality of surface water used for drinking water supply in terms of the content of enterococci and E-coli to the level of required standards.
- Start, creation of a water portal for gathering information, dates 2019 is given.

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).

Existing systems of standards provide that those sources that belong to the first three classes of this system can be used for drinking water supply. According to the classification system developed in the framework of the EU project on water resources management EECCA, it is shown that the sources belonging to the first and second classes can be used for this purpose without prior purification, and the sources belonging to the third class should be cleaned. Based on the classification of the country's water resources, more than 70% of all waters can be used as sources of drinking water supply. The quality indicators of these waters are quite high and their purification does not require large expenditures.

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

- As a progress in this area, the construction of water treatment plants in the cities of Mingechevir, Saatly, Gobustan, Lankaran, Astara should be noted.
- Monitoring the surface waters of two sources, carried out by the Republican Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology, conducted monthly, showed the absence of bacteriological contamination in terms of enterococci and E-coli.
- The creation of a water-information portal, which is a large-scale project, information-communication technologies that meet modern requirements, has been launched.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were identified for the 17 SDGs, including for the water sector. The Development Concept "Azerbaijan 2020: A Look into the Future" is also being introduced, which envisages strengthening social protection of the population, ensuring gender equality, etc.

In accordance with the roadmap, after determining the financial needs, the system will be improved, and the work will be carried out in accordance with the Master Plan.

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 target in this area is:

- reduction of unauthorized sources of wastewater in recreational areas used for bathing,
- Achievement of water quality indicators for enterococci and E.coli.

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).

Coastal recreational waters of the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea are used for sea bathing. In the northern part of this coast, where one of the main recreation areas of the country's population is located in the Yalama-Khachmaz lowland, the quality of sea water meets the requirements of sanitary norms of the rules. This is confirmed by the results of monitoring sea water conducted by local centers of hygiene and epidemiology and the Caspian Administration of the Integrated Environmental Monitoring of the MENR. In the summer, on the willow site [www.heals.gov.az](http://www.heals.gov.az).

The Ministry of Health exposes information on the state of sea water on the beaches of the Caspian Sea. Every year, before the start of the sea bathing season (May-September months), the quality of the Caspian sea coastal water is monitored. Analysis of the quality of sea water shows an improvement in the quality of sea water due to the fact that the companies involved in this work have used significant investments to improve the quality of discharged effluents.

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

Speaking about the progress of this area, it should be noted that on the Absheron peninsula, the Hovsaninsky aeration station operates in full mode using biological treatment plants. The situation is similar in the village of Buzovna and Shuvalan of the Absheron Peninsula, as well as in the city of Sumgait.

Problems with sources of diffuse pollution of the sea by runoffs from summer cottages, whose population has previously carried out unauthorized discharges of household sewage, have been partially solved. This issue was resolved by using 17 local modular wastewater treatment plants on the north coast of the Absheron Peninsula. Considering the high level of urbanization of the Absheron Peninsula, discharges of untreated sewage from the sea have been suspended. An inventory of pollutants of the Baku Bay has been carried out, strategic directions for its cleaning have been determined, and pollutants and polluting objects have been studied.

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

In order to stop the degradation of the ecosystem of the Caspian Sea, measures are being taken to reduce the anthropogenic impact. In accordance with the memorandum signed by the Caspian countries, illegal fishing is prohibited and measures are being taken to jointly manage fish resources.

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.

The main indicator of this area is the reduction in the percentage of mismatch of water samples in reservoirs used for aquaculture according to physico-chemical and biological indicators. Deadline 2019 year. Planned activities to conduct systemic training with a view to training qualified personnel management of reservoirs used for aquaculture. Deadline 2019-2020.

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).

Azerbaijan has a legislative framework for regulating the quality of water for aquaculture.

The quality of water used in aquaculture is regulated by:

- Law of AR "On Fisheries" (June 27, 2014), which provides for the protection of the habitat of fish resources, protection of fishery water bodies from contamination of debris and shallowing, norms of permissible impacts on fisheries, fishery expertise of project documents, etc. The law establishes the scope of authority of state bodies in order to protect fishery water bodies.

-The country has "Norms of permissible harmful effects on the fishery water bodies." Standards include the definition and regulation of the degree of pollution of surface flowing waters, lakes, reservoirs and waters of the Caspian Sea.

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

In accordance with the signed memorandum of the 5 Caspian countries, joint management measures are being taken.

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

To meet the SDG commitments and targets under the Water and Health Protocol, measures are envisaged to reduce the anthropogenic impact on the Caspian Sea in order to stop degradation by the marine ecosystem. In accordance with the signed memorandum of the Caspian countries, illegal fishing of the Caspian Sea's biological resources is prohibited and a joint fisheries development authority is adopted.

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

## **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 objective indicator of this area is to solve problems with the sources of diffuse sea pollution by runoff from the holiday villages of the Absheron Peninsula.

-For the successive rehabilitation of the Absheron Peninsula, continue the reclamation of land contaminated with oil waste

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).

Coastal recreational waters of the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea are used for sea bathing. In the northern part of this coast, where one of the main recreation areas of the country's population is located in the Yalama-Khachmaz lowland, the quality of sea water meets the requirements of sanitary norms of the rules. This is confirmed by the results of monitoring of sea water conducted by local centers of hygiene and epidemiology and the Caspian Administration of the Integrated Environmental Monitoring of the MENR. In the summer, on the willow site [www.heals.gov.az](http://www.heals.gov.az). The Ministry of Health exposes information on the state of sea water on the beaches of the Caspian Sea. Every year, before the start of the sea bathing season (May-September months), the quality of the Caspian sea coastal water is monitored. Analysis of the quality of sea water shows an improvement in the quality of sea water due to the fact that the companies involved in this work have used significant investments to improve the quality of discharged effluents.

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

Speaking about the progress of this area, it should be noted that on the Absheron peninsula, the Hovsaninsky aeration station operates in full mode using biological treatment plants. The situation is similar in the villages of Buzovna and Shuvalan of the Absheron Peninsula, as well as in the city of Sumgait. Problems with sources of diffuse pollution of the sea by runoffs from summer cottages, whose population has previously carried out unauthorized discharges of household sewage, have been partially solved. This issue is resolved by using 17 local modular wastewater treatment plants on the north coast of the Absheron Peninsula. Considering the high level of urbanization of the Absheron Peninsula, discharges of untreated sewage from the sea have been suspended. An inventory of pollutants of the Baku Bay has been carried out, strategic directions for its cleaning have been determined, and pollutants and polluting objects have been studied.

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

To meet the SDG commitments and targets under the Water and Health Protocol, measures are envisaged to reduce the anthropogenic impact on the Caspian Sea in order to stop degradation by the marine ecosystem. In accordance with the signed memorandum of the Caspian countries, illegal fishing is prohibited and a joint fisheries development authority is adopted..

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 (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.

The main targets in this area are:

- development of a national management strategy, as well as identification, for a period up to 2025;
- identification of particularly contaminated areas, the term - until 2030;
- organization of seminars and information companies for the public regarding possible negative impacts on surface and groundwater bodies, the term is constantly;
- creation of a national information system;
- improvement of regulatory legal acts;
- strengthening human resources;
- strengthening educational work;
- implementation of the National Strategy for the management of municipal solid waste in the years 2018-2022;
- creation of the necessary structures.

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 the context of the implementation of the state program "Improving the environmental condition of the Republic of Azerbaijan", a plant for the incineration of municipal solid waste is operating, in parallel with this enterprise, Balakhani plant for sorting and using secondary raw materials was commissioned. The introduction of these enterprises contributes to improving the environment, saving energy, reducing environmental tensions on the Absheron Peninsula. Information campaigns were held with the population of various regions for the public using mass media. In addition, in December 2018, a decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan approved the National Strategy for Solid Waste Management for 2018-2022.

Difficulties: It should be noted that in extreme weather situations, rural settlements are vulnerable, since flooding or flooding of toilets installed in the ground (shumbo) may cause contamination of territories and near charged sources of drinking water with contents of cesspools.

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

- Implementation of measures for the implementation of the national strategy for the management of household waste;
- Organization and holding of seminars, information companies regarding possible negative impacts on surface and water bodies with the help of mass media.

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

In order to fulfill the commitments of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the presidential decree of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 targets were defined for 17 SDGs.

The National Strategy for Solid Waste Management for 2018-2022 has been adopted.

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.

The main goal in this area is the preparation of the National Water Strategy and its implementation in life a period of - 2019-2020;

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 legal framework for the effectiveness of management systems and the use of water resources lags behind the existing institutional infrastructure that is currently being developed. The legal framework for the protection and regulation of water resources in Azerbaijan did not change in 2003 and was not amended. Components relating to water issues are contained in national programs and plans, and it is these programs and plans that together form the water policy. Given the number of actors involved in water issues, and the limited nature of communication between them, they are a serious obstacle to the effective management of water management.

The main problems of the Caspian Sea include water pollution by industrial enterprises, households, due to the inflow of polluted water from the Kura river delta, fluctuations in sea level with a threat to its georesources. In 2006, the Government launched more intensive measures to protect and restore it. This includes the use of new technologies, cleaning tools, oil and gas exploration procedures, the cleaning of the oil-polluted areas of the Absheron Peninsula and the implementation of actions to increase and the protection of the biological resources of the Caspian Sea.

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

Significant progress has been made in Azerbaijan in providing water for household and drinking needs, irrigating agricultural land and building anti-flood facilities using large investments from the state budget.

Some progress has been made in the sewage system. Across the country, increasing the scope, the use of biological wastewater treatment, as evidenced by data from the monitoring of the Caspian Sea, where there is a decrease in the concentration of pollutants. Certain improvements were achieved as a result of the activity of Azersu OJSC, which is the national provider of water supply and wastewater treatment services, as well as through the creation of associations of water users in the land reclamation sector.

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. In order to fulfill the obligations of the SDGs of 2030, in accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 6, 2016, 87 goals were defined for the 17 SDGs.

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.

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 <sup>1</sup>**

#### ***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.*

*Water supply covers 97% of the population.*

*Please describe the type of water supplies for which data is included in the following tables, and the population share covered by these supplies*

*The population is provided with centralized water supply, as well as decentralized (local - wells)*

*Please also clarify the source of the water quality data provided (e.g., data from regulatory authorities).*

*Republican Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan.*

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.*

*Sampling is carried out before and after leaving the water treatment plant, in the distribution system of the consumer, as well as in cumulative quarterly pumping stations.*

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

*The purpose of this question is to identify any possible differences between national standards for microbiological and chemical parameters of water quality and the corresponding values provided for in the WHO guideline.<sup>2</sup>*

*GOST 2878-82*

##### **2.Bacteriological quality**

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

*If possible, please provide separate data for urban and rural areas using the table below. If this is not possible, please consider providing data on alternative categories that can be applied in your country, for example, on “decentralized and centralized” water supply or on categories based on population. In this case, please indicate the categories displayed in the reporting, renaming the column “region / category” in the following table accordingly.*

*If it is not possible to provide data for either urban or rural areas or alternative categories, please report only aggregate (national) values.*

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<sup>1</sup> In order to allow an analysis of trends for all Parties under the Protocol, please use wherever possible 2005— the year of entry into force of the Protocol —as the baseline year.

<sup>2</sup> As defined in the WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality.  
[http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/publications/dwq-guidelines-4/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/dwq-guidelines-4/en/).

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information that facilitates data interpretation.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baselinevalue 2005</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle 2015</i>	<i>Currentvalue (2018)</i>
<i>E. coli</i>	<b>Total</b>	2844	11,3	3,96 %
	Urban	-	-	3,75 %
	Rural	-	-	6,6 %
Additionalparameter 1:	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-
Additionalparameter2:	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-
Additionalparameter3:	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-

### 3. Chemical quality

5. Indicator to be used: monitor and report on the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality with regard to the following:

- a) Arsenic;
- b) Fluorine;
- c) Lead;
- d) Nitrates.

6. Parties shall also identify up to five additional physico-chemical parameters that are of special concern in their national or local situation

*If possible, please provide separate data for urban and rural areas using the table below. If this is not possible, please consider providing data on alternative categories that can be applied in your country, for example, on “decentralized and centralized” water supply or on categories based on population. In this case, please indicate the categories displayed in the reporting, renaming the column “region / category” in the following table accordingly.*

*If it is not possible to provide data for either urban or rural areas or alternative categories, please report only aggregate (national) values.*

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information that facilitates data interpretation.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Region / Category</i>	<i>Baselinevalue (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015)</i>	<i>Currentvalue (2018)</i>
Arsenic	<b>Total</b>	0	0,03	0
	Urban			
	Rural			
Fluorides	<b>Total</b>	0	0,87	0
	Urban			
	Rural			
Lead	<b>Total</b>	0	0,12	0,9
	Urban			
	Rural			
Nitrates	<b>Total</b>	0	0,6	0
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additionalparameter 1: phenols	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additionalparameter 2: petroleumproducts	<b>Total</b>			0
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additionalparameter 3: syntheticsurfactants	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0
	Urban			
	Rural			

## **II. Outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases related to water**

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

(a) For reporting outbreaks, please indicate if the numbers reported are related to all exposure routes or only related to water (i.e., for which there is epidemiological or microbiological evidence for water to have facilitated infection);

(b) For reporting incidents:

(i) Please report cases per 10,000 persons;

(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 any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

Case	Incidence to 100, 000 (all exposure routes)			Number of outbreaks (related to water)		
	Baseline (2005)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015)	Current value(2018)	Baseline(2 005)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015)	Currentval ue(2018)
Shigellosis	3,4	0,31	0,12	0	0	0
Enterohaemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> .	<b>Notregistered</b>					
Typhoid fever	10	0	0	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis A	15,3	0,72	0,46	0	0	0
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional disease 1: Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional disease 2: Giardiasis	-	9,1	0	-	0	0
Additional Disease 3: Yersiniosis	0,08	0,2	0,09	0	0	0

### III. Access to drinking water

If possible, please provide separate data for urban and rural areas using the table below. If this is not possible, please consider providing data on alternative categories that can be applied in your country, for example, on “decentralized and centralized” water supply or on categories based on population. In this case, please indicate the categories displayed in the reporting, renaming the column “region / category” in the following table accordingly.

If it is not possible to provide data for either urban or rural areas or alternative categories, please report only aggregate (national) values.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information that facilitates the interpretation of data on access to drinking water.

Percentage of population with access to drinking water	Baseline value (2005)	Value reported in the previ- ous reporting cycle (2015)	Current value (2018)
<b>Total</b>	78,3%	83,0%	97%
urban	86,2%	98,2%	98,9%
rural	10,0%	35,8%	75,8%

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 indicate how “access” is determined and what types of drinking water supply are taken into account in the assessments in your country.

#### Centralized water supply, Azersu OJSC

In particular, indicate whether the above-mentioned percentage of “access to drinking water” means access to (check all that apply):

Improved drinking water sources (as defined by the JMP)

Supplies located on premises

Supplies available when needed

Supplies that provide drinking water free from fecal contamination

#### IV. Access to sanitation

If possible, please provide separate data for urban and rural areas using the table below. If this is not possible, please consider providing data on alternative categories that can be applied in your country, for example, on “decentralized and centralized” water supply or on categories based on population. In this case, please indicate the categories displayed in the reporting, renaming the column “region / category” in the following table accordingly.

If it is not possible to provide data for either urban or rural areas or alternative categories, please report only aggregate (national) values.

Please comment on trends or provide any other important information that facilitates the interpretation of data on access to sanitation.

Percentage of population with access to sanitation	Baselinevalue (2005)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015)	Currentvalue (2018)
<b>Total</b>	30,6	41,1	68,2
Urban	54,3	68,1	98,2
Rural	3,3	9,9	26,0

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

Centralized sewage.

In particular, indicate whether the above percentage of “access to sanitation” means access to (check all that apply):

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 falling under each defined class (e.g., for European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive 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 falling under class:	Baseline value (specify the year)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)	Current value (specify the year)
High status			
Good status			
Moderate status			
Poor status			

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class:</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Bad status			
<b>Total amount / volume classified water bodies</b>			
<b>Total amount / volume reservoirs in the country</b>			

ii) *Chemical state of surface water bodies*

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as reservoirs having:</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Good status			
Poor status			
<b>Total number / volume of water bodies classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies in the country</b>			

iii) *Status of groundwaters*

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class:</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Good quantitative status			
Good chemical status			
Poor quantitative status			
Poor chemical status			
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies in the country</b>			

b) **Other countries**

i) *Status of surface waters*

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Baseline value (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2015)</i>	<i>Current value (2018)</i>
I	7.0	5.0	4,2
II	20.0	16.0	4,5
III	56.6	66.0	79,6
IV	7.27	7.0	6,8
V	1.82	3.0	4,7
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies classified</b>			

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Baselinevalue (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the pre- vious reporting cycle (2015)</i>	<i>Currentvalue (2018)</i>
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies in the country</b>	135/21,4	135/21,4	

<sup>a</sup>Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

ii)

#### Status of groundwaters

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Baselinevalue (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the pre- vious reporting cycle (2015)</i>	<i>Currentvalue (2018)</i>
I	5,5	5,0	4,5
II	24,5	20,0	19,0
III	60,0	64,0	63,9
IV	7,0	7,5	8,2
V	2,0	2,5	2,6
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified</b>	1,0	1,0	
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country</b>	13/9	13/9	

<sup>a</sup>Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

2. Please provide any needed information that will help put into context and aid understanding of the information provided above (e.g., coverage of information provided if not related to all water resources, how the quality of waters affects human health).

## 2. Water use

3. Please provide information on the water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic), i.e., the mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baselinevalue (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the pre- vious reporting cycle (2015)</i>	<i>Currentvalue (2018)</i>
Agriculture	47,4	45,4	65,7
Industry <sup>a</sup>	19,6	17,5	23,2
Domestic use <sup>b</sup>	4,3	2,7	3,3

<sup>a</sup>These figures do not include water abstraction for cooling purposes in energy sector, but includes water abstraction for cooling purposes in other industry sectors.

<sup>b</sup>These figures only refer to public water 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 law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on “Sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population” designates the responsibility of state and private entities for epidemiological safety, including the prevention of outbreaks and incidents of water-related diseases.

The responsible executor of the law is the Ministry of Health, in the structure of which there is a Sanitary and Epidemiological Service, which carries out the entire complex of sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic measures.

The activities of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service are based on legal and regulatory documentation approved by the relevant ministries and services.

At the same time, in the event of an emergency, including a sanitary-epidemiological nature, the Ministry of Emergency Situations is responsible for countering threats, together with the Ministry of Health.

The process of integration into the European Union is felt in all state structures of the republic, including the Ministry of Health. One of the priorities is the introduction and use of modern technologies in the improvement of measures to prevent emergency response in the field of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population.

For timely registration and information, an online alert system for detected infectious diseases using an electronic system (Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System - EIDSS) is organized and fully operational. EIDSS - designed for the system under the Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) as part of the Threat Agent Detection and Response (TADR) Network. This system provides timely information on all identified infectious diseases at all levels - from the district to the national. The program includes 69 district and city centers of hygiene and epidemiology, centers of hygiene and epidemiology on water, air transport and railways, 5 regional anti-plague departments, Institute of Lung Diseases, Republican Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Republican Anti-Plague Station, Ministry of Health. The program allows you to transfer the required information to various authorities in real time.

Beginning in 2016, in addition to the Centers for Hygiene and Epidemiology, treatment-and-prophylactic institutions also began to receive access to the EIDSS program. Today, all infectious diseases hospitals, as well as infectious departments of multi-profile hospitals in Baku, independently enter data on each registered case, which is subsequently investigated and monitored at all levels (central and district).

EIDSS is a single data package that includes demographic and geographic data, laboratory tests and an epidemiological analysis of individual cases of the disease. This program allows you to track both anthroponotic and zoonotic diseases, and there is a special laboratory module for monitoring samples taken, the results of laboratory analyzes.

<http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/7916>

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.

## **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.

#### **Article 9.**

1-2) On March 17, 2017, in Baku, under the motto “Water is not only a source of life, but life itself”, a meeting of the 61st Session of the Executive Committee of the World Water Forum took place in the framework of the 1st International Water Week, about 40 countries of the world 4 continents. The Forum supported one of the main objectives of the UN Outcome Document on Sustainable Development for the period up to 2030 “Clean water and sanitation”.

3) to improve the skills of personnel at Azersu, there is a center for staff development, there are specialist visits to European countries, a database has been created describing the processes used in working with water and wastewater for practical training, transfer of know-how and technical help.

- in accordance with the State program "Training of young specialists in foreign countries", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 160 interns underwent training courses in prestigious clinics of the world. In 2017, 115 representatives of Azerbaijan took part in conferences on various health issues implemented by the World Health Organization. In the framework of cooperation agreements with Turkey, Italy, Belarus, Latvia and Lithuania in the field of health and medical science, meetings were held and areas of mutual cooperation were defined.

- agencies of the Ministry of Health issued visual aids in the form of booklets, brochures, information leaflets in the amount of 209 thousand benefits. More than 4 million AZN were spent on hygiene in 2017, over 7.6 million AZN in WASH in health care facilities.

4) The main directions of the national strategy for the development of the information society in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2014-2020 are to achieve sustainable economic growth and progress through the development of the non-oil sector and economic diversification. These goals are reflected in the Development Concept “Azerbaijan 2020: A Look into the Future”, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan of December 29, 2012 number 800. Expanding the use of ICT in health care, ensuring that medical workers and patients receive the latest medical information and information using ICT capabilities, contributing to the development of timely, affordable and effective health care for all are among the main objectives of this area. To achieve the goals of this direction, the following:

-creation and development of the National Healthcare Network, which ensures that all medical personnel and medical institutions are connected to a reliable, secure, broadband network;

- health care card for all age groups;

-expansion of the use of medical information systems and its coordination with the electronic health system;

-creation of medical resources for general use;

- development of telehealth;

Stimulation of increased ICT knowledge of health care workers.

Beginning in 2016, in addition to the Centers for Hygiene and Epidemiology, treatment-and-prophylactic institutions also began to receive access to the EIDSS program. Today, all infectious diseases hospitals, as well as infectious departments of multi-profile hospitals in the city of Baku, independently enter data on each registered case, which is subsequently investigated and monitored at all levels (central and district).

EIDSS is a single data package that includes demographic and geographic data, laboratory tests and an epidemiological analysis of individual cases of the disease. This program allows you to track both anthroponotic and zoonotic diseases and there is a special laboratory module for monitoring samples taken, the results of laboratory analyzes.

#### **Article 10.**

In accordance with Article 10 "Informing the public" creating conditions for use by all members of society, regardless of the territory of residence, the opportunities created by ICT, increasing the literacy of the population in the field of ICT through targeted training programs, training of citizens, in particular, low-income social groups, knowledge and skills to apply modern technologies for their use of ICT are one of the main objectives of this direction. To achieve the goals of this direction, it is planned to implement measures in accordance with the national strategy for the development of the information society in force in the country. Since the targets and target dates were approved in August 2018 and are currently in the Joint Secretariat of the Protocol, the targets have not been published, however, the Republic

of Azerbaijan participated in all three previous reports that were presented to the public on the site of UNECE and [eco.gov.az](http://eco.gov.az), in addition, in 2018 the draft targets were presented and discussed at the NPD SC meeting and a dedicated workshop under the EUWI+ programme.

The EIDSS system provides timely information on all identified infectious diseases at all levels, from district to national. The program includes 69 district and city centers of Hygiene and Epidemiology, centers of Hygiene and Epidemiology on water, air transport and railways, in 5 regional anti-plague departments, the Institute of Pulmonary Diseases of the RCHiE, the Republican Anti-Plague Station and the Ministry of Health. The program allows real-time transfer of the required information to various authorities. The EIDSS system cooperates fruitfully with the WHO Regional Office.

All ministries and agencies responsible for the implementation of the Protocol's targets under Article 6 have hot lines that people can easily access. In addition, on the websites of state institutions there is information about ongoing and planned events. Awareness of society contributes to the media, television, radio, newsletters, displayed on various public sites.

#### **Article 11.**

**Within the framework of international cooperation between the CIS countries, a constant monthly exchange of information on infectious and parasitic diseases registered in the Azerbaijan Republic is carried out.**

**There is cooperation between Azerbaijan and the Austrian UBA and the French International Office for Water to improve river basin management and exchange of experiences of communication and public participation in RBMP matters.**

**-Azerbaijani environmental specialists together with the Georgian colleagues are preparing a joint plan for management of the transboundary river Ganikh.**

#### **Article 12.**

**In accordance with the memorandum between the governments of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran on cooperation in the field of energy and water resources use, construction of two hydroelectric complexes continues.**

**- between the governments of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Georgia on the protection and sustainable use of water resources of the Kura River, a memorandum is being prepared;**

**- in order to harmonize water legislation, implement the Water Convention, EU directives Azerbaijan along with the CIS countries participates in cooperation with the European Union Water Initiative for the Eastern Partnership;**

#### **Article 13.**

**Within the framework of the International Cooperation on the rational use and protection of water resources of the transboundary Samur River, the preservation of its ecosystem between Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation, a memorandum was approved**

#### **Article 14. International Sanitary Regulations.**

[According to the IHR, the country has strengthened cooperation with international coordinators in the European Region; regional and sub-regional public health preparedness and response exercises have been conducted.](#)

## **Part six**

### **Thematic part linked to priority areas of work under the Protocol**

#### **1. Water, sanitation and hygiene in institutional settings**

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

*Basic services refer to the following:*

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Institutional setting</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
<i>Schools</i>	
Basic sanitation service	98% 2020
Basic drinking-water service	100% 2020
Basic hygiene service	100% 2018
<i>Health-care facilities</i>	
Basic sanitation service	98,2% 2030
Basic drinking-water service	100% 2030
Basic hygiene service	100% 2030

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).

[http://www.sehiyye.gov.az/files/pdf/emr\\_2014\\_30.pdf](http://www.sehiyye.gov.az/files/pdf/emr_2014_30.pdf)

<https://president.az/articles/9779>

[https://president.az/files/future\\_az.pdf](https://president.az/files/future_az.pdf)

## 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.

[www.stat.gov.az](http://www.stat.gov.az)

<http://azersu.az/files/2017.pdf>

[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/npd/Water\\_Strategy\\_Rafiq\\_Verdiyev.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/npd/Water_Strategy_Rafiq_Verdiyev.pdf)

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 (-).

<http://azersu.az/files/2017.pdf>

Percentage of population	Current value (2018)
<b>Total</b>	97 %

### 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).

[www.e-qanun.az/framework/34254](http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/34254)

[https://president.az/files/future\\_az.pdf](https://president.az/files/future_az.pdf)

<http://azersu.az/tarifler>

## Part seven

### Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

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Signature:		
Date:		

### **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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