

## **SUMMARY REPORT**

### **Under the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of March 17, 1992**

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

#### **Summary**

The provision of safe drinking water to the population is one of the policy priorities in the framework of socio-economic development in the Russian Federation.

The Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of March 17, 1992 (hereinafter – Protocol) was signed by the Russian Federation on the 17<sup>th</sup> of June, 1999.

Indicators set under the Protocol (access to drinking water, access to sanitation, quality of provided drinking water, scale and number of incidences of water-related diseases) were established and are controlled by the government (The Water Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020, approved by the Government Order No. 1235-r of 27 August 2009; The core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of 29 September 2018, the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" of May 7, 2018).

In the Russian Federation, information regarding access to drinking water, quality of drinking water supplied to the population and its impact on population's health is publicly available and published by the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing (Rospotrebnadzor) in a form of annual reports on sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, which are available on the official website of Rospotrebnadzor at: <http://rospotrebnadzor.ru>

According to the government report "On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in 2017", the indicators used to assess drinking water to assure it meets the requirements of safety and harmlessness set under the sanitary legislation of the Russian Federation are: sanitary-chemical, microbiological and parasitological.

A monitoring of these indicators is carried out throughout all the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Currently, there is a steady increase in the provision of drinking water to the population that meets the requirements of sanitary legislation, as well as a significant decrease in the share of sources of centralized drinking water supply that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

One of the indicators mentioned in the government report is the percentage of access of urban and rural population to drinking water.

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of population living in urban and rural settlements provided with drinking water of adequate quality.

The result of the sanitary supervision conducted over compliance with requirements of the Federal Law of December 7, 2011 № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" showed the improvement in the indicators regarding the provision of drinking water to the population – the provision of population with water, that meets the safety requirements, increased by 4 % and amounted to 91.5% of the population, in 2017. The proportion of population provided with safe drinking water living in urban settlements increased by 0.6 % and amounted to 96.0 %, in 2017, and increased by 0.8 % and amounted to 78.3 % in rural settlements, in 2017.

Since 2012 the improvement in quality and safety of drinking water has led to a decrease in the number of additional incidences of death by 5.2% and to a decrease in the number of diseases associated with microbial and chemical contamination of water by 10 %.

### Primary legislative instruments:

The Water Code of the Russian Federation, of 3 July 2006 № 74-FL, that regulates the use and protection of water bodies, including the preservation of specially protected water bodies, and the intended use of water bodies;

The Water Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020 approved by the Government Order No. 1235-r of 27 August 2009, which sets the core directions for the development of water management sector in Russia, ensuring sustainable water use, conservation of water bodies, protection from adverse impacts of waters as well as development and implementation of the competitive advantages of the Russian Federation in the sphere of water resources.

The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024").", which defines the achievement of such targets as improvement of drinking water quality for population, including residents of settlements without modern centralized water supply systems, and environmental improvement of water bodies and preservation of unique water systems;

The Federal Law № 52-FL "On the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" of 30 March 1999, which aims at ensuring sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population as one of the main conditions for the implementation of constitutional rights of citizens to health and healthy environment;

The Federal Law № 416-FL «On Water Supply and Sanitation» of 7 December 2011, which regulates relations in the sphere of water supply and sanitation in order to protect health of the population and improve the quality of life by ensuring uninterrupted water supply and sanitation of high-quality, reducing negative impact on water bodies through improving quality of wastewater treatment, by ensuring availability of water supply and sanitation and ensuring improvement of centralized systems of cold and hot water supply and sanitation;

The Federal Law №102-FL "On Ensuring the Unity of Measurements" of June 26, 2008, which aims at satisfying needs of citizens, society and the state in obtaining objective, reliable and comparable results of the measurements used to protect life and health of citizens and the environment;

The Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation № 306 "On Approval of the Rules of Establishment and Specification of Standards for Consumption of Utilities" of May 23, 2006, which determines the procedure for establishing standards for consumption of public utility services (cold and hot water supply, sanitation);

The Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation № 883 "On the Procedure of Development, Approval and Implementation of Schemes of Integrated Use and Protection of Water bodies, and Revision of the Schemes" of December 30, 2006, which sets indicators for water quality in water bodies, characterizing composition and concentration of chemicals, microorganisms and other indicators of water quality in water bodies, as well as a list of measures regarding water management and protection of water bodies;

The Federal target program "The Development of the Water Sector in the Russian Federation for the period 2012-2020" approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 350 of April 19, 2012, which provides for complex solution of issues associated with the use of water objects, including rationalising the use of water resources taking into account interests of all water users, protection of water objects, including the implementation of measures and the introduction of mechanisms to facilitate the improvement of the quality of wastewater, as well as the prevention of negative impact of waters and ensuring the safety of hydro-technical facilities;

The core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2018:

- under the national project "Development of Housing and Utilities", introduction of modern technologies is planned in the field of wastewater treatment, including by changing the regulation system of wastewater discharge;
- under the national project "Ecology", the Government of the Russian Federation will take measures aimed at ensuring high standards of environmental welfare, including by improving

the quality of drinking water provided to the population, including to the residents of settlements that are not equipped with modern centralized water supply systems.

### **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

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

*Please explain whether the targets and target dates were published, made available to the public (e.g., online, official publication, media) and communicated to the secretariat.*

The targets envisaged under the Protocol (access to drinking water, access to sanitation, quality of drinking water, scale and number of incidences of water-related diseases) have been set and monitored at the government level, since the provision of safe drinking water to the population is one of the priority areas of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation.

According to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 763 of May 23, 1996 "On Coming into Force and Publication of Legal Acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation and Regulatory Legal Acts of Federal Executive Authorities", resolutions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation and regulatory instruments of federal executive authorities are subject to mandatory official publication.

An official publication of acts of the President of the Russian Federation and acts of the government of the Russian Federation, and acts of the federal executive authorities is the first publication of their full texts in the "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" ("The Russian newspaper") and in the Collection of legislative acts of the Russian Federation or the first publication on the "Official Internet portal of legal information" ([www.pravo.gov.ru](http://www.pravo.gov.ru)).

Legislative acts of the federal executive authorities also become official when they are posted on the website of "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" ([www.rg.ru](http://www.rg.ru)), functioning of thereof is provided by the Federal state public institution "Editorial office of the "Rossiyskaya Gazeta".

Thus, regulatory and legislative acts are published in accordance with the established procedure.

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.

Arrangements for coordination of relevant authorities for setting targets have been established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Depending on the objectives of respective programmes and mandates of the federal executive bodies, relevant bodies play a coordinating role.

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.

The implementation of objectives set under the "Pure Water" Federal Target Programme for 2011–2017 approved by the Government Resolution No. 1092 dated 22 December 2010, and aiming at supporting the implementation of the targets during the period of the Programme's implementation, was carried out in the following main areas:

- improvement of the regulatory framework and implementation of measures aimed at increasing investment attractiveness of public utilities organizations engaged in water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment;

- modernization of water supply, wastewater and wastewater treatment systems.

Currently, according to the core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2018, and in accordance with the provisions of the national project "Ecology", the Government of the Russian Federation will take measures aimed at improving the quality of drinking water provided to the population, including to the residents of settlements that are not equipped with modern centralized water supply systems.

According to forecasts of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2036, developed by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, the state policy in the field of environmental development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2036 is focused on solving socio-economic problems, including realization of the right of everyone to a healthy environment, including an increase in the number of people with access to clean water.

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?

To ensure public participation in the process of setting targets in the Russian Federation, the legislative acts are subject to public discussion procedure in accordance with the requirements set by the government resolution No. 851 of 25 August 2012 " On the Procedure for Disclosure by the Federal Executive Authorities of the Information on the Preparation of Draft Laws and Regulations and Results of Public Discussion Thereof", and the discussions' results are made available on the website "regulation.gov.ru".

In addition to government organizations, there are other types of organizations in the Russian Federation that are involved in the target setting process:

- scientific research institutes;
- analytical centers;
- non-governmental public organizations.

The Fundamental research program the Russian Academy of Sciences for the period up to 2025 (hereinafter – FRP RAS) includes, as one of its priorities, the matter of sustainability of water resources development, as well as climate change and natural disasters issues. The priority theme of FRP RAS activities is flood control and minimization of social and economic negative consequences. There are several institutions dealing with water issues that operate within FRP RAS under the Russian Academy of Sciences. The Institute for Water Problems is the leading institution in the RAS system that conducts assessments of the water resources state.

Scientific research institutes operating under the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing support the design of national hygienic standards for providing safe water to the population of the Russian Federation, the harmonization of sanitary-epidemiologic requirements with international standards, the improvement of diagnostic methods and the design of specific and non-specific water related disease prevention measures.

Information on the water state, including on water quality, is brought to the notice of the public in a form of annual state reports produced by corresponding departments (at national and regional levels), which are published on publicly available websites.

In addition, the Article 14 of the Federal Law № 174-FL of November 23, 1995 " On environmental expert review " defines that the environmental expert review is carried out only if all required documents are submitted, among others, documents reflected discussions with citizens and public organizations about the object of the environmental expert review. Thus, based on the environmental impact assessment the project is approved, but if there were no discussions held with the public, the conclusion of the environmental impact assessment can be contested, the process is to be ceased, and the foreseen construction or production is to be stopped based on a court decision.

Public participation in the environmental impact assessment is not only a mandatory requirement under the environmental legislation and an opportunity for local residents to express their interests or concerns, but also a way to improve project concepts.

Objective, reliable and timely information regarding the state of the environment, as well as regarding projects and activities being planned or implemented, that can affect the environment, human health, economy and social sphere, is an important tool for building transparent, mutually accountable relationship between all relevant stakeholders.

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 Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation is responsible for the preparation of the summary report. The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing and the Federal Agency for Water Resources supported the preparation of the report and provided necessary information.

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 Government of the Russian Federation implements a state policy in the field of regulation of water relations.

Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are also in charge of implementing the state policy.

## **Part two**

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

*For countries that have set or revised targets and target dates, please provide information specifically related to the progress towards achieving them. If you have not set targets in a certain area, please explain why.*

*For countries in the process of setting targets, please provide information on baseline conditions and/or targets considered under the relevant target areas.*

*Suggested length: one page (330 words) per target area.*

#### **I. Quality of the drinking water supplied (art. 6, para. 2 (a))**

*For each target set in this area:*

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

According to the form of Federal statistical observation № 18 "Information on the sanitary condition of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation», in 2018, 91.4% of the population of the Russian Federation was provided with drinking water that meets safety requirements.

At the same time, 93.7% of the total population of the Russian Federation was provided with centralized water supply system, 5.9% - with non-centralized one and 0.5% use transported water for drinking purposes.

During the period 2014-2018, the share of centralized drinking water supply sources that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements decreased from 15.67% to 14.58%, resulting in an increase in water quality in them: the share of samples that do not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements decreased from 27.31% to 25.39%, and the share of samples that do not meet microbiological requirements decreased from 4.70% to 3.83%.

The share of sources of centralized drinking water supply that do not comply with sanitary and epidemiological requirements has decreased due to the improvement of the sanitary condition of surface and underground water sources of drinking water supply.

Status of centralized drinking water supply sources

Sources that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements	2014	2018
	Share, %	Share, %
Total sources, among them	15,7	14,58
Surface water	35,2	32,7
Underground water	15,3	14,2

However, more than 25.5% of the surface water sources and 10.1% of the underground water sources are in poor sanitary conditions due to the lack of sanitary protection zones and/or non-compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements.

The quality of drinking water supplied to the population is determined by both the sanitary condition of the water supply sources and the state of the water supply network.

In addition, an assessment of the quality of drinking water produced and supplied by centralized drinking water supply systems is carried out to assure it complies with the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological rules and standards SanPiN 2.1.4.1074-01 "Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Drinking water. Hygienic requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control. Hygienic requirements for safety of systems of hot water supply", approved by the resolution № 24 of the Chief state sanitary doctor of the Russian Federation of September 26, 2001.

The process of setting targets in the Russian Federation is carried out in accordance with the state policy and on the basis of feasibility.

## 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.
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.

As it is known, the lack of clean water and adequate sanitation is the main cause of intestinal infections, hepatitis and digestive diseases, the occurrence of pathologies and the increased impact of carcinogenic and mutagenic factors on human body. In some cases, the lack of access to clean water and sanitation leads to the widespread of diseases and epidemics.

Requirements for safety of drinking water are established by the Federal Law № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011.

A list of standard targets and indicators for the regional programs of water supply development

	Unit
Registered patients with abdominal typhoid and paratyphoid A, B, C, salmonellosis infections, acute intestinal infections	thousand people
Registered patients with viral hepatitis	thousand people
Registered patients with diseases of the digestive system	thousand people
Registered patients with malignant neoplasms were	thousand people

The data on the incidence of infectious diseases, as well as outbreaks, are generated as a result of continuous monitoring of the epidemic process, including monitoring of the cases, as well as the pathogen circulation.

The collection of information, its evaluation, processing, and analysis are carried out by specialists of the authorities carrying out the state sanitary and epidemiological supervision, operationally and/or in the process of conducting a retrospective epidemiological analysis.

### 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.
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.

One of the key principles of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of water supply and sanitation, defined by the Federal Law № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011, is, inter alia, the provision of equitable water access.

An outcome of the sanitary supervision conducted over the compliance with the Federal Law № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011, was the improvement of targets for the provision of the population with drinking water.

The provision of water to the population that meets requirements of safety increased by 4 % and the share of population provided with such water amounted to 91.5 % in 2017, which is by 0.74 % more than in 2016. The share of the population provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements, living in urban settlements, increased by 0.6 % and amounted to 96.0% in 2017, in rural – by 0.8 % (78.3 % in 2017). The improvement in quality and safety of drinking water has led to a 5.2% reduction in additional incidences of death incidences since 2012 and to a 10 % reduction in incidences of diseases associated with microbial and chemical contamination of water.

In 2017, drinking water of safe quality from centralized water supply systems was provided to 87.5% of the population of the Russian Federation (including 94.5% of urban and 67.1% of rural population), from non-centralized drinking water supply systems to 3.8% (including 1.5% of urban and 10.4% of rural population), transported drinking water was provided to 0.3% of the population of the Russian Federation (including 0.1% of urban and 0.9% of rural population).

#### **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.
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.

Requirements for the composition and characteristic of wastewater discharged into water bodies by organizations engaged in wastewater disposal are defined by the Federal Law № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011.

#### **IV. 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.
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.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" of May 7, 2018, the Government of the Russian Federation has developed a national project "Ecology", which includes the Federal project "Clean water", aimed at improving drinking water quality through modernization of water supply systems using advanced water treatment technologies, including technologies developed by military-industrial complex organizations (hereinafter – the Federal project).

The Federal project aims at implementing a set of measures for the period from 2019 to 2024. Under the project, the centralized water supply systems throughout all constituent entities will be modernized in order to provide safe drinking water to the population of the Russian Federation. The

measures are expected to be implemented in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation, with the exception of Moscow and St. Petersburg, with financial support provided from all levels.

The main targets which are used to evaluate the project are:

-The share of the population of the Russian Federation provided with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems. During the project implementation period, this target is expected to increase from 87.5% in 2018 to 90.8% by 2024.

- The share of the urban population of the Russian Federation provided with high-quality drinking water from centralized water supply systems. During the project implementation period, this target is expected to increase from 94.5% in 2018 to 99% by 2024.

The passport of the Federal project was approved during the meeting of the Committee of the national project "Ecology" in December 21, 2018.

## **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.
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.

In the framework of the implementation of the core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, dated of September 29, 2018 and approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, and the key direction of the strategic development of the Russian Federation "Housing and Utility Service, and the Urban Environment", a passport of the priority project "Ensuring Quality of Housing and Utility Service" has been approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation for Strategic Development and Priority Projects (Meeting Minutes No. 5 of April 18, 2017).

The objective of the mentioned above project is to improve quality of housing and utility service. It aims at reducing a number of accidents at public infrastructure facilities operating in a field of heat supply, water supply and sanitation by 30% and increasing a level of satisfaction of citizens with the quality of such service up to 85% by 2020.

The outcomes of the project will be the formulation and introduction of a system for assessing housing and utility service quality and the introduction of an index that will provide an opportunity to assess the following main parameters on the territory of the Russian Federation:

- reduction a number of accidents at the public infrastructure facilities in a field of heat supply, water supply and sanitation in the process of production, transportation and distribution of public resources;
- satisfaction of the population with the quality of apartment buildings management;
- public awareness regarding changes in housing and utility services;
- level of informatization of housing and utility service.

The introduction of the index and the assessment of housing and utility service quality will be carried out with a mandatory participation of citizens, experts, and the rating formed will accessible to the public.

The index will be designed to stimulate constituent entities of the Russian Federation either to improve the quality of housing and utility service, or to maintain it, if the current rating is satisfactory.

#### **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.
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.

Currently, in the framework of the production monitoring, laboratory studies and tests of selected water samples are carried out by the legal entities and (or) individual entrepreneurs accredited in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on accreditation in the national accreditation system (The Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation № 10 "On the Procedure for Quality Production Control and Safety of Drinking Water and Hot Water" of January 6, 2015).

#### **VIII. Application of recognized good practice to the management of sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (f))**

*For each target set in this area:*

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

The legislation of the Russian Federation is being harmonized with international requirements, and also regulatory legislative acts are being developed to introduce the principles of best laboratory practice.

#### **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.
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.

Currently, according to the Article 11 of the Federal Law № 7-FL "On Environmental Protection" of January 10, 2002, standards of permissible discharges (for objects of centralized wastewater systems in settlements or urban districts) regarding pollutants that are not related to technologically normalized substances, are established by calculation on the basis of environmental quality standards, taking into account the baseline state of the water body in respect of pollutants, the content thereof in centralized wastewater system when discharged to water bodies, determined on based on information received from the inventory of pollutants discharges into the environment, carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation, exceeds the maximum permissible concentration of the pollutant in the water of the water body.

#### **X. Occurrence of discharges of untreated storm water overflows from wastewater collection systems (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))**

*For each target set in this area:*

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

In the Russian Federation, this target is not used, since it is impractical.

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

*For each target set in this area:*

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

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

The control of the composition and characteristics of wastewater discharged to the centralized wastewater system contributes to the prevention of negative and harmful impact on the environment. The control procedure is conducted in accordance with Article 30 of the Federal Law № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011.

Such control is performed by an organization working in the wastewater disposal field, or an organization authorized by it according to the Program of Control of Composition and Characteristics of Wastewater and the Rules of Control of Composition and Characteristics of Wastewater approved by the Order No. 525 of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 21, 2013.

The control includes:

- a) wastewater sampling;
- b) analysis of wastewater samples.

## **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.
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.

In the Russian Federation, this target is not used, since it is impractical.

## **XIII. Quality of wastewater used for irrigation purposes (art. 6, para. 2 (i))**

*For each target set in this area:*

1. Please describe the current target and target date. Please provide information on the background (including the baseline/starting point and reference to existing national and international legislation) and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Please describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic, informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target (see also article 6, paragraph 5, of the Protocol).

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

In the Russian Federation sanitary and hygienic requirements for quality of wastewater and sewage sludge used for soil irrigation and fertilization, and for the selection of agricultural fields and for control of their usage are defined by sanitary and epidemiological rules and standards SanPiN 2.1.7.573-96 "Soil. Cleaning of populated areas. Domestic and industrial waste. Sanitary protection of soil. Hygienic requirements for the use of wastewater and its sludge for irrigation and fertilization", approved by the resolution № 46 of the Chief state sanitary doctor of the Russian Federation, October 31, 1996.

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

The water used as a source of drinking water can be obtained from both underground and surface water sources.

The quality of drinking water must comply with the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations SanPiN 2.1.4.1074-01 "Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Drinking water. Hygienic requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control. Hygienic requirements for safety of hot water supply systems" approved by the resolution № 24 of the Chief state sanitary doctor of the Russian Federation of September 26, 2001, as well as sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations SanPiN 2.1.4.1175-02. 2.1.4. "Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Hygienic requirements for water quality of non-centralized water supply systems. Sanitary protection of sources", approved by the resolution № 40 of the Chief state sanitary doctor of the Russian Federation of November 25, 2002.

#### **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.
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.

In the Russian Federation, the use of open water bodies for bathing is allowed only if there is a hygiene certificate issued confirming the compliance of the body with sanitary rules. The rules impose hygienic requirements for protection of surface waters and (or) impose sanitary and epidemiological requirements for protection of coastal waters from pollution which are used by the population.

The certificate is issued by a body authorized to carry out the federal state sanitary and epidemiological supervision.

#### **XVI. Quality of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish (art. 6, para. 2 (j))**

*For each target set in this area:*

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

In the Russian Federation requirements for quality of waters used for aquaculture or production or harvesting of shellfish are established by standards of water quality of water bodies that are valuable for fishery, including standards of maximum admissible concentrations of harmful substances in the waters of water bodies that are valuable for fishery. The standards of maximum admissible concentrations are set on the basis of results of specialized analysis carried out for the purpose of determination of maximum admissible concentrations of chemicals, radioactive substances, microorganisms, as well as other water quality indicators of water bodies valuable for fishery.

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

3. Please assess the progress achieved from the baseline towards meeting the target as well as any challenges encountered.
4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

The legislation of the Russian Federation is being harmonized with international requirements, and also regulatory legislative acts are being developed to introduce the principles of best laboratory practice.

#### **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.
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.

One of the measures, set under the Water strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, approved by the Order № 1235-r of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 27, 2009 is the protection and restoration of water bodies to a state that provides environmentally friendly living conditions to the population. The measure aims at reducing an anthropogenic pressure on water bodies, protect groundwaters from pollution, rehabilitate water bodies and eliminate accumulated environmental damage.

At the same time, the improvement of ecological status of water bodies is possible when measures to reduce an anthropogenic pressure on water bodies and their catchments, restoration of water bodies and elimination of accumulated environmental damage, as well as measures to protect groundwaters from pollution are implemented.

The main measures to reduce an anthropogenic pressure on water bodies lie in reducing polluting substances coming with wastewater to water bodies through the construction and reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities at residential and administrative buildings and industrial enterprises; the collection and clearance of surface run-off from residential territories and industrial sites; the creation of zones of sanitary protection of sources of drinking and household water supply and water protection zones of water bodies; implementation of anti-erosion measures for agricultural land.

At present, modern technologies for rational use of water resources are being introduced, new regulatory capacities, engineering protection facilities, operational reliability and safety of hydraulic structures are being built.

**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.
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.

**Targets and indicators of the Federal target program “Development of Water Sector of the Russian Federation for the period of 2012 – 2020”**

Targets	Unit	2012-2020	Incl.								
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share of polluted wastewater in total discharge to surface water bodies of wastewater to be treated	%	Reduce by 1.1 times	88,6	87,7	86,9	85	85	85	84,9	84,9	84,7
The share of hydraulic facilities characterized by unsatisfactory and dangerous level of safety, reconstructed to a safe technical condition	%	Increase in 2.9 times	17,6	23,5	29,4	34,8	38,4	42,3	44	46,4	50,2
Restoration and environmental rehabilitation of water bodies	km	404	-	-	220	184	-	-	-	-	-
	hectares'						1951	2074	4434,8	4754,2	5130,7
The length of new and reconstructed facilities of engineering protection and shore protection	km	823,7	31,5	184,4	70,6	90,8	63,7	14,4	56,3	64,5	247,5
Number of modernized and newly opened hydrological stations and laboratories that are part of the governmental observation network	units	842	90	27	23	335	83	87	74	67	56
Number of projects on construction (reconstruction) of wastewater treatment facilities and wastewater recycling systems	units	64	-	-	19	18	19	2	1	1	4

Share of the population educated and informed about protection and use of water resources	%	Increase by 1.6 times	-	34	37	40	43	46	49	52	55
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The Federal target program "Development of Water Sector of the Russian Federation for the period of 2012-2020", approved by the Decree No. 350 of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 19, 2012, defines targets and indicators of the implementation of the program, and also includes the following measures:

- elimination of deficits of water resources and improvement of water resources management;
- protection from the negative water impact and ensuring the safety of hydraulic facilities;
- development and modernization of the state water monitoring system;
- reduction of negative anthropogenic impact and ecological rehabilitation of water bodies.

The program provides targeted financial support for the implementation of measures aimed at eliminating water deficits and improving rational use of water resources, reducing human impact and environmental rehabilitation of water bodies, improving protection of the population and enterprises from floods and other negative impacts of water, ensuring the operational reliability of hydraulic facilities, modernizing and developing the state monitoring network, as well as addressing a number of other matters.

## XX. Additional national or local specific targets

*In cases where additional targets have been set, for each target:*

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

In order to implement the core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation in September 29, 2018, as well as in accordance with one of the key directions of strategic development of the Russian Federation "Housing and the Urban Environment", a passport of the priority project "Ensuring Quality of Housing and Utility Service" has been approved by the Presidium of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation for Strategic Development and Priority Projects (Meeting Minutes No. 5 of April 18, 2017). The targets set under the passport are:

- level of satisfaction of citizens with the quality of housing and utility services;
- number of accidents at the public centralized water and heat supply and sanitation infrastructure during production, transportation and distribution of utility resources;
- share of borrowed funds in the total volume of capital investments in the heat supply, water supply, water disposal and wastewater treatment systems.

## 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?

According to the information published by the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing in a form of annual reports on sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, posted on the official website of Rospotrebnadzor at: <http://rospotrebnadzor.ru>, 91.4% of the population of the Russian Federation was provided with drinking water that meets safety requirements, in 2018.

While 93.7% of the total population of the Russian Federation was provided with water from centralized water supply systems, 5.9% from non-centralized and 0.5% of the total population use transported water for drinking purposes.

At the same time, the number of sources of non-centralized drinking water supply (wells, captages of springs) is almost comparable to the number of sources of centralized drinking water supply systems.

#### Share of population ( % ) provided with water from centralized and non-centralized drinking water supply systems

Share of population provided with water from centralized drinking water supply system	93,7%
Share of population provided with water from non- centralized drinking water supply system	5,9%
Share of population provided with transported drinking water	0,5%

Sources of non-centralized drinking water supply are traditionally the cause of an increased risk of pollution and hence increased attention from sanitary and epidemiological surveillance authorities. Due to the systematic control over the safety of non-centralized sources and the transition of the population to centralized drinking water supply systems, the number of non-centralized sources of drinking water that does not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements decreased by 29.3% over the past six years, and by 13% over the past three years.

The share of water samples from non-centralized drinking water supply systems, that goes beyond the indicators set by hygienic standards, has decreased by 1.0 % in terms of sanitary and chemical indicators, has increased by 0.6 % in terms of microbiological indicators and has increased by 0.04 % in terms of parasitological indicators.

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 report presents data on the quality and safety of water in the sources of centralized drinking water supply, as well as of water in municipal and industrial water supply systems, and the water samples are taken:

- from the source of drinking and household water supply;
- after the water treatment plant before it is supplied to the water distribution network;
- in the control points of the distribution network and in the places of the water intake by water consumers.

<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.

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 assessment of water samples taken from the distribution water network is carried out to ensure the water conforms to requirements of sanitary and epidemiological rules and standards SanPiN 2.1.4.1074-01 "Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Drinking water. Hygienic requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control. Hygienic requirements for safety of systems of hot water supply", approved by the resolution № 24 of the Chief state sanitary doctor of the Russian Federation, of September 26, 2001.

Hygienic requirements for the quality of water sources of non-centralized water supply, the location, the equipment and maintenance of water intake facilities and the adjacent territory are established by the sanitary and epidemiological rules and regulations SanPiN 2.1.4.1175-02. 2.1.4. "Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Hygienic requirements for water quality of non-centralized water supply systems. Sanitary protection of sources", approved by the resolution № 40 of the Chief state sanitary doctor of the Russian Federation, of November 25, 2002.

The national drinking water standards adopted in the Russian Federation do not differ from those, contained in the EU Directive 1998/83/EU and the WHO Guidelines.

## 2. Bacteriological quality

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

In the Russian Federation, microbiological indicators are used in order to assess the bacteriological quality of water, which, in accordance with sanitary and epidemiological requirements, include the assessment of water samples in terms of: thermotolerant coliform bacteria, common coliform bacteria, common microbial number, coliphages, sulfite-reducing *Clostridium* spores and *Giardia* cysts.

It should be noted, that the quality of drinking water in terms of microbiological and parasitological indicators has improved, which may be due to the enhanced control over water supply facilities classified as presenting extremely high, high and significant risk of harm.

Indicators	2014	2018
	Share, %	Share, %
Sanitary and chemical	15,5	13,01
Microbiological	3,7	2,77
Parasitological	0,08	0,12

In 2017, the share of water samples taken from the distribution network of centralized water supply systems that do not meet hygienic standards in terms of microbiological indicators – by 0.6 % (compared to 2012 – by 1.6 %), in terms of parasitological indicators – by 0.04 % (compared to 2012 – by 0.03 %).

## 3. Chemical quality

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

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

In 2017, the share of water samples taken from the distribution network of centralized water supply systems that do not meet hygienic standards in terms of sanitary and chemical indicators has decreased by 0.8 % compared to 2015 (compared to 2012 by 3.2 %).

The share of water samples from centralized drinking water supply systems indicating exceedance limits of certain chemicals substances, set under hygienic standards, in the Russian Federation in 2017

Pollutans	The share of samples exceeding the MPC (maximum permissible concentration) %		
	From 1.1 to 2.0 times	From 2,1 to 5,0 times	More than 5.0 times
Pollutans	2,13	1,05	0,17
Silicon (by Si)	21,26	1,46	-
Lithium	11,06	6,89	3,12
Magnesium	6,85	0,87	-
Iron (including ferric chloride) by Fe	6,12	4,48	0,61
Strontium	5,31	2,30	0,32
Chloroform	5,20	3,62	0,14
Manganese	3,77	2,43	0,62
Bohr	3,76	2,40	0,82
Алюминий Aluminum	2,74	0,94	0,04
Sulphates (by SO <sub>4</sub> )	1,19	0,42	-
Ammonia	1,18	0,25	0,02
Nitrates (NO <sub>3</sub> )	1,20	0,34	0,06

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

The main chemical substances, the content thereof in drinking water samples exceeded limits, set under hygienic standards, in 2017 were: silicon (by Si), lithium, magnesium, iron (including ferric chloride) by Fe, strontium, chloroform, manganese, boron, aluminum, sulphates (by SO<sub>4</sub>), ammonia, nitrates (according to NO<sub>3</sub>).

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

### Incidences of infectious diseases and outbreaks, potentially related to water

	Incidences per 100,000 persons (all modes of disease transmission)		Number of outbreaks (verified outbreaks of water-borne diseases)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Esherihioz, including Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli*	7,63	7,20	0	0
Shigellosis**	4,54	5,27	1 outbreak	5 outbreak
Typhoid fever	0,02	0,01	0	0
Viral hepatitis A***	5,49	2,84	1 outbreak	1 outbreak
Legionellosis	0,02	0,01	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	0,03	0,04	0	0
Cholera****	0	0	0	0

\* All incidences associated with E. coli, including Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli. Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli are not recorded separately.

\*\* In the Russian Federation, there is a continuing downward trend in the incidences of bacterial dysentery. So far, during the 10-year period (2009-2018) incidences of bacterial dysentery decreased by 2.4 times. In 2018, the incidence rate was 5.27 per 100 thousand persons.

\*\*\* In the recent years the dynamic of the incidence of hepatitis A was fluctuating: the incidence rate 4,4-7,19 per 100 thousand persons. In the period of 2009-2018, the incidence rate decreased by 2.6 times..

\*\*\*\* No cases of cholera were recorded in the Russian Federation during 2017-2018.

According to the State report "On the state of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population in the Russian Federation in 2017", the quality of drinking water samples, taken from distribution network of the centralized water supply systems, improved in terms of sanitary and chemical, microbiological and parasitological indicators.

### III. Access to drinking water

In the Russian Federation, information on access to drinking water, quality of drinking water supplied to the population, its impact on the health of the population is publicly available and published by the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing in a form of annual state reports on sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, which are available on the official website of Rospotrebnadzor at: <http://rospotrebnadzor.ru>

In addition, one of the indicators stated in the state report is the percentage of urban and rural population with access to drinking water. Currently, the proportion of the population living in urban and rural settlements provided with drinking water of adequate quality is being considerably increased.

The conducted sanitary supervision over the compliance with the requirements set by the Federal Law № 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011, led to the improvement of targets for providing drinking water to the population. The provision of the population with water that meets the safety requirements increased by 4% and amounted to 91.5% of the population in 2017 (by 0.74 % more than in 2016) during the 5 years of law being in force. The share of the population provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements, living in urban settlements, increased by 0.6 % and amounted to 96.0% in 2017, in rural – by 0.8 % (78.3 % in 2017). The improvements in the quality and safety of drinking water resulted in a 5.2% reduction in additional deaths since 2012 and a 10% reduction in number of diseases associated with microbial and chemical contamination of water.

In 2017, drinking water of adequate quality from centralized water supply systems was provided to 87.5% of the population of the Russian Federation (including 94.5% of urban and 67.1% of rural population), from non-centralized drinking water supply to 3.8% (including 1.5% of urban and 10.4% of rural population), transported drinking water was provided to 0.3% of the population of the Russian Federation (including 0.1% of urban and 0.9% of rural population)

According to the State report “on the state of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population in the Russian Federation in 2017”, 96.03% of the urban and 78.30% of the rural population were provided with drinking water that meets sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

#### Provision of drinking water that meets the safety requirements to the population of the Russian Federation

	Entire population	Population of urban settlements	Population of rural settlements
	Share %	Share, %	Share, %
Russian Federation	91,46%	96,03%	78,30%

#### IV. Access to sanitation

In the Russian Federation, the unit of statistical observation to determine an access to sanitation is a certain public utility enterprise (residential premise, housing stock).

To determine a condition of a housing stock, including whatever it has an access to sanitation, it is taken into account if the housing stock is provided with:

- water supply, if inside the house there is a distribution network of water supply, in which water is supplied centrally from the water supply system or artesian wells;
- water disposal (sanitation), if there is a sewage appliance inside for the outflow of sewage water to the street sewage network or absorbing wells, or a local sump. The housing stock which is not equipped with water supply system cannot be equipped with the sewerage system. Herewith the area equipped with the sewerage system shall not exceed the area equipped with the water supply system.

According to the Federal state statistics service (according to the results of the Russian population census of 2010), on private households living in individual (one-apartment) house, individual or communal apartment:

Question	Answer (in %)	Data source
Pipeline Sewerage networks		
What percentage of the population uses improved sanitation appliances connected to pipeline sewerage systems	71,9	Percentage of private households living in a house, equipped with a sewerage system connected to the public utility system and with an individual sewerage system (including septic tank)
	66,8	Percentage of private households living in a house, equipped with a sewerage system connected to the public utility system
	5,1	Percentage of private households living in a house, equipped with an individual sewerage system (including septic tank)
Sanitary appliances located in a house or close to a house		
What percentage of the population uses improved sanitation appliances in or close to a house, and what percentage uses each type of appliances	97,6	Percentage of private households living in a house with a "flush toilet" located inside the house, a "different type of toilet" (including a bio toilet) and a "toilet located outside of the house"
	72,2	Percentage of private households living in a house with a flush toilet located inside the house
	1,7	Percentage of private households living in a house with a different type of toilet (including a bio toilet)
	23,7	Percentage of private households living in a house with a toilet located outside of the house"

#### 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*

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</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>
High status			
Good status			
Moderate status			
Poor status			
Bad status			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of water bodies in the country</b>			

*ii) Chemical status of surface water bodies*

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</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 classified as</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 classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country</b>			

b) For other countries

i) *Status of surface waters*

In 2017, the exceedance of sanitary and chemical indicators set under hygienic standards was recorded in 25.6 % of water samples taken from the water bodies of the 1st category, used for drinking and household water purposes, as well as for the needs of food industry. This indicator increased by 2.3 % in comparison with the year of 2015. The tendency towards an increasing proportion of water samples exceeding hygienic standards has been observed since 2013.

During this period of time, this indicator increased by 18.96 %.

The water quality of water bodies of the 2nd category used for recreational purposes decreased slightly in 2017. The share of water samples taken from the water bodies of the 2nd category exceeding sanitary and chemical indicators set under hygienic standards increased by 0.5 % (compared to 2015) and amounted to 22.5 %. During the period from 2012 to 2017, this indicator decreased by 2.2 %

In 2017, the share of water samples taken from the seas exceeding sanitary and chemical indicators set under hygienic standards was 5.4 %, and this is by 0.6 % higher than the level of 2015.

In 2017, the share of water samples taken from the water bodies of the 1st category exceeding microbiological indicators set under hygienic standards increased by 1.9 %, from the seas – by 0.2 %, and water bodies of the 2nd category decreased by 1.4 % in comparison to 2015.

The share of water samples taken from water bodies of the 1st and 2nd categories and seas, exceeding microbiological indicators set under hygienic standards

Type of water body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	share, %					
Waterbody of 1st category	17,51	16,57	21,70	16,0	15,47	17,9
Waterbody of 2nd category	24,06	24,11	23,19	23,3	22,64	21,9
Seas	11,88	10,65	9,16	7,9	9,69	8,1

The dynamics of water quality change in water bodies of the 1st category according to parasitological indicators indicated an improvement in 2017 compared to 2015 (decrease in the proportion of samples exceeding hygienic standards by 0.2 %) and of the 2nd category (indicator is at the level of 2015). The share of water samples taken from the seas exceeding hygienic standards in terms of parasitological indicators increased by 0.08% in 2017 and amounted to 0.1 %.

The share of water samples taken from water bodies of the 1st and 2nd category and seas, exceeding parasitological indicators set under hygienic standards

Type of water body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	share, %					
Waterbody of 1st category	0,86	0,48	0,81	0,6	0,60	0,4
Waterbody of 2nd category	1,54	1,50	1,13	1,2	1,31	1,2
Seas	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,06	0,1

ii) *Status of groundwaters*

	Sources that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

Groundwater sources of centralised drinking water supply systems	share, %					
	15,4	15,4	15,3	15,3	14,9	14,8

The main cause of the sanitary problem in the underground water sources of centralized water supply systems was the lack of sanitary protection zones.

At the same time, throughout the Russian Federation, the share of underground water sources of centralized drinking water supply system, that did not have sanitary protection zones in 2017, decreased by 2.91% compared to 2016. Over the past three years, this indicator decreased by 4.15%.

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

The quality of water in the water bodies used for supply of drinking water to the population and for recreational purposes was influenced by the following factors:

- storm and flood waters from the territories adjacent to the water body, including to the populated areas;
- waste water from the treatment facilities of household sewage discharged into water bodies at the places of water use;
- pollution of water bodies by water transport;
- open pit mining from mines and quarries;
- non-compliance with the special sanitary and epidemiological regime in the areas of sanitary protection of drinking water sources and water protection zones, in particular, the construction of unauthorized facilities in water protection zones;
- recreational activity;
- oil and oil products spills as a result of accidents and catastrophes in industrial sector, sector of transportation and other spheres of economic activity;
- eutrophication of water bodies associated with constant flushing of biogenic elements from the catchment area into water bodies;
- transboundary transfer of pollutants from neighboring with Russia countries to water bodies;
- inadequate efficiency of the water treatment technologies, inefficiency of transportation of drinking water and etc.

## 2. Water use

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

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baseline value 2015, Mln.m3</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value, (2017), Mln.m3</i>
Agriculture	7,1		7,1
Industry <sup>a</sup>	31,4		30,1
Domestic use <sup>b</sup>	8,2		7,7

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

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

The strategic documents in the field of water resources has been harmonized with the concepts and strategies of socio-economic development approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The ongoing transboundary cooperation between the Russian Federation and other countries of the Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and the Central Asia on shared river basins has been maintained on a regular basis. The cooperation is mostly held in a form of information exchange. Increasing participation of the Russian Federation in the international water policy is considered as the main means to improve the efficiency of transboundary water policy, as well as to develop additional capacity to deal with present challenges of natural disasters and climate change.

The Russian Federation implements an integrated water resources management approach through integrated (common), basin and territorial schemes. In accordance with the Water Code, so-called basin agreements on the protection and restoration of water bodies should be developed and agreed between the Federal authorities responsible for the management of water resources and local executive authorities. The basin agreements are developed taken into account the balance of water use, integrated schemes of use and protection of water bodies, as well as the Federal target programs.

According to the data collected by the Federal Agency of Water Resources from respondents in accordance with the order of the Russian Federal State Statistics Service № 230 "On approval of statistical tools for organizing federal statistical monitoring of the water use by the Federal Agency of Water Resources" of October 19, 2009 (hereinafter – data on the water use) , the indicator 6.3.1 "Proportion of wastewater safely treated" of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation was 11.6% in 2015, 11.8% in 2016, 12.5% in 2017.

The indicator 6.4.2 "Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources" of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation according to data on water use, the volume of freshwater withdrawal from surface water bodies amounted to 52 154.48 million cubic meters in 2015, 52 315.38 million cubic meters in 2016, 52 049.20 million cubic meters in 2017.

The information on the surface area of the basin/sub-basin (km<sup>2</sup>) within the territory of the Russian Federation covered by an operational arrangement, necessary for the calculation of indicator of 6.5.2 "Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation" the Sustainable Development Goal is stated below.

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Rational Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters of 29 January 2008

Name of transboundary basin/sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
The Amur river basin	Russia	1003 km <sup>2</sup>	
	PRC	820 km <sup>2</sup>	

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Rational Use and Protection of Water Resources of the Transboundary Samur River Basin of September 3, 2010

Name of transboundary basin/sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country

The Samur river basin	The Republic of Azerbaijan	The total catchment area of the river is 4990 km <sup>2</sup> . 96.4% of the catchment area belongs to the Russian Federation, 3.6% to the Republic of Azerbaijan	The transboundary section of the Samur river with a length of 38 km in the middle reaches of the river is covered by the operational arrangement
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**The Agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Finland on Border Water Systems of 24 April 1964**

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Lake Inari-Paz (Patso-yoki) (Pasvichelv)	Russian Federation / Norway / Finland	18400 / 2800 / 1100 / 14500	18400 / 2800 / 1100 / 14500
River Voriema (Grense-Jakobselv)	Russian Federation / Norway	237 / 86 / 174	237 / 86 / 174
Tuloma river	Russian Federation / Finland	21100 / 17800 / 3300	21100 / 17800 / 3300
Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country ( in km <sup>2</sup> ) [A]		106600	
Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km <sup>2</sup> ) [B]		106600	
Paz River	Finland-Russia-Norway	2210	2530
Tuloma River	Finland-Russia	18350	21500
Kemijoki River	Finland-Russia	1633	1533
Kovda River	Finland-Russia	22200	26100
Kem River	Finland-Russia	26810	27700
Oulujoki River	Finland-Russia	332	5670
Vuoksa River	Finland-Russia	15805	16004
Janisjoki river	Finland-Russia	1873	3650
Tohmajoki River	Finland-Russia	572	1602
Hiitolanjoki River	Finland-Russia	390	1370
Petrovka River	Finland-Russia	182	190
Malinovka River	Finland-Russia	84	139
Saimaa Channel	Finland-Russia	31,6	
River Seleznevka	Finland-Russia	230	216
Polevaya River	Finland-Russia	111	
River great	Finland-Russia	88	268
Sandy River	Finland-Russia	106	197
River Earring	Finland-Russia	75	
Vaalimaanjoki River	Finland-Russia	2,61	

**The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on Cooperation on the Protection and Rational Use of Transboundary Waters of August 20, 1997**

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
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The basin of the river Narva, including the basin of Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe	Russian Federation, Republic of Estonia, Latvia, Belarus	36000 km <sup>2</sup>	36000 km <sup>2</sup>
Name of transboundary aquifer	Countries shared with	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of the country	Covered by an operational arrangement (yes / no)
Lomonosov-Voronkovsky	Russian Federation Estonian Republic		Yes
Cambro Ordovician	Russian Federation Estonian Republic		Yes
Ordovik	Russian Federation Estonian Republic		Yes

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Joint Use and Protection of Transboundary Water Bodies of September 7, 2010

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Ural river basin	Russian Federation Republic of Kazakhstan	15640	15640
Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km <sup>2</sup> ) [A]			15640
Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km <sup>2</sup> ) [B]		15640	

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Ural river basin	Russian Federation Republic of Kazakhstan	121900	121900
Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km <sup>2</sup> ) [A]			121900
Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km <sup>2</sup> ) [B]		121900	

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Irtysch river	Russian Federation Republic of Kazakhstan	Irtysch (Russian part of the basin) 573000	

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Ishym river	Russian Federation Republic of Kazakhstan	177000	

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Tobol river	Russian Federation Republic of Kazakhstan	426000	

The information about the surface area of the Kigach river (Volga river basin) is missing in the state water registry, the total surface area of the Volga river basin is 1,360 thousand km<sup>2</sup>.

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine in the field of Protection and Rational Use of Transboundary Waters of October 19, 1992  
and

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation in the field of Protection and Rational Use of Transboundary Waterbodies of May 24, 2002

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Dnieper river	Ukraine, Republic of Belarus	100 000	100 000

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation in the field of Protection and Rational Use of Transboundary Water bodies  
dated May 24, 2002

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
The Western Dvina River	Republic of Belarus	27 000	27 000

## 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.
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.

The Federal Law No. 52-FL “On the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare of the Population” of March 30, 1999 stipulates that water bodies used for drinking and household water supply purposes, as well as for medical, health and recreational purposes should not be sources of biological, chemical and physical harmful effects on humans.

The criteria for safety and (or) harmlessness of water bodies for humans, including the maximum permissible concentrations of chemical, biological substances and microorganisms in water, are established by the sanitary regulations.

The use of a water body for specified purposes is allowed only if there is a sanitary-epidemiological approval that the water body complies with the sanitary rules and safety conditions for human health.

In case if water bodies pose risk to the health of the population, Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities in accordance with their mandates are obliged to take measures on restriction, suspension or prohibition of the use of these water bodies.

The assessment of incidence associated with water is carried out by the authorities of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing on the basis of official statistical reporting on recorded violations of sanitary legislation and information on the levels of morbidity defined under the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10<sup>th</sup> edition.

In the Russian Federation, the indicator of additional cases of diseases associated with polluted drinking water was 1.79% and 1.24% of the total morbidity of the population of the corresponding age, in 2017 (by probabilistic methods).

The indicator of additional cases of diseases associated with polluted drinking water increased by 5.9 % in the total population and by 6.31 % in the children's population in comparison to 2015.

The greatest contributor to the increase of additional cases of diseases associated with water quality of the drinking water supply system that does not comply with sanitary and chemical indicators set under hygiene standards, is the exceedance of the content of chlorine and organochlorine compounds, ammonia and ammonium ion, iron, arsenic, Nickel, copper, aluminum, nitrites, manganese in the water, as well as microbiological contamination of water.

The process of control and supervision over water quality is carried out applying risk-based approaches in order to reduce the number of cases of diseases associated with water.

## **Part five**

### **Progress achieved in implementing other articles of the Protocol**

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

*Suggested length: up to two pages*

A significant improvement in the quality of drinking water remains a priority stated in the message of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for 2018, by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 204 "On National

Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" of May 7, 2018, and by the core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018.

In the Russian Federation, information regarding access to drinking water, quality of drinking water to the population and its impact on health, and on the implementation of Federal target and other state programs is publicly available and published by the Federal Executive Authorities in a form of annual reports, which are available on the official websites of the authority bodies.

Currently, there is a steady increase in the provision of drinking water to the population that meets the requirements set by sanitary legislation, and also a significant decrease in the share of sources of centralized drinking water supply systems that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

During 5 years of the Federal Law No. 416-FL "On Water Supply and Sanitation" of December 7, 2011 being in force, the provision of water to the population that meets safety requirements increased by 4%.

The improvement of the quality and safety of drinking water has led to a reduction in additional deaths by 5.2% and a decrease in diseases associated with microbial and chemical water pollution by 10% since 2012.

In the framework of the implementation of the Water Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020, a drinking water of guaranteed quality was provided to the population of the Russian Federation (**90.7% with an indicator set - 90%**).

The share of sources of centralized drinking water supply that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements decreased by 3.1% and amounted to 15.2% in 2017 compared to 2015 (the growth rate is negative and is -3.18%).

The quality and safety of drinking water supplied to the population from centralized water supply systems is determined not only by the state of the water sources, but also by state of the water supply and water distribution network. A result received from the analysis of the monitoring of the water pipes shows that the conditions of the water pipes have been improved.

Activities on the construction, modernization and reconstruction of water supply and sanitation facilities, including water protection measures to ensure the proper maintenance of recreational areas and sanitary protection zones, modernization of sewage systems and sewage treatment plants were carried out on the territory of 72 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

## 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	
Basic drinking-water service	
Basic hygiene service	
<i>Health-care facilities</i>	
Basic sanitation service	
Basic drinking-water service	
Basic hygiene service	

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).

Types of organizations serving children and youth	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Share of facilities provided with no sanitation service, %					
Organizations for children and youth - total	5,5	5,7	5,3	4,7	4,3	3,8
Organizations for pre-school education	4,9	4,2	4,1	3,5	3,2	3,0
Organizations for general education	10,3	8,8	8,4	7,6	7,0	5,9
Organizations for supplementary education	No data	3,7	3,9	3,3	3,1	2,6
Organizations for professional education	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,6
Organizations for orphans	No data	2,1	2,2	1,9	1,6	1,2
	Share of facilities provided with no centralized water supply					
Organizations for children and youth - total	6,0	5,7	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,7
Organizations for pre-school education	5,0	4,6	3,6	3,4	3,1	3,0
Organizations for general education	8,8	8,1	6,8	6,3	6,0	5,2
Organizations for supplementary education	No data	3,4	3,0	2,7	2,5	2,2
Organizations for professional education	1,3	1,2	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7
Organizations for orphans	No data	2,9	2,2	2,1	1,8	1,3

The indicators of the sanitary conditions of organizations serving children and youth indicate a reduction in the number of facilities for all types of organizations serving children and youth that do not have a centralized sewerage and water supply system.

From 2015 to 2018, the number of organizations for pre-school children education that do not have sewage system decreased by 15.8%, the number of organizations for school education that do not have sewage system decreased by 12.3%; the number of organizations for pre-school children

education that do not have centralized water supply system decreased by 9.9%, the number of organizations for school education that do not have sanitation system decreased by 6.1%.

In 2017, in the Russian Federation, 3.8% of the organizations serving children and youth did not have a centralized sewage system, 3.6% of the organizations serving children and youth did not have a centralized water supply system.

The analysis of data on the state of water supply, sanitation and hygiene in health facilities provided to the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation showed that:

90.8% of health facilities is provided with drinking water from centralized drinking water supply systems;

90.6% of health facilities is provided with drinking water supplied from the water distribution network;

82.4% of health facilities have separate toilets for patients and staff;

95.3% of health facilities have premises for washing hands with water and soap or alcohol antiseptic at points of care;

95.8% of health facilities have soap and water in toilets.

## 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.

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

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

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

Under the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024", a project on "Introducing a risk-based approach into control and supervisory activities" was developed, the purpose thereof is to form a new system of control and supervisory activities, taken into account limited resources of the government allocated in the most-at risk areas, in order to prevent harm to legally protected valuable assets, while reducing the administrative burden on diligent enterprises.

At the same time, a risk-based approach is being implemented in accordance with the Federal Law No. 294-FL "On the Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs during the State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control" of December 26, 2008, in the implementation of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision over compliance with the sanitary legislation, including to ensure the quality and safety of water supplied to the population.

A risk-based approach is a method of organizing and implementing the state control (supervision), in a way that an intensity (form, duration, frequency) of control measures and measures to prevent violation of mandatory requirements set under sanitary legislation is determined by relating activities of a legal entity, an individual entrepreneur and (or) objects used by those activities to a certain category risk or a certain hazard class (category).

### 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).

Based on the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" a project on "Ensuring the quality of housing and utility services" was developed, and the purpose thereof is to improve the quality of housing and utility services and reduce an rate of accidents at public utility infrastructure in the field of heat supply, water supply and sanitation systems by 30% and increase a level of citizens' satisfaction with the quality of such services up to 85%, by 2020.

In the framework of the core activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018, and in accordance with the provisions of the national project "Ecology", measures to ensure access to drinking water and improve the quality of drinking water supplied to the population, incl. to the residents of settlements that are not provided with modern centralized water supply systems, by upgrading water supply systems using promising water treatment technologies, have been taken.

## Part seven Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of The Russian Federation \_\_\_\_\_  
in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: O.V. Chuprina

E-mail: ChuprinaOV@rosminzdrav.ru.

Telephone number: +7 495 627 24 00\*27 52

Name and address of national authority: Ministry of health of the Russian Federation,  
Moscow, Rakhmanovsky per., 3

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.

**Joint Secretariat to the Protocol on Water and Health**

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