

Unofficial translation*

**SUMMARY REPORT UNDER THE PROTOCOL ON WATER AND
HEALTH**

THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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 Three.

YES NO IN PROGRESS

If targets have been revised, please provide details here.

2. Were they published and, if so, how?

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

The draft document on target setting was presented in December 2015 to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe for suggestions and comments.

After the draft document review, its discussion with the public is planned. To get suggestions and comments it will be made available on the website of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic and Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan Republic.

Azerbaijan Republic ratified the Protocol on Water and Health in 2012 and as a Protocol Party participated in two cycles of the previous reporting.

At present the targets project is prepared and sent to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

It should be noted that the seminar to support the progress of setting targets under the Protocol on Water and Health was held in Baku on 29 September 2015. More than 40 representatives of different ministries and agencies, responsible for water and health issues, participated in it.

* The UNECE does not guarantee the accuracy of the translation.

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.

In the process of targets setting in Azerbaijan, the following main authorities participated:

- Ministry of Health,
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources,
- Ministry of Emergency Situations,

As well as the representatives of JSC Azersu, Regulatory agencies and an independent expert.

Under the leadership of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic, the working group was formed. The representative of Ministry of Health headed the working group, which included the mentioned above organizations.

4. Which existing national and international strategies and legislation were taken into account?

Please briefly mention the most relevant national and international strategies and instruments that were taken into account when setting targets (only a limited number of references are required under this question; indicatively, five references are considered appropriate, but the number will depend on your national situation).

In accordance with the Concept of Development «Azerbaijan 2020: Outlook for the Future», stating the high-priority development path of the country, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has formulated the plan of the activities of the Ministry for the period of until 2020. This plan provides ecological safety by reducing environmental pollution and rational use of natural resources. In the context of tackling global ecological problems, the Strategic Activities Plan provides for conducting demands evaluation, setting high-priority development path of ecological policy and extension of international cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection.

The main targets of the Activities Plan are:

- improvement of environmental situation;
- growth of the country's population welfare and health;
- promotion of non-waste technology development;
- guarantee of sustainable development of country's ecosystem for the future generations.

To achieve the targets planned, the Activities Plan provides for fulfilling the corresponding measures, taking into account economical, ecological and social outcomes for the nearest future and long-run period. While fulfilling these measures, the opinions of all the parties concerned were taken into consideration. They are based on the following principles:

- restricting the activities of the enterprises, having an adverse impact on the environment;
- applying international expertise and the best practices in the sphere of environment protection;

- enhancing public awareness campaign for ecological culture among the population.

As for environmental protection in Azerbaijan, the great emphasis is made on the issues of management, regulation and protection of water resources. The government's high-priority activities include creating harmless drinking water supplies and providing population with ecologically pure water, as well as reducing the number of water related diseases.

Azerbaijan accounts for 10% of total amount of water supplies in the South Caucasus. The territory of Azerbaijan is located in the underflow of the river Kura basin, which waters are contaminated with sewage and untreated water, as well as other various wastes from the territory of Armenia and Georgia. Due to it, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources organizes and conducts monitoring works on 41 water objects, including 26 rivers, 10 lakes, 4 water reservoirs and water basins of the Caspian Sea. Monitoring helps to estimate the degree of surface waters contamination and predict the development of these situations, as well as to work out measures aimed at improving monitoring observations.

The state program on «Socio-economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan regions for the period of 2014-2018» specifies development and implementation of «National plan of integrated water resources management ».

At present, «The program of measures aimed at improving ecological situation and rational use of the Azerbaijan Republic water resources for 2016-2020» has been worked out and the procedure of approval is being completed.

Renovating its economic system, Azerbaijan considers the country's development to be the greatest advantage in the framework of the modern requirements and standards. The most important part of all the agreements made between the EU and Azerbaijan is harmonization of its legislation with the EU legislation in the sphere of environmental protection, especially when it comes to water resources management, directly influencing the country's population health. In Azerbaijan, water basins use and protection related legal relations are regulated by Water Code (1997), the following water resources usage laws are also in force:

- Law on sanitary and epidemiological welfare, 1992;
- Law on amelioration and irrigation, 1996;
- Law on water supply and wastewaters, 1999;
- Law on hydrometeorological activity, 1998;
- Law on environmental protection, 1999;
- Law on environmental safety, 1999;
- Law on water economy of municipalities, 2001;
- Law on safety of hydrotechnical facilities, 2002 and other regulations.

To tackle the problems related to water relations successfully, more than 30 laws and regulation acts have been adopted.

Within the scope of the program "Eastern partnership" of European Neighborhood Policy, the priorities, including such targets as harmonization of legislation and improvement of

administrative management principles, were set forth. For the purposes thereof, the following work was conducted in the period under consideration:

- draft law on «Green Spaces Protection», adopted by the Parliament of Azerbaijan has been developed;

- draft law on « Environmental Impact Assessment», which is under the approval process, has been worked out;

- draft law on «Ecological Auditory Activity» (in the process of being approved) has been developed;

-amendments to the law on «Atmospheric Air Protection», which has been approved by the appropriate ministries;

-national law and regulation acts in the sphere of environmental impact and loads assessment, which will promote the improvement of management mechanisms, have been enabled;

- normative-technical standards for «City sewage water treatment in view of the requirements of Water Framework Directive of EU» have been developed.

- 5 ISO standards have been prepared.

The reconstruction of water supply and sanitation systems sector is performed by the government of the Azerbaijan Republic, using the budget funds, as well as attracting various international financial institutions, fulfilling a number of projects.

Nonalignment of neighboring region countries to the Convention of Helsinki on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) hampers tackling the problem, connected with management and protection of water resources on transboundary rivers.

Measures taken to protect water ecosystems

At present Azerbaijan has a developed structure of ecological management, allowing for efficient decisions to be taken and for rational usage mechanism to be improved. For the purposes of ecological problems successive solutions, a number of national programs and development plans have been worked out:

- State Program for “Poverty reduction and sustainable development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for years 2008-2015”;

- State Program for “Socio-economic development of the regions of Azerbaijan Republic for the period of 2014-2018”;

- State Program for “Socio-economic development of Baku City and its settlements for the period of 2014-2018”;

- National Program for “sustainable socio-economic development of the country”;

- Dangerous wastes management strategy;

Document on «National water strategy of Azerbaijan» has been prepared, and at present the draft document is being reviewed.

While determining the targets of Azerbaijan, all the government programs activities under way, as well as the sectoral ones, including the aspects aimed at solving the problems

in the sphere of water industry, water supply, sewage water discharge, health care and population safety provision in water related emergency situations, were taken into account.

5. Was cost-benefit analysis of targets set performed, and if so how?

Alternatively, please explain to what extent financial implications were taken into account when setting targets.

When analyzing financial costs of determining targets set, the working group relied on the data, dealing with the financing issues from the government and sectoral programs of the agencies concerned, published on the corresponding Internet resources.

6. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target setting in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, and how was the outcome of public participation taken into account in the final targets set?

In the process of target setting under the Protocol on Water and Health, it should be noted that 2 seminars: national and regional ones with the participation of public, representatives of regulatory agencies and independent experts, were held.

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

- Ministry of Health,
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources,
- Ministry of Economic Development,
- Ministry of Emergency Situations,
- Azersu JSC,
- Amelioration and Water Economy JSC.

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

Main acting subjects, participating in the water resources management in the Azerbaijan Republic, are the following:

- Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, consisting of:
 - National Department of Environmental Monitoring,
 - National Department of Hydrometereology,
 - National service of Geological Survey.
- Ministry of Emergency Situations, mainly:

-State water resources agency.

-Ministry of Health.

-Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology.

-Open joint-stock company « Azersu»

- Open joint-stock company « Azerbaijan Amelioration and Water industry ».

- Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic confirms the republican schemes of the allocation and development of water supply and sewage water discharge systems, as well as requirements for water metering devices installation and coordinates the volumes of the water supplied to the important economy sectors consumers.

Cabinet of Ministers confirms secondary legislation acts, concerning the issues of management, regulation, safety provision and water resources protection. The procedures, covering all the aspects of water legislation, are set as well.

-Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) constitutes the main executive authority, defines and enforces state policy in the sphere of environmental protection, develops environmental protection measures.

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources performs state water policy, aimed at preservation and sustainable use of water resources – both surface and underground ones, as well as prevention of their contamination. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources makes an inventory of water resources and manages the chain of monitoring stations, used for performing continuous hydrometrical, hydrogeological and hydrometrical observations. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in cooperation with other central authorities and the agencies concerned develops water balances, groundwater resources and service stock assessment, deals with the issues, connected with water resources rational use and recovery. The ministry develops and confirms the standards of maximum permissible sewage water discharge and controls them through its regional divisions.

-Ministry of Economy (ME) performs:

- development of state policy in the sphere of economic and social development of the Azerbaijan Republic, including dealing with separate branches and facilitating its fulfillment with the participation of the competent state authorities and other organizations;

- development of structural and innovative policy in the country's economy and its mutual cooperation with the competent state authorities;

- development and implementation of the state policy in the sphere of entrepreneurship promotion and support in the Azerbaijan Republic;

- preparation of the measures with the assistance of the competent state authorities, providing socio-economic development of the country regions and facilitating their fulfillment;

- development of the state investment program projects with the assistance of the corresponding state authorities and representation of them according to their jurisdiction, taking measures to fulfill thereof;

- implementation of the State Program for the Azerbaijan Republic Regions Development for the period of 2014-2018, Socio-Economic Development of Baku and its Settlements for the period of 2014-2016, as well as the Plan of Development Concept « Azerbaijan 2020: Outlook for the Future».

-Ministry of Emergency Situations constitutes the main authority, dealing with all the aspects, connected with emergency situations management in Azerbaijan. The ministry coordinates the activity aimed at protecting population from natural and technogenic catastrophes, including fires; rectification of the disaster consequences and executing state policy in the sphere of civil defense, safety and restoration works. State Water Resources Agency is an executive authority, implementing improved measures in the sphere of water resources management and regulation, performing constant control over the water basins technical state, and monitoring water objects, both of surface and ground waters, hydrotechnical constructions and water supply systems, providing reliable safety of the state water industry objects on the territory of the country.

State Water Resources Agency has on the balance 4 water basins of complex use, 1 water reservoir for supplying water to Baku, Sumgayit, Hirdalan and the population of the Apsheron peninsular, having strategic importance for the Republic.

-Ministry of Health performs state sanitary control over the drinking water quality.

Systematic monitoring of drinking water quality and the water related incidence of disease constitutes the strategic line of activity of the state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance authorities, acting on the territory of Azerbaijan within the scope of United Nations General Assembly proclaimed tasks of the decade – «Water for Life». In addition, monitoring of sea waters in the recreational part of the Caspian sea is performed, vulnerability of water resources and people's health as well as their adaptability to climate change are evaluated.

The ministry comprises republic and local divisions, conducting state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance and water quality monitoring.

Open joint stock company «Azersu» (OJSC Azersu») is the main country's agency, facilitating water supply and sewage water discharge, also controlling the activity thereof. Water supply, sewage water treatment, water transportation and sale, as well as control and regulation of their activity are included into the functions of this agency. This agency also takes on responsibility for design, construction, repair and technical maintenance of sewage treatment systems, pumping stations and public water supply pipelines operation. The government owns 100% of shares thereof.

JSC «Azersu» is in charge of construction, operation and maintenance of water intake facility, pumping stations, water supply pipelines and sewage collector.

JSC «Azersu» collects payments for delivery of drinking water and sewage water treatment.

Open joint-stock company «Azerbaijan Amelioration and Water industry » (100% of stocks are owned by the government) is the chief water operator, responsible for supplying economy sectors with water by evaluating water demand and performing water usage predictions and calculating standard consumption rate. In particular, JSC «Azerbaijan Amelioration and Water industry provides water delivery through supply channels to irrigation systems and controls development and irrigation systems management on the whole territory of the country.

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

Special measures for emergency situations arising both as a result of natural, technogenic catastrophes and due to the processes, connected to climate change continue to be developed and performed in the country. With a view to prevent large scale consequences in case of emergency situations and taking into account the vulnerability of water resources, adaption measures to tackle water supply and sanitary problems are planned due to the potential threat to the population health.

Special system of monitoring all the objects of national importance is installed on all the complex purpose objects, transferred to the balance of Ministry of Emergency Situations. The ministry performs maintenance and physical safety protection of the objects where serious access control was introduced.

State Water Resources Agency at Ministry of Emergency Situations purchased in Israel 2 fixed-site and 4 mobile laboratories for testing water to promptly determine water resources contamination in water basins of Shamkir, Enikend, Mingechaur, Varvara and Jeiranbatan. Taking into account the fact that Jeiranbatan water basin provides with drinking water the main population of Baku, Sumgayit, Hirdalan and many other agglomerations of the Apsheron peninsular, and Mingechaur water basin supplies water to sewage water treatment plants of the same town, drinking water quality monitoring is conducted in compliance with the confirmed working plan of the Central laboratory. The drinking water analysis results, conducted in this laboratory, allow taking prompt decisions to prevent any adverse sanitary-hygienic and ecological situations.

Accordingly, for central and local authorities the task of primary importance in emergency situations is to supply the population with pure drinking water.

Operational procedures joint plan for Ministry of Emergency Situation, Ministry of Health and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was developed and confirmed in Azerbaijan. Sufficient supply of tents to be put up in emergency situations was purchased. Joint work plans provide for measures, concerning water supply and allocation, hygiene skills introduction and sanitary provision in time of the emergency situations.

On the basis of Hygiene and Epidemiological Centers at Ministry of Health, the chain of laboratory control stations is placed into operational readiness and anti-epidemic brigades are formed to carry on appropriate activities in emergency situations.

Part Two

Common indicatorsⁱ

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied

A. Context of the data

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

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

The rationale of this question is to understand the population coverage of the water quality data reported under sections B and C below. Please describe the type of water supplies for which data is included in the following tables, and the population share covered by these supplies. Please also clarify the source of the water quality data provided (e.g., data from regulatory authorities).

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

The water supply systems, reported here, supply both the urban population and partly the rural population.

3. Specify where the samples/measurements are taken (e.g., treatment plant outlet, distribution system or point of consumption).

The water samples are taken from water treatment plant outlets, pure drinking water points and distribution system.

The rationale behind this question is to understand where the samples were primarily taken from for the water quality data reported in sections B and C below.

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

All-Union State Standard 2864-82 «Drinking water» is used as a standard for compliance assessment on the territory of Azerbaijan and substitution of All-Union State Standard with National one is considered. We submit the parameters of the reported standard.

ⁱ 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.

B. Bacteriological quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan_S2: The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for E. coli and the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for Enterococci.

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>WatSan_S2</i>	<i>2005 % Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 % Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 % Current value</i>
E. coli	28,44	39,0	11,3
Enterococci	-	-	-

In the shown above table we can trace the tendency for reduction of water bacterial contamination, it testifies the improvement of the corresponding infrastructure and water treatment and the enhancement of the laboratory control.

C. Chemical quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan_S3. All countries shall monitor and report on the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality with regard to the following:

- (a) Fluoride;
- (b) Nitrate and nitrite;ⁱⁱ
- (c) Arsenic;
- (d) Lead;
- (e) Iron.

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

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>2005 % Baseline value</i>	<i>2012</i>	
		<i>% Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 % Current value</i>
Fluoride	0	0	0.87
Nitrate	0	0	0.6
Nitrite	3	1,8	1.38
Arsenic	0	0	0.03
Lead	0	0	0.12
Iron	5	0	0.09
Additional physico-chemical parameter 1: Phenols	0	0	0
Additional physico-chemical parameter 2: Oil products	0	0	0
Additional physico-chemical parameter 3: Synthetic surfactants	0	0	0
Additional physico-chemical parameter 4: Pesticides	0	0	0
Additional physico-chemical parameter 5: DDT	0	0	0

ⁱⁱ As defined in the WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality.

We can observe slight deviations from All-Union State Standard 2874-82 «Drinking water» in force as for the amount of fluoride, nitrate, arsenic and lead. It can be put down to new water supply sources development.

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases potentially related to water

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

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

(b) For reporting incidents:

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

(ii) Please differentiate between zero incidents (0) and no data available (-);

(iii) If possible, please distinguish between autochthonous and imported cases.

Please consider extending the list of water-related diseases to cover other relevant pathogens (e.g., enteric viruses, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, Legionella).

Please indicate how the information is collected (e.g., event-based or incidence based).

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

	<i>Incidence</i>			<i>Number of outbreaks</i>		
	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2012)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	3,4	0,65	0.31	0	0	0
Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli.	Not recorded					

Viral hepatitis A	15,3	2,42	0,72	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	10	0	-	0	0	0
Intestinal infections (Rotavirus enteritis)	-	1,70	1,22	0	0	0
Cryptosporidium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Giardiasis	-	16,1	9,1	-	0	0
Legionella bacterioses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yersiniosis	0,08	0,17	0,2	0	0	0

For the first time the data on the incidence of cryptosporidium, giardiasis, legionella bacterioses and yersiniosis produced diseases are shown in the table, they were not highlighted in the previous reports.

Each case of contagious disease (typhoid fever, Viral hepatitis A, shigellosis, yersiniosis) is investigated within 12-24 hours, samples shall be taken to conduct laboratory research on them. If the diagnoses is confirmed, the set of necessary in this case anti-epidemic measures is taken.

All urban and rural centers of hygiene and epidemiology are computerized and have had access to the Internet and to the system of contagious disease monitoring since 2010. It allows getting all the information about the incidence of contagious and parasitogenic diseases in the republic. At present, updated version 6 is used.

Sustainable tendency for annual reduction of these diseases is observed, certifying the enhanced role of epidemic service in public health care, water supply infrastructure and sewage water discharge improvement, as well as proliferation of campaign for healthy lifestyle among the population with the help of visual means.

III. Access to drinking water

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>
	<i>%</i> <i>Baseline value</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>%</i> <i>Current value</i>

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>2005 % Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 % Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 % Current value</i>
Total	78,3	80,0	83,0
Urban	86,2	92,0	98,2
Rural	10,0	74,0	35,8

Please specify if the above data is based on national estimates or estimates provided by the WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation.

If national estimates are provided, please specify how access is defined and estimated in your country.

Availability of water in water supply pipeline.

The data is set forth in accordance with the State Statistics Committee and taken from the official website:

http://www.stat.gov.az/source/budget_households/

JMP definitions and categories are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.

IV. Access to sanitation

Please comment on the trends or any other important information supporting interpretation of the data.

<i>Percentage of population with access to sanitation</i>	<i>2005 % Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 % Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 % Current value</i>
Total	30,6	33,1	41,1*
Urban	54,3	57,2	68,1*
Rural	3,3	4,8	9,9*

**Expected estimation.*

Please specify if the above data is based on national estimates or estimates provided by JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation.

The information is presented in compliance with the data of State Statistics committee of Azerbaijan Republic and taken from the official website:

http://www.stat.gov.az/source/budget_households/

If national estimates are provided, please specify how access to water supply and sewerage system is defined and estimated in your country.

Centralized sewerage system and local water treatment.

JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.

V. Effectiveness of management, protection and use of freshwater resources

Water quality

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

For non-European Union Countries

Status of surface waters

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class^a</i>	<i>2005 Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 Current value</i>
I	7,0	5,0	5.0
II	20,0	15,44	16.0
III	56,6	65,01	66.0
IV	7,27	8,0	7.0

ⁱⁱⁱ Please specify.

	2005 Baseline value	2012 Value reported in the previous reporting cycle	2015 Current value
<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class^a</i>			
V	1,82	3,64	3.0
Total number/volume of water bodies classified			
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	4*	4*	1,4*

^a Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

*135 - water reservoirs/21,4 ml. yd cubic meter

In the numerator - the number of reservoirs and in the denominator - the volume of water

Status of groundwaters

	2005 Baseline value	2012 Value reported in the previous reporting cycle	2015 Current value
<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class^a</i>			
I	5,5%	5,0%	5.0%
II	24,5 %	20,0 %	20.0 %
III	60,0 %	64,0 %	64.0 %
IV	7,0%	7,5%	7.5%
V	2,0%	2,5%	2.5%
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class^a</i>	<i>2005 Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 Current value</i>
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country	13/9, 0*	13/9, 0*	13/9, 0*

^a Rename and modify the number of rows to reflect the national classification system.

*13 groundwater basins/ 9,0 ml. yd cubic meter.

For European Union countries

Ecological status of surface water bodies

	<i>Baseline value</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>Current value</i>
<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</i>			
High status			
Good status			
Moderate status			
Poor status			
Bad status			

**Total number/volume of water
bodies classified**

**Total number/volume of water
bodies in the country**

Chemical status of surface water bodies

	<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>
<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>			
Good status			
Poor status			

**Total number/volume of water
bodies classified**

**Total number/volume of water
bodies in the country**

Status of groundwaters

	<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>
<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>			
Good quantitative status			
Good chemical status			
Poor quantitative status			

<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>
Poor chemical status			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country			

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

Water use

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>2005 % Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 % Value reported in the previous reporting cycle</i>	<i>2015 % Current value</i>
Agriculture	47,4	48,8	45,4
Industry ^a	19,6	14,9	17,5
Domestic use ^b	4,3	3,4	2,7

^a Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling.

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

Part Three

Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress

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

For countries in the process of setting targets, please provide information on the relevant target areas (e.g., baseline conditions, provisional targets, etc.)

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

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

For each target set in this area:

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

The targets were not set under the Protocol on Water and Health in the country, however, being the party of the Protocol, State National Programs have been adopted, aimed at achieving Millennium Development Goals.

State National Programs are aimed at providing balanced and sustainable development of the country's economy and growth of social welfare of the population.

The goal of the state water police is to guarantee safe and fully functional environmental conditions, while satisfying wants and needs. The observance of the right of the future generations and other countries for fully functional habitat still remains the basic principle.

The special place in all the programs is devoted to water policy issues and therefore population health. The expertise of international organizations and the tasks, set by the International Conventions were taken into account when adopting National Programs.

The target on the National level is to supply the drinking water harmless for the health.

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

The basic documents, governing the drinking water quality, include All-Union State Standard 2874-82 «Drinking water. Hygiene requirements and quality control; sanitary regulations and standards for «construction and maintenance of wells and tapping of ground water, used for decentralized drinking water supply №1226-75 as of 20.02.1975 M, 1975 and Interstate standard – «Sources of the centralized drinking water supply. Hygiene technical requirements and selection rules. All-Union State Standard 2761-84 (put in force in 01.01.1986).

These documents are obsolete and they are to be substituted with All-Union State Standard 2874-82 to create state-of-the-art classification system. The classification system, based on EU Water Framework Directive, should be used.

It should be noted that bacteriological water analysis was performed on E-coli till this year, research of enterococcus has been implemented since 2015. Chemical quality of drinking water was researched in the laboratories of the Ministry of Health Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology by 5 basic and 5 additional chemical parameters. The basic period is from 2005 to 2012 (specified in the table 1).

In Azerbaijan the basic water chemical contamination rate is determined by the water turbidity, its hardness, presence of nitrites; by bacteriological index – the presence of E.coli.

The analysis of the fulfilled and being developed programs and projects of water supply systems development and reconstruction in the republic shows that in many towns and agglomerations of the republic the projects of water supply and sewerage system development and improvement are still under way. The works are completed in the following towns: Gandzha, Sheki, Agdash, Nakhichevan, Shemakha, for other towns the project works are being completed. In some towns (Quba, Bilasuvar, Oghus, Zaqatala, Agstafa, Tovuz, Goranboy, Goygol, Shabran, Siazan, Goychay, Sabirabad, Naftalan, Ismayilli, Agsu) the construction works are completed. In the towns: Gandzha, Sheki, Agdash, Nakhichevan, Shemakha, Gabala, Qusar, Khachmaz, Gobustan, Khizy, Gadabay, Dashkasan and in a number of other cities the construction works continue.

Putting into operation Tahtakorpu water basin with the usable storage of 238,4 million m³ in 2015, alongside the reconstruction of Samur-Apsheeron channel, the main drinking water supplier of Big Baku, improved drinking water supply to the Apsheeron peninsular two-folds.

In 2015 to enhance the quality and to reach international standards in the quality of the water supplied to the population of the towns near Baku, the construction of the unique ultrafiltration water treatment facility with the productivity of 6.6 cubic meter per second was completed.

In the scope of the project “National provision of the population with drinking water and sewerage”, the works on facilitating stable supply of the population with drinking water and sewerage were conducted in 17 urban and rural areas. The construction of 5 water basins with the total area of 40500 m³ is being performed in different regions of the country.

In Aran economic region due to the construction and reconstruction of Mugan-Shirvan group water supply system, the population of 5 towns (Bilasuvar, Neftchala, Salyan, Shirvan, Hajikabul) and 121 nearby settlements in the amount of 470 thousand people, is provided with continuous, uninterrupted water supply. Besides, in 16 regional centers, the water transmission systems were put into operation.

Obviously, all the above mentioned results facilitated the performance of the obligations accepted to provide country's residents with qualitative drinking water.

The personnel development center works on the basis of JSC «Azers» for the employees to enhance their professional skills, also the personnel has an opportunity to train in European countries.

JSC «Azersu» plans to create a database, describing the processes, used in working with drinking water and sewage water to get practice and to exchange know-how and technical support.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

As the targets under the Protocol on Water and Health in the reported period were not set, the progress in the quality of the water supplied to the population is set in compliance with the State National Programs, taking into account the Azerbaijan Republic obligation to achieve Millennium Development Goals.

In 2015 to enhance the quality and to reach international standards in the quality of the water supplied to the population of the towns near Baku, the construction of the unique ultrafiltration water treatment facility with the productivity of 6.6 cubic meter per second was completed.

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

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

It is being set at present.

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

-The basic target in this sphere is to keep stable epidemiologic situation for the incidents of water related diseases, by enhancing epidemiological surveillance and conducting preventive activities.

-Healthy lifestyle promotion, raising public awareness and population education in the sphere of health care.

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

The state programs, adopted in several health care fields and financed from the state budget, aimed at extending the volume and quality of the medical care provided, played an important role. In compliance with the Concept of Development «Azerbaijan 2020: Outlook for the future», the State program on improving maternal and child health for the period of 2013-2020»; «Strategy for fighting noncommunicable diseases in Azerbaijan for the period of 2015-2020» were adopted. The law and the state program about «Obligatory preventive medical examination for children» was introduced. In addition, the program «Contagious diseases immunoprophylaxis» played an important role in women's and children's health protection. All the mentioned above measures had a positive effect on improving medical demography and rates in this area.

-National program for conducting epidemiological surveillance of rotaviral infections has been implemented since 2006.

-In the South Caucasus, the regional field epidemiology and laboratory science training program for the doctors still continues.

-State sanitary and epidemiological surveillance department monitors the dynamics of the water related contagious diseases in the agglomerations. Comparing the results of water tests with the sanitary analysis data and the incidence of diseases among the population, we can make appropriate scientifically grounded conclusions about the quality of the water, its treatment and disinfection, and evaluate the efficiency of the sewage treatment plants operation.

- Supervision over surface and ground drinking water sources is being developed and enhanced by modifying the laboratories of the Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology, equipping them with modern devices, training the personnel and creating computer database, improving communication and management.

-All the urban and rural centres for hygiene and epidemiology are computerized and have access to the Internet, they have also been using integrated electronic contagious diseases surveillance system since 2010. It allows getting all daily information about the incidence of contagious and parasitogenic diseases in the republic. At present, updated web version 6 is used.

In order to inform the public about the health of the environment, according to the quality of household drinking water and recreational water in compliance with hygienic requirements, the Ministry of Health launched a website www.health.gov.az.

For the purpose of increasing doctors' skill level, the training courses for all medical majors, including health officials, sanitation physicians, bacteriologists, epidemiologist and others are available on the constant basis at the State University of medical staff training.

The grant in the sum of 360 thousand dollars, issued by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and immunization in 2008, was used to create Cold System for Keeping Vaccines,

and to enlarge the laboratory while reconstructing bacteriological, sanitary-chemical, virological and AIDS laboratories and modernizing laboratory equipment

In the country in 1999 the National program of malaria elimination was adopted and successfully completed. For the period of 2008-2013, the National strategy, aimed at malaria elimination in the region was developed and fulfilled. For the last 3 years (2013-2015r) local cases of malaria haven't been registered. New National strategy for malaria recur resistance has been adopted for 2016-2020.

In the scope of carrying out recommendations of Parma Declaration to increase public awareness and education in the sphere of health care, much attention was paid to awareness education with children and teenagers. In 2015 only on the World Health Day, the lectures were delivered by the sanitary service in 160 schools, situated in the capital of the Republic, 52503 students attended these lectures, in regional areas 483 schools and 164688 students participated.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Sustainable tendency for annual reduction of these diseases is observed, certifying the enhanced role of epidemic service in public health care, water supply infrastructure and sewage water discharge improvement, as well as proliferation of campaign for healthy lifestyle among the population with the help of visual means.

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

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

It is being set at present.

III. Access to drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (c))

For each target set in this area:

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

The basic target for the volume of the drinking water supply is to comply with the physiological and other population demands, besides the household water quality should correspond to the health legislation requirements.

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

Access to water supply is regulated through the series of legislative acts:

- Water Code;
- Law on environmental safety;
- Law on water supply and waste waters;
- Law on sanitary-epidemic safety of the population;
- Law on informing the public on environmental issues;
- Law on household wastes;
- Law on Amelioration and Irrigation;
- Law on hydrometeorological activity.

According to the united monitoring program of the UNICEF/WHO in 2013 the improved water supply parameters were achieved: among urban population - 88%, rural population - 71%, total parameter - 80%.

After fulfilling State programs and projects for water supply and sewerage systems construction and reconstruction, the definite results were achieved in this field. If we take, for example, previous years, 55% of the country's population were continuously supplied with drinking water, at present this parameter increased by 7,5% and comes to 62,5%.

In 2014, centralized water supply systems were brought into operation in 25 towns of the Republic, in 27 towns and regional centers, the works are still being conducted. Thus, 480 thousand people are provided with drinking water, including 125 thousand people, who received drinking water from the centralized water supply system.

Currently, the percentage of those, having access to drinking water in the capital of the republic grew from 55% to 80%. In 2005, for instance, centralized water supply system supplied only 1,56 million people, now it covers the population of 2,366 million people.

Significant results are obtained in what concerns laying new water supply systems.

As for the development of small-scale water supply systems, State program «The Program for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development for the period of 2008-2015 and the following years» was adopted. Taking into account, that small-scale water supply systems are vulnerable to contamination, this aspect is paid special attention to when they are financed. This program sets targets for providing rural population with access to the improved water supply sources.

Large scale irrigation projects, implemented in Azerbaijan, became irreplaceable infrastructural objects for further economic development of the country. The projects of water basins and hydroelectric power stations construction, and of providing the population with drinking water facilitate economy development and are an integral part of the State programs, conducted in Azerbaijan.

In compliance with the order, issued by the head of the state Tahtakerpu water basin and hydroelectric power station are constructed on the funds, allocated by the State Petroleum Fund of the Azerbaijan Republic.

As a result of the implementation of other prescribed measures, concerning Samur-Apsheron irrigation system, the water supply of about 150 thousand hectare of land in the northern regions will be improved, and 31 thousand hectare of newly irrigated land will be added. This project contributed greatly to facilitating ecological balance in the northern parts of the republic.

The water, collected in Tahtakerpu water basin, besides generating electric power, is also used for drinking, technical and irrigation purposes. From Tahtakerpu power station water gets into Jeiranbatan lake through Tahtakerpu- Jeiranbatan channel.

Tahtakerpu- Jeiranbatan channel runs through the territory with challenging terrain. These channels are quite original due to the fact that the water, collected from Samur-Apsheron channel flows along the mountains in the direction of Jeiranbatan lake by gravity. It means annual economy of 167 million kWh of electrical energy on the average and approximately 13-15 million dollars. There are 238 complex hydraulic installations on Tahtakerpu- Jeiranbatan channel. Tahtakerpu-Jeiranbatan channel also allows providing irrigation water to the settlements near the capital through the Apsheron channel, being reconstructed under the project of socio-economic development of Baku and its suburbs.

Water supply from Tahtakerpu water basin at the rate of 18 cubic metre per second will fully provide drinking water needs of the population of Baku and Sumgait, as well as technical needs. In general, the water supply of about 4 million people was improved. The problem of scheduled drinking water supply to the population of Baku and Sumgait was eliminated.

The project of the water basin construction on the river Shamkirchai specifies that the main channel, of the right bank and the left bank one, as well as feeding channel for machine one will transfer water collected in Shamkirchai water basin to planted acreages. In conformity with the modern standards, these channels have concrete cover. Hydrotechnical melioration works in Shamkir, Goygol, Samuhik and Geranboy regions will improve water supply to 54248 hectare of plot lands, and 17147 hectare will be irrigated.

Supplying water from Shamkirchai water basin at the rate of 1,6 cubic meters per second to Gandzha, Shamkir and village Nabiagali of Samuhik region, the provision of the population with drinking water will be improved.

Putting into operation Tahtakorpu water basin with the usable storage of 238,4 million m³ in 2015, alongside the reconstruction of Samur-Apsheron channel, the main drinking water supplier of Big Baku, has facilitated improvement of drinking water supply to the Apsheron peninsular two-folds.

Tahtakorpu and Shamkirchai water basins, their hydroelectric power stations and main channels constitute a unified complex. As a result of these infrastructural objects activity, the country's economy development, agricultural sector and entrepreneurial activities will

get support, thus irrigation of 204 thousand hectare of land will be improved and 47 thousand hectare of land will be additionally irrigated.

Laboratory monitoring has been performed in the small scale water supply systems since 2012 by the Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology to evaluate the risks, concerning all the stages of water supply from water intake to delivery to consumer. For the purpose thereof, 3121 water reservoirs, used by the inhabitants of 2244 villages and 24 administrative district of the country, were tested. The samples of the water underwent sanitary-chemical and sanitary- bacteriological research, conducted by mobile laboratory of the Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology. 32,3% of the taken samples didn't correspond to the standards in force by sanitary-chemical parameters and 50,7%- by microbiological ones. To improve water supply quality in these regions, the experts of the Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology filed recommendation to create optimal conditions for sanitary protection of water sources, regulation of animals' access to water reservoir and so on. These recommendations were sent to the heads of executive authority in several administrative districts.

Special measures for emergency situations arising both as a result of natural, technogenic catastrophes and due to the processes, connected to climate change continue to be developed and performed in the country. With a view to prevent large scale consequences in case of emergency situations and taking into account vulnerability of water resources, adaption measures to tackle water supply and sanitary problems are planned due to the potential threat to the population health.

Special system of monitoring all the objects of national importance is installed on all complex purpose objects, transferred to Ministry of Emergency Situations. The ministry performs maintenance and physical safety defense of the objects where serious access control was introduced.

State Water Resources Agency at Ministry of Emergency Situations purchased in Israel 2 fixed-site and 4 mobile laboratories for testing water to promptly determine water resources contamination in water basins of Shamkir, Enikend, Mingechaur, Varvara and Jeiranbatan. Taking into account the fact that Jeiranbatan water basin provides with drinking water the main population of Baku, Sumgayit, Hirdalan and many other agglomerations of the Apsheron peninsular, and Mingechaur water basin supplies water to sewage water treatment plants of the same town, drinking water quality monitoring is conducted in compliance with the confirmed working plan of the Central laboratory. The drinking water analysis results, conducted in this laboratory, allow taking prompt decisions to prevent any adverse sanitary-hygienic and ecological situation.

The task of primary importance in emergency situations for central and local authorities is to supply the population with pure drinking water.

For water purification in emergency situations, Ministry of Emergency Situations purchased water treatment mobile systems, part of which will turn seawater into drinking one, the others will reduce turbidity, besides 11 mobile bio toilets were purchased.

Operational procedures joint plan for Ministry of Emergency Situation, Ministry of Health and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was developed and confirmed in Azerbaijan. Sufficient supply of tents to be put up in emergency situations was purchased. Joint work plans provide for measures, concerning water supply and allocation, hygiene skills introduction and sanitary provision in time of emergency situations.

On the basis of Hygiene and Epidemiological Centers at Ministry of Health the chain of laboratory control stations is placed into operational readiness and anti-epidemic brigades are formed to carry on appropriate activities in emergency situations.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

After fulfilling State programs and projects for water supply and sewerage systems construction and reconstruction, the definite results were achieved in this field. If we take, for example, previous years, 55% of the country's population were continuously supplied with drinking water, at present this parameter increased by 7,5% and comes to 62,5%.

In 2014, centralized water supply systems were brought into operation in 25 towns of the Republic, in 27 towns and regional centers the works are still being conducted. Thus, 480 thousand people are provided with drinking water, including 125 thousand people, who received drinking water from the centralized water supply system.

Currently, the percentage of those, having access to drinking water in the capital of the republic grew from 55% to 80%. In 2005, for instance, centralized water supply system supplied only 1,56 million people, now it covers the population of 2,366 million people.

As the targets under the Protocol on Water and Health were not set in the reported period, the progress in elimination of the incidence of water related diseases outbreaks and reductions is assessed in compliance with the State National Programs in force, confirmed by several health care branches and financed from the state budget. In 2015, 101 million AZN was spend on these programs realization, taking into account the Azerbaijan Republic obligation to achieve Millennium Development Goals.

Sustainable tendency for annual reduction of these diseases is observed, certifying the enhanced role of epidemic service in public health care, water supply infrastructure and sewage water discharge improvement, as well as proliferation of campaign for healthy lifestyle among the population with the help of visual means.

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

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

It is being set at present.

IV. Access to sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (d))

For each target set in this area:

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

Improve sanitary conditions by completing sewerage systems restoration and construction:

-In 5 regions of the republic (Goygol, Zaqatala, Oghuz, Masalli, Jalilabad).

-Continue and complete renovation and construction of sewerage system in the republic regions – Shabran, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Saatly, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Goychay.

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

Management of sanitary measures, concerning the population access to sanitary systems, both collective and individual ones, is performed in compliance with the law and regulatory acts in force in the country. Law on «Water Supply and Wastewaters» of the Azerbaijan Republic contains these arrangements, being revised at present.

The measures under way towards the targets of the State «Program on the socio-economic development of the Republic regions» (for the period of 2014-2018) and « Program on the socio-economic development of Baku and its suburbs» (for the period of 2014-2016) facilitated the improvement of the ecological situation both in the capital of the country and the regional centres.

The sewerage systems, 80 km in length, are constructed to improve the population access to the sanatoria on the the Apsheron peninsular. In accord with the Projects on the maintenance of the National water supply system and enlargement of water supply systems and sewerage, the construction of sewerage system lines began in 2010 in 14 regional centres (Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Saatly, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Goychay). Within the stated period, the sewerage system lines, with the total length of 2750 km, and the storm sewage systems with the total length of 44 km, were constructed.

In 2012-2014 the project on water and drainage system reconstruction in 40 regional centers (Khachmaz, Qusar, Khizy, Saatly, Sabirabad, Zardab, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Hajiqabul, Goranboy, Goykol, Ganja, Shaki, Goychay, Agdash, Gabala, Lerik, Yardimli, Astara, Jalilabad, Gadabay, Dashkasan, Ujar, Kurdamir, Ismayilli, Agsu) was initiated. The government allocated 864,7 million AZN in national currency to this project. The project provides for construction and attachment of sewerage systems in nearby villages to the sewerage systems in the mentioned above regional centers.

Thus, the problems of existing worn out sewerage systems reconstruction are solved, by constructing the new ones (deadline is the period of 2015-2030).

Local population, whose opinion influences some of the questions to be tackled, participates in the project decisions approval process.

It should be noted that laboratory research of drinking and waste waters is done in compliance with European standards in the newly opened laboratories of JSC «Azersu».

Serious problems of sewerage systems clogging are solved with the help of new technological machines purchased.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

As the targets were not set under the Protocol on Water and Health in the reported period, the progress towards the improved sanitation is assessed in compliance with the State National Programmes. As the targets under the Protocol on Water and Health in the reported period were not set, taking into account the Azerbaijan Republic obligation to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The sewerage systems, 80 km in length, are constructed to improve the population access to the sanatoria on the the Apsheron peninsular. In accord with the Projects on the maintenance of the National water supply system and enlargement of water supply systems and sewerage, the construction of sewerage system lines began in 2010 in 14 regional centres (Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Saatly, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Goychay). Within the stated period, the sewerage system lines, with the total length of 2750 km, and the storm sewage systems with the total length of 44 km, were constructed.

In 2012-2014 the project on water and drainage system reconstruction in 40 regional centers (Khachmaz, Qusar, Khizy, Saatly, Sabirabad, Zardab, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Hajiqabul, Goranboy, Goykol, Ganja, Shaki, Goychay, Agdash, Gabala, Lerik, Yardimli, Astara, Jalilabad, Gadabay, Dashkasan, Ujar, Kurdamir, Ismayilli, Agsu) was initiated. The government allocated 864,7 million AZN in national currency to this project. The project provides for construction and attachment of sewerage systems in nearby villages to the sewerage systems in the mentioned above regional centers.

Thus, the problems of existing worn out sewerage systems reconstruction are solved, by constructing the new ones (deadline is the period of 2015-2030).

According to the united monitoring program of the UNICEF/WHO in 2013 the planned targets were reached to achieve Millennium Development Goals. Thus, in 2013, the improved sanitary system parameter for urban population equaled 94%, for rural population - 78%, and 87% in total.

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

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

It is being set at present.

V. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for water supply (art. 6, para. 2 (e))

For each target set in this area:

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

National targets, set forth by the state programs, will provide for implementation of «Master-plan of water supply, household plumbing and storm sewage systems on Apsheron», which includes:

- continuous water supply system;
- collection, treatment and discharge of sewage waters into the Caspian sea;
- rain waters control.

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

In accordance with the National programs, the following targets have been set:

-achieve full day and night provision of both urban and rural population with drinking water by 2020. Thus, in compliance with «Program of socio-economic development of the Republic regions» for the period of 2014-2018 to achieve qualitative water supply in 5 regional centers (Neftchala, Bilasuvar, Salyan, Shirvan, Hajiqabul), including 121 villages, the construction of Mugan-Shirvan collective water supply pipeline was conducted. The similar situation is observed in towns Sabirabad, Saatly. The collective water supply pipeline is constructed and utilized in Sabirabad and nearby 28 villages of Saatly district and 12 villages of Hajigabul district and 4 nearby villages. 44 villages are connected to this water supply pipeline. According to JSC «Azersu» data, the water supply pipelines of 46 regional centers of the country are subject to reconstruction. National targets, set forth by the state programs, will provide for implementation of «Master-plan for water supply, household plumbing and storm sewage systems on Apsheron», which includes:

- continuous water supply system;
- collection, treatment and discharge of sewage waters into the Caspian sea;
- rain waters control.

«Master-plan for water supply and water discharge systems management» for the whole country is under development at the moment. For the purpose thereof, the research of the sources and possibility of sanitary zones development, as well as sewage water

multilevel treatment with the further usage of this water in the rural areas for fields watering comes to an end.

The construction of JSC «Azersu» laboratory facilities in compliance with European standards has been completed by now, the central laboratory is certified to be ISO compliant.

All the prepared and now completed projects alongside the water supply and water discharge systems specify infrastructure, including premises for control units and laboratories and so on. Progressive management system is used in the laboratories (SCADA - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system). Water parameters, such as temperature, turbidity, chemical constitution and the others are automatically determined.

Potential of JSC «Azersu» to overcome problems in extreme weather conditions, in case of water intake structure contamination or large breakdowns at water supply pipelines is facilitated by availability of emergency-rescue vehicles, mobile laboratories for prompt drinking water quality evaluation.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Whereas targets under the Protocol on Water and Health have not been set, progress in improvement of collective and other water supply systems efficiency has been achieved in compliance with National programs.

National targets, set forth by the state programs, will provide for implementation of «Master-plan for water supply, household plumbing and storm sewage systems on Apsheron», which includes:

- continuous water supply system;
- collection, treatment and discharge of sewage waters into the Caspian sea;
- rain waters control.

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

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

It is being set at present.

VI. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (e) continued)

For each target set in this area:

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

The target of the collective sanitary systems takes into account issues, concerning wastes collection, transportation, treatment and discharge or reuse.

At present basic legislative focus is made on regulating quality of waste water discharge from the systems of wastes evacuation chain to natural water streams.

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

Sanitary measures management, concerning the population access to the sanitary systems both collective and individual ones, is conducted in compliance with the legislative acts in force in the country. Law on «water supply and wastewaters» of the Azerbaijan Republic contains these arrangements, being revised at present.

The measures under way towards the targets of the State «Program on the socio-economic development of the Republic regions» (for the period of 2014-2018) and «Program on the socio-economic development of Baku and its suburbs» (for the period of 2014-2016) facilitated the improvement of the ecological situation both in the capital of the country and the regional centres. The sewerage systems, 80 km in length, are constructed to improve the population access to the sanitarium on the The Apsheron peninsular. In accord with the Projects on the maintenance of the National water supply system and enlargement of water supply systems and sewerage, the construction of sewerage system lines began in 2010 in 14 regional centres (Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Saatly, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Goychay). Within the stated period, the sewerage system lines, with the total length of 2750 km, and the storm sewage systems with the total length of 44 km, were constructed.

In 2012-2014 the project on water and drainage system reconstruction in 40 regional centers (Khachmaz, Qusar, Khizy, Saatly, Sabirabad, Zardab, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Hajiqabul, Goranboy, Goykol, Ganja, Shaki, Goychay, Agdash, Gabala, Lerik, Yardimli, Astara, Jalilabad, Gadabay, Dashkasan, Ujar, Kurdamir, Ismayilli, Agsu) was initiated. The government allocated 864,7 million AZN in national currency to this project. The project provides for construction and attachment of sewerage systems in nearby settlements to the sewerage systems in the mentioned above regional centers.

Thus, the problems of existing worn out sewerage systems reconstruction are solved, by constructing the new ones (deadline is the period of 2015-2030).

The target of the collective sanitary systems takes into account issues, concerning wastes collection, transportation, treatment and discharge or reuse.

At present basic legislative focus is made on regulating quality of waste water discharge from the systems of wastes evacuation chain to natural water streams.

Index level for wastes and domestic sewage water collection, transportation, treatment and discharge or reuse has not been set yet. When designing waste treatment facilities, the quality parameters were adopted to comply with European standards.

To eliminate untreated sewage waters discharge into the Caspian sea, tunnelled sewage collector «Bail-Bibi-Geibat-Lokbatan», totalling 14 km in length, has been constructed in the reported year. Such works are still in progress.

It should be noted that as a result of waste water collection system decline, especially in the settlements, rehabilitation and construction of these systems are performed, special attention is paid to the issues of sewage waters treatment and discharge in all the regions of the country in compliance with the National «Program of socio-economic development of the Republic regions» (for the period of 2014-2018).

Problems of sewage water discharge in the capital of the Republic will be solved in the process of «Master-plan for water supply, household plumbing and storm sewage systems on the Apsheron peninsular» realization. Project documentation for all the administrative districts of Baku are fully prepared, necessary funds for conducting these works are allocated, the works are started. In compliance with this Project 11 waste water treatment facilities for sewage waters purification will be installed along the coast line of the Caspian sea on the Apsheron peninsular.

The Master-plan for water supply, household plumbing and storm sewage systems on the Apsheron peninsular provides for the construction of an alternative sewage collector in the central part of the capital to avoid emergency situations in time of intensive rains.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

In 5 regions of the Republic (Goykol, Zaqatala, Oghuz, Masalli, Jalilabad) sewage water systems construction is completed, in Shamakhi the construction is being completed.

The sewerage systems, 80 km in length, are constructed to improve the population access to the sanitarium on the the Apsheron peninsular. In accord with the Projects on the maintenance of the National water supply system and enlargement of water supply systems and sewerage, the construction of sewerage system lines began in 2010 in 14 regional centres (Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Saatly, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Gooychay). Within the stated period, the sewerage system lines, with the total length of 2750 km, and the storm sewage systems with the total length of 44 km, were constructed.

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

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

It is being set at present.

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

One of the targets, set by the State programs (2014-2018), is to provide the population of all the regions, both in urban and rural areas with continuous qualitative water supply by 2035.

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

In the country, the arrangements under this aspect are performed in compliance with:

- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «Water supply and wastewaters» (1992);
- «Water code» of the Azerbaijan Republic (1997);
- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «Providing town-councils with water» (2001);
- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «sanitary and epidemiological welfare » (1992);

Also with the following regulatory acts:

-Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (Geneva 1997) WHO v.2. of hygienic requirements and others.

- SanPiN (Sanitary Rules and Regulations) 4630-88 «Waste water discharge from agglomerations. Water objects sanitary control». (Hygienic requirements to surface waters protection).

-Rules of technic specifications issue and connection of consumers to the systems of water supply and waste water discharge.

- Water Use Rules.

- SNIp; construction norms & regulations «Water supply. Public utilities AzDTN 2.11-1.

- SNIp. Collecting system. Public utilities AzDTN 2.11-2.

Practice in the field of water supply and discharge management is adapted to local conditions for reaching the goals of National State programs.

To provide appropriate operation and rehabilitation of water supply and discharge systems, JSC «Azersu» has been engaged in this activity in all the regions of the country, except Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic since 2004.

One of the targets, set by the State programs (2014-2018), is to provide the population of all the regions, both in urban and rural areas with continuous qualitative water supply by 2035. To reach this target, the State program for «Sustainable socio-economic development of the Azerbaijan regions for the period of 2014-2018» is being realized. In the number of

small towns, the construction of water supply and discharge systems is completed and still going on. Master-plan to provide all the regions of Azerbaijan with water supply and discharge systems is under development.

Sufficient progress is achieved in providing rural population with water supply systems of modular type in compliance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan as of 20 July 2007 on “Some measures for improvement of the provision of population with environmentally clean water». Thus, over the past period, 320 water treatment systems of modular type, covering more than 530 thousand people, were installed in rural areas of the republic for the population of the country, living in the valley of the estuary of the river Kura and Araz. The number of the created distribution sources equals to 3102, with daily water supply of 20–60 liters a day for every resident.

State sanitary control of water supply situation in 56 from 66 regions of the Republic is performed with quarterly selective choice of water samples to conduct laboratory control of their compliance with the standard parameters in force.

The sanitary service of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources cooperate in dealing with issues, related the Protocol on Water and Health.

Cooperation with JSC «Azersu» is performed on all the stages of State sanitary control, starting with the water objects design stage, construction and current sanitary surveillance, while monitoring drinking water quality. This cooperation is conducted both on central and local levels.

It should be noted that in case of emergency situations, management company of JSC «Azersu» performs sanitary inspections of both water supply pipeline and water discharge systems,

The personnel development center works on the basis of JSC «Azersu» for the employees to enhance their professional skills, also the personnel has an opportunity to train in European countries.

JSC «Azersu» plans to create a database, describing the processes, used in working with drinking water and sewage water to get a practice and to exchange know-how and technical support.

State agency of Water Resources of the Ministry of Emergency Situations with the help of special system of monitoring of all the objects of national importance, installed on all the complex purpose objects, transferred to the balance of Ministry of Emergency Situations, performs maintenance and physical safety protection of the objects where serious access control was introduced.

It should be noted that the materials, contacting with drinking water, must be used only when corresponding certificates are available.

Mass media, in particular, TV, open web sites of different ministries and departments are used to inform the population about the measures taken.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

In the number of small towns, the construction of water supply and discharge systems is completed and still going on. Master-plan to provide all the regions of Azerbaijan with water supply and discharge systems is under development.

Sufficient progress is achieved in providing rural population with water supply systems of modular type in compliance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan as of 20 July 2007 on “Some measures for improvement of the provision of the population with environmentally clean water». Thus, over the past period, 320 water treatment systems of modular type, covering more than 530 thousand people, were installed in rural areas of the republic for the population of the country, living in the valley of the estuary of the river Kura and Araz. The number of the created distribution sources equals to 3102, with daily water supply of 20–60 liters a day for every resident.

The personnel development center works on the basis of JSC «Azers» for the employees to enhance their professional skills, also the personnel has an opportunity to train in European countries.

State agency of Water Resources of the Ministry of Emergency Situations with the help of special system of monitoring of all the objects of national importance, installed on all the complex purpose objects, transferred to the balance of Ministry of Emergency Situations, performs maintenance and physical safety defense of the objects where serious access control was introduced.

Mass media, in particular, TV, open web sites of different ministries and departments are used to inform the population about the measures taken.

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

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

It is being set at present.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

According to the united monitoring program of the UNICEF/WHO in 2013 access to the improved sanitary means was achieved in compliance with the country’s obligation to reach the Millennium Goals.

Thus, in 2013, the improved sanitary system parameter for rural population amounted to 94%; for rural population – 78%; total parameter amounted to 87%.

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

In the country, the arrangements under this aspect are performed in compliance with:

- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «Water supply and wastewaters» (1992);
- «Water code» of the Azerbaijan Republic (1997);
- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «Providing towns with water» (2001);
- Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being » (1992);

Also with the following regulatory acts:

-SanPiN (Sanitary Rules and Regulations) 4630-88 «Wastewater Discharge from Agglomerations. Waterbodies Sanitary Control». (Hygienic requirements to surface waters protection).

-Rules of technic specifications issue and connection of consumers to the systems of water supply and waste water discharge.

-Water Use Rules.

-SNiP; construction norms & regulations «Water Supply. Public Utilities AzDTN 2.11-1.

-SNiP. Sewege system and public utilities AzDTN 2.11-2.

Practice in the field of water supply and discharge management is adapted to local conditions for reaching the goals of National State programs.

To provide appropriate operation and rehabilitation of water supply and discharge systems, JSC «Azersu» has been engaged in this activity in all the regions of the country, except Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic since 2004.

One of the targets, set by the State programs (2014-2018), is to provide the population of all the regions, both in urban and rural areas with continuous qualitative water supply by 2035. To reach this target, the State program for «Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Azerbaijan regions for the period of 2014-2018» is being realized. In the number of small towns, the construction of water supply and discharge systems is completed and still going on. Master-plan to provide all the regions of Azerbaijan with water supply and discharge systems is under development.

Sanitary service of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources cooperate on issues, related to the Protocol on Water and Health.

Cooperation with JSC «Azersu» is performed on all the stages of State sanitary control, starting with the water objects design stage and construction. The current sanitary surveillance, while monitoring sewage water quality, discharged in recreational areas is conducted both on central and local level.

It should be noted that in case of emergency, management company of JSC «Azersu» performs sanitary inspections of the situations both at water supply pipeline and in the water discharge systems.

The personnel development center works on the basis of JSC «Azersu» for the employees to enhance their professional skills, also the personnel has an opportunity to train in European countries.

JSC «Azersu» plans to create a database, describing the processes, used in working with drinking water and sewage water to get a practice and to exchange know-how and technical support.

Mass media, in particular, TV, open web sites of different ministries and departments are used to inform the population about the measures taken.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Under the State program for «Sustainable socio-economic development of the Azerbaijan regions for the period of 2014-2018», in the number of small towns, the construction of water supply and discharge systems is completed and still going on. Master-plan to provide all the regions of Azerbaijan with water supply and discharge systems is under development.

Whereas the target parameters under the Protocol on Water and Health were set in compliance with the State National programs in the reported year, the progress in implying acknowledged good practice in the sphere of sanitary measures system management was set in accord with their performance.

In 2012-2014 the project on water and drainage system reconstruction in 40 regional centers was initiated.

The government allocated 864,7 million AZN in national currency to this project.

It should be noted that laboratory research of drinking and waste waters is done in compliance with European standards in the newly opened laboratories of JSC «Azersu».

Serious problems of sewerage systems clogging are solved with the help of new technological machines purchased.

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

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

It is being set at present.

IX. Occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater (art. 6, para. 2

(g) (i))

For each target set in this area:

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

To eliminate untreated sewage waters discharge into the Caspian sea, tunnelled sewage collector «Bail-Bibi-Geibat-Lokbatan», totalling 14 km in length, was constructed in the reported year. Such works are still in progress.

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

Legislative basis for protection of water basins from untreated sewage water discharge is represented in the Republic by the law on «water supply and wastewaters». However, at present, this law is revised to comply with international practice. There also exists legislative basis for sewage system design.

The rules on «applying technical conditions while connecting consumers to water supply and wastewater discharge systems» have been in operation since august 2014.

In Azerbaijan, the drainage system is divided into domestic and storm water one. In small towns one and the same drainage system serves both purposes. Wastewater discharges are treated not in all the urban and rural areas. These problems are solved in the country in compliance with the National State Program on «Socio-economic development of Azerbaijan regions for the period of 2014-2018». In 5 regions of the Republic (Goykol, Zaqatala, Oghuz, Masalli, Jalilabad) waste treatment facilities are constructed and put into operation, in Shamakhi the construction of such facilities is being completed with application of the allocated funds.

It should be noted that drainage system quality is determined in accord with MPD (maximum permissible discharge), the permission for water consumption is being granted. The target of the mentioned above Program is to provide all the regional centers alongside the rural areas with wastewater treatment plants till 2030. For the purpose thereof, approved project documentation has been developed, in the number of small towns these projects are being realized already. Besides, the development of Master plan for water supply and wastewater discharge was started in Azerbaijan. Certain research and exploration works are conducted in this sphere.

Untreated wastewater discharge into natural reservoirs, starting from 2005

Parameter, Million m ³	Base year 2005 Million m ³	Comparable year 2014 Million m ³
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Water discharge (in total)	4885	5358
Conditionally pure	4501	4802
Contaminated	384	556
Untreated	161	265
Insufficiently treated	30	11
Regulatory treated	193	280

Wastewaters are concentrated, mainly, in Baku. On the Apsheron peninsular, wastewaters are formed in the amount of 1,5 million m³/per day and night.

The Master-plan for water supply system management, household plumbing and storm sewage systems, being realized on the Apsheron peninsular at present, provides for rainwater control, as well as wastewater collection, treatment and discharge into the deep part of the Caspian sea. In compliance with this Project 11 waste water treatment facilities for sewage waters purification will be installed along the coast line of the Caspian sea. The construction of biological wastewater treatment facilities is projected in 5 regional centers in compliance with the projects prepared. Moreover, wastewaters will be mainly discharged into drainage collecting systems, from which waters will separately get into the Caspian sea.

In the rural settlements of the North of the country, treated wastewaters discharge will be performed by gravity flowing into the collecting system with further directing them to treatment facilities of Khachmaz. In the long-run biological wastewater treatment facilities will be built in 3 towns: Khachmaz, Губа, Qusar). It will allow protecting groundwaters of Samur-Divichin lowland, preventing soil and ground waters from infiltration.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Whereas the target parameters under the Protocol on Water and Health have not been set, progress in improvement of collective and other water supply systems efficiency has been achieved in compliance with National programs:

- «Program on socio-economic development of Baku and its suburbs» (2014-2016)
- «On socio-economic development of Azerbaijan» (2014-2018)

They helped to improve the ecological situation both in the capital of the country and the regional centres. The sewerage systems, 80 km in length, are constructed to improve the population access to the sanatoria on the the Apsheron peninsular. In accord with the Projects on the maintenance of the National water supply system and enlargement of water supply systems and sewerage, the construction of sewerage system lines began in 2010 in 14 regional centres (Oghuz, Zaqatala, Shabran, Lankaran, Bilasuvar, Saatly, Siazan, Quba, Qusar, Shamkir, Tovus, Aghstafa, Shamakhi, Goychay). Within the stated period, the

sewerage system lines, with the total length of 2750 km, and the storm sewage systems with the total length of 44 km, were constructed.

To eliminate untreated sewage waters discharge into the Caspian sea, to prevent contamination of the recreational areas of the Apsheron peninsular, tunnelled sewage collector «Bail-Bibi-Geibat-Lokbatan», totalling 14 km in length, was built within the year. Such works are still in progress.

On the Apsheron peninsular, wastewaters are formed in the amount of 1,5 million m³/per day and night. The Master-plan for water supply system management, household plumbing and storm sewage systems, being realized on the Apsheron peninsular at present, provides for rainwater control, as well as wastewater collection, treatment and discharge into the deep part of Caspian sea.

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

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

It is being set at present.

X. Occurrence of discharges of untreated storm water overflows from wastewater collection systems to waters within the scope of the Protocol (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))

For each target set in this area:

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

-To reduce the level of storm water runoffs contamination due to insufficient organization of solid wastes management, this infrastructure is projected to be improved.

-The works on management of storm water flow in sewage collecting systems shall begin. For this purpose, measures shall be initiated. Master plan for management of water supply system, sanitary sewage and storm water runoff is realized on the Asheron peninsular.

-Separation of storm water runoff is planned.

-For the purpose thereof, the lakes available on the Apsheron peninsular shall be used to facilitate balanced ecosystem.

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

In Baku, untreated storm water runoffs have no separate drainage collecting system, that's why mixing with sewage wastewaters, they get to treatment plants and then are discharged into water bodies without preliminary treatment.

The Master-plan for water supply, domestic water and storm sewage systems management on the Apsheron peninsular provides for separation of storm water runoffs. For the purpose thereof, the lakes available on The Apsheron peninsular shall be used to facilitate balanced ecosystem.

JSC «Azersu» plans to solve the problem of storm water accumulation on Baku streets. According to the Master plan developed, 775 km of storm sewers will be built. To solve the problem of storm water accumulation, 9 km of tunneled storm sewers will be also built, the construction of one of them is under completion.

For the purpose of water supply and waste water disposal service improvement, the Master-plan provides for the construction of:

- 682 sewage collectors,
- 6395 km of sewerage facilities,
- 11 waste water treatment facilities with the power of 1,406 million cubic metres per day.

According to preliminary estimates, to improve water supply system, in particular, to provide around the clock water supply, as well as waste water disposal services on the territory of the whole country, 15 billion AZN will be needed.

Corresponding measures aimed at storm wastewater separation from domestic ones, are stated in the plan mentioned above.

It should be noted that the level of storm water runoffs contamination due to insufficient organization of solid wastes management, storage of these wastes in unauthorized places, absence of disposal sites corresponding to the sanitary norms and rules.

At present, to improve this infrastructure, «Strategy and conceptual foundation for solid domestic wastes management in Big Baku».

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

- Master-plan for water supply, domestic water and storm sewage systems management on the Apsheron peninsular has been initiated.

- «Strategy and conceptual foundation for solid domestic wastes management in Big Baku» has been developed.

-The territory of Lake Boyukshor of 300 hectare is cleaned from oil contamination and benthic sediment, disposal lines were installed and on the territory of 15 hectare a park and a boulevard were laid out in Baku.

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

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

It is being set at present.

XI. Quality of discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations to waters within the scope of the Protocol (art. 6, para. 2 (h))

For each target set in this area:

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

Realization of the State program on «Socio-economic Development of Azerbaijan regions».

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

In Azerbaijan, the drainage system is divided into domestic and storm water one. In small towns one and the same drainage system serves both purposes. Wastewater discharges are treated not in all the urban and rural areas. These problems are solved in the country in compliance with the National State Program on «Socio-economic development of Azerbaijan regions». In 5 regions of the Republic waste treatment facilities are constructed and put into operation within the reported period, in 6 regions the construction of such facilities is being completed.

The target of the mentioned above Program is to provide all the regional centers alongside the rural areas with waste water treatment plants in 2015-2030. To reach these targets, approved project documentation is developed, in the number of small towns these projects are already being fulfilled. Besides, Master-plan for water supply and waste water disposal was initiated in all the regions of Azerbaijan.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

In the country, in compliance with the National State program on «Socio-economic development of Azerbaijan regions», waste treatment facilities are constructed and put into operation within the reported period in 5 regional centers, and in 6 areas the construction of such facilities is being completed.

The target of the mentioned above Program is to provide all the regional centers alongside the rural areas with waste water treatment plants in 2015-2030. To reach these targets, approved project documentation is developed, in the number of small towns these projects are already being fulfilled. Besides, Master-plan for water supply and waste water disposal was initiated in all the regions of Azerbaijan.

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

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

It is being set at present.

XII. Disposal or reuse of sewage sludge from collective systems of sanitation or other sanitation installations (art. 6, para. 2 (i), first part)

For each target set in this area:

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

Measures will be determined after setting the targets, as well as after developing regulatory standards for elimination or reuse of the wastewater sludge from collecting systems and introducing sanitary measures and installing other systems for sanitary purification.

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

Sanitary measures aimed at elimination or reuse of wastewater sludge from collecting systems and other systems for sanitary purification are not projected on this stage due to the absence of corresponding regulatory documentation in the Republic. This problem is also of prime importance for the country. It would be preferable to use wastes as a fertilizer for gardening the territory in the places, contaminated with oil products both in Baku and in 56 regional centers.

To determine the capabilities to use wastes (wastewater sludge as a fertilizer for gardening the territory in the places, contaminated with oil products and other elements) it is necessary to conduct corresponding research, to develop regulatory acts and to prepare qualified personnel who can apply new technologies in this area).

Measures will be determined after setting the targets.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Measures for elimination or reuse of the wastewater sludge from collecting systems will be defined after setting the targets.

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

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

It is being set at present.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

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

Azerbaijan has not practiced the use of wastewater for irrigation, but the legislation allows the use of these waters for irrigation of green spaces, subject to agreement with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Health.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

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

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

It is being set at present.

XIV. Quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (j), first part)

For each target set in this area:

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

To reach maximum reduction of the number of unauthorized untreated waste water discharge within the area of water intake on the river Kura.

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

The second part of subparagraph 2j of article 6 of the Protocol prescribes to set the targets and milestone dates, concerning the quality of the water, used as drinking water sources.

Existing system of the standards provides that the sources, belonging to the first three classes of the given system, can be used for drinking purposes. According to the classification, developed under the EU project on water resources management EECCA, it is ordered, that the sources, belonging to the first and the second class can be used for these purposes without preliminary treatment, and the sources, belonging to the third class, demand certain treatment. According to the country's water resources classification, more than 70% of all the water sources can be used for drinking purposes. This water qualitative parameters are quite high and its treatment demands little expenditure.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Design estimate documentation for treatment facilities construction in Mingachevir, Saatly, Sabirabad and others has been prepared.

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

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

It is being set at present.

XV. Quality of waters used for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (j), second part)

For each target set in this area:

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

Reduction of the number of unauthorized waste water sources in recreational areas, used for swimming.

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

Coastal recreational waters of the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian basin are used for swimming. In the Northern part of this coast, where one of the basic areas for the population recreation in Yalama-Khachmaz lowland is situated, the sea water quality meets the sanitary standards and rules. It is confirmed by the results of the Caspian sea water monitoring, conducted by the local center of hygiene and epidemiology and Caspian Complex Environmental Monitoring Administration of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

In the summer time, the Ministry of Health publishes information about sea water condition of the Caspian sea beaches on the web-site www.health.gov.az.

Annually, before the beginning of the bathing season (from May to September) Caspian coastal zone water quality is assessed. According to the data of the monitoring, conducted by the authorities of the State sanitary and epidemiological supervision and the representatives of Caspian Complex Environmental Monitoring Administration of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the quality of the water on the Caspian beaches has improved. The quality of the water improved due to the fact that the companies employed for this work placed substantial investments to improve the quality of waste water discharge. For example, to provide safe water environment, used in recreational purposes on the Apsheron peninsular, the reconstruction of Govsan aeration station was completed and biological treatment facilities are put into operation in Sumqayit, in Buzovna and Shuvalan of Baku city.

The problem with the sources of scattered contamination of the sea with waste water from summer cottages, which population used to make unauthorized domestic sewage discharge was partly solved by installing 17 local modular sewage treatment plants on the North coast of the Apsheron peninsular.

Taking into account higher urbanization level of the Apsheron peninsular, all the untreated waste water discharge into the Caspian sea is supposed to be stopped. The inventory of Baku bay contaminators has been initiated, strategy of its sewage treatment has been defined, contaminators and contaminating objects have been studied. On the Apsheron peninsular, the lands, contaminated with petroleum residues, with the total area of 25 hectare, have been recultivated, this territory has been landscaped, using drop irrigation.

Measures for controlling water resources of small-size mountain rivers with the purpose of using them are projected both in the water supply sphere and for hunting and fishing.

All the measures mentioned above have positive effect on sea water quality in the recreational waters of the Caspian sea. When monitoring of the quality of sea water was conducted in the last century, NAG-vibrio cholera-I-II group Heiberg and as indicators of anthropogenic pollution - E.coli, Shigella and other micro-organisms were detected, the marine water quality monitoring conducted by the State sanitary supervision together with the specialists of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in 2010-2012 showed qualitative improvement of recreational waters.

It should be noted that no studies have been conducted to determine the correlation of the quality of seawater and various infectious diseases during sea bathing. However, in the summer season, in time of sea bathing, starting from mid-June to mid-August, the seasonality of intestinal infections is observed, and the increase in OCI with conventional and non-agent is mentioned. Also the number of people consulting the ophthalmologist in connection with bacterial conjunctivitis increases. It is assumed that these eye diseases are related to environmental factors and the sea enhances this factor.

It was noted above that the country, being in the process of water management, strives to introduce the latest technologies in water purification. In the process of solving these problems the risk of such infections impact, transmitted via water is expected to reduce.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

The problem with the sources of the scattered contamination of the sea with waste water from summer cottages, which population used to make unauthorized domestic sewage discharge was partly solved by installing 17 local modular sewage treatment plants on the North coast of the Apsheron peninsular.

The inventory of Baku bay contaminators has been initiated, strategy of its sewage treatment has been defined, contaminators and contaminating objects have been studied. On the Apsheron peninsular, the lands, contaminated with petroleum residues, with the total area of 25 hectare, have been recultivated, this territory has been landscaped, using drop irrigation.

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

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

It is being set at present.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

The targets, which performance is projected for the period of 2016-2020, are developed.

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

In Azerbaijan, a legal framework for the regulation of water quality for aquaculture breeding exists, but there is no experience of its application in practice.

The quality of waters, used in aquaculture breeding, is regulated in compliance with the following state documents:

- The law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on «Fishing industry» as of 27 June 2014 provides for fishing resources habitat and fishery water body protection from contamination, litter and shallowing, the standards of permissible adverse effect on fishery water bodies, fishery expertise of project documents and so on.

The law on «Fishing industry» sets the limits to fishery water bodies regulations with the purpose to prevent contamination on the basis of determining maximum permissible concentration of dangerous contaminating agents. The law sets the limits to the authority of the government agencies to protect fishery water bodies.

- The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan as of 06 September 1999 confirmed «The standards of permissible adverse effect on fishery water bodies»

«The standards of permissible adverse effect on fishery water bodies» specify maximum permissible concentration of dangerous contaminating agents influencing aquaculture organisms, including fish and shellfish. The standards include determination and regulation of the degree of contamination of surface flowing waters, lakes, water basins and the Caspian sea waters. On the basis of these standards, qualitative water composition applicable for aquaculture breeding is determined. To prevent contamination, the standards contain measures for prohibition, approval and protection of water objects, performed by the State authorities.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

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

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

The project of target parameters, which performance is projected for the period of 2016-2020, is prepared.

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

-To solve the problem with the sources of scattered contamination of the sea with waste water from summer cottages, which population used to make unauthorized domestic sewage discharge.

-To continue recultivation of the lands, contaminated with petroleum residues, for the purpose of successive rehabilitation of the Asheron peninsular.

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

Coastal recreational waters of the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian basin are used for swimming. In the Northern part of this coast, where one of the basic areas for the population recreation in Yalama-Khachmaz lowland is situated, the sea water quality meets the sanitary standards and rules. It is confirmed by the results of the Caspian sea water monitoring, conducted by the local center of hygiene and epidemiology and Caspian Complex Environmental Monitoring Administration of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

In summer time, Ministry of Health publishes information about sea water condition of the Caspian sea beaches on the web-site www.health.gov.az.

Annually, before the beginning of the bathing season (from May to September) Caspian coastal zone water quality is assessed. According to the data of the monitoring, conducted by the authorities of the State sanitary and epidemiological supervision and the representatives of Caspian Complex Environmental Monitoring Administration of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the quality of the water on the Caspian beaches has improved. The quality of the water improved due to the fact that the companies employed for this work placed substantial investments to improve the quality of waste water discharge. For example, to provide safe water environment, used in recreational purposes on Apsheron, the reconstruction of Govsan aeration station was completed and biological treatment facilities are put into operation in Sumqayit, in Buzovna and Mardakan.

The problem with the sources of the scattered contamination of the sea with waste water from summer cottages, which population used to make unauthorized domestic sewage discharge was partly solved by installing 17 local modular sewage treatment plants on the territory of 86 km in length on the North coast of the Apsheron peninsular.

Taking into account higher urbanization level of the Apsheron peninsular, the untreated waste water discharge into the Caspian sea is supposed to be stopped. The inventory of Baku bay contaminators has been initiated, strategy of its sewage treatment has been defined, contaminators and contaminating objects have been studied. On the Apsheron peninsular, the lands, contaminated with petroleum residues, with the total area of 25 hectare, have been recultivated, this territory has been landscaped, using drop irrigation.

Management of small-size mountain rivers with the purpose of using this water resources are projected both in the water supply sphere and for hunting and fishing.

All the measures mentioned above have positive effect on sea water quality in the recreational waters of the Caspian sea. When monitoring of the quality of sea water was conducted in the last century, NAG-vibrio cholera-I-II group Heiberg and as indicators of anthropogenic pollution - E.coli, Shigella and other micro-organisms were detected, the marine water quality monitoring conducted by the State sanitary supervision together with the specialists of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in 2010-2012 showed qualitative improvement of recreational waters.

It should be noted that no studies have been conducted to determine the correlation of the quality of seawater and various infectious diseases during sea bathing. However, in the summer season, in time of sea bathing, starting from mid-June to mid-August, the seasonality of intestinal infections is observed, and the increase in OCI with conventional and non-agent is mentioned. Also the number of people consulting the ophthalmologist in connection with bacterial conjunctivitis increases. It is assumed that these eye diseases are related to environmental factors and the sea enhances this factor.

It was noted above that the country, being in the process of water management, strives to introduce the latest technologies in water purification. In the process of solving these problems the risk of such infections impact, transmitted via water is expected to reduce.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

- The installation of 17 local modular sewage treatment plants on the territory of 86 km in length on the North coast of the Apsheron peninsular facilitated reduction of contamination of the sea and recreational areas with waste water from summer cottages.

- Recultivation of the lands, totalling 30 hectare, contaminated with petroleum residues, is continued on the Asheron peninsular. This area is landscaped with the help of drop irrigation.

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

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

It is being set at present.

XVIII. Identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites (art. 6, para. 2 (I))

For each target set in this area:

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

- To clean the lakes, contaminated with petroleum residues, and situated on the Asheron peninsular.

- To use absorbing wells for disposal of ground and household waters.

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

In accord with the State program on «Socio-economic development of Baku and its suburbs» (2011-2013), inventory of the lakes, situated on the Apsheron peninsular, has been conducted, waste water and ground waters discharge has been sopped, contamination of the lakes' coastal zones with solid household and industrial wastes has been stopped. The lakes, contaminated with petroleum, totalling 300 hectare were cleaned and landscaped in 2015. Absorbing wells are used for disposal of ground and household waters.

In the context of the implementation of the Comprehensive Action Plan on "Improving the ecological situation of the Republic of Azerbaijan" in 2012, the construction of solid waste incineration plant with the capacity of 500 ton per year was completed and put into operation. In parallel, Balakhany sorting and recycling plant was put into operation. The annual capacity of this plant is 200,000 tons. Introduction of these facilities contributes to improvement of the environment, energy saving and reduction of the environmental stress on the Absheron Peninsula. In the context of the Project, being implemented by the World Bank in cooperation with the Azerbaijani government, on the "integrated solid waste management" 41 illegal dumpsites were closed in the city of Baku and its settlements, and 360,000 tons of household waste were eliminated on Balakhany landfill. Thus, national targets set by the state programs are being.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

-The lakes, contaminated with petroleum, totalling 300 hectare were cleaned and landscaped in 2015.

-Absorbing wells are used for disposal of ground and household waters.

-The construction of solid waste incineration plant with the capacity of 500 ton per year was completed and put into operation. In parallel, Balakhany sorting and recycling plant was put into operation. The annual capacity of this plant is 200,000 tons. Introduction of these facilities contributes to improvement of the environment, energy saving and reduction of the environmental stress on the Absheron Peninsula. In the context of the Project, being implemented by the World Bank in cooperation with the Azerbaijani government, on the "integrated solid waste management" 41 illegal dumpsites were closed in the city of Baku and its settlements, and 360,000 tons of household waste were eliminated on Balakhany landfill. Thus, national targets set by the state programs are being.

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

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

It is being set at present.

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

-To increase implementation of waste waters biological treatment for the purpose of decreasing the degree of the Caspian sea contamination.

-To rehabilitate the territory, adjacent to Lake Boyukshor and the lake itself, by constructing new sewerages.

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

The irrational arrangement of water supply and the poor quality of the organization of work on the operation of irrigation systems leads to high water losses, which represent about 30% of the total water intake, resulting in the contamination of groundwater salinization and individual territories, exacerbated by ineffective or inefficient drainage system of irrigated land. Due to the absence in large parts of the country's water treatment plants, about 70% of the available surface water resources are heavily polluted.

Approximately 80% of the water used for drinking and irrigation is taken from polluted rivers of Kura and Aras, which is one of the most serious problems in Azerbaijan for now.

Azerbaijan has made significant progress in providing the population with water for drinking and sanitary needs, irrigation of agricultural lands and the construction of anti-flood facilities due to massive investments. State budget to cover the running costs of the institutions involved in the management of water resources has also increased.

Some progress has been made in the field of sewage and waste water.

Across the country, the scope of application of biological wastewater treatment has been increasing, and monitoring data of the Caspian Sea have shown a reduction of pollutant concentrations. Some improvement has been achieved as a result of the state water company "Azersu" as a national provider of services for water and wastewater treatment, as well as through the establishment of water user associations in land reclamation sector.

However, the very low water tariffs do not allow to cover costs or to promote the efficient use of water. Measures to encourage the re-use of water are still poorly implemented in Azerbaijan. The country has continued work on the installation of water meters to users, and the installation process instrumentation in the water on agricultural lands is very slow. Currently, irrigation fee charged is based on the volume of water consumption, not the area of irrigated land as it was before, which is a positive step.

One of the major problems associated with the management of water resources in Azerbaijan, is the lack of special documents on water policy and water strategy. The components of the water-related problems are contained in the national programs and action plans, and these plans and programs totally form a water policy. Given the number of actors involved in water issues, and the limited nature of the communication between the absences of such structural documents on water-related issues is a serious obstacle to the efficient management of water resources.

The legal framework for water in Azerbaijan falls short of the existing institutional infrastructure, which is currently being developed.

The legal framework for the protection and management of water resources in Azerbaijan has not changed since 2003, and there have been made virtually no amendments. There is a great need to develop a new regulatory system for water, and the implementation of measures for additions and changes to the regulations that are required to comply with applicable national and internationally recognized standards.

Volume of water use grouped by water users

Use of water resources	2005	2014
	Volume, mln m³	Volume, mln m

Total volume of withdrawn freshwater resources	12050	12123
From surface waters	112	10304
From ground waters	798	1819
Agriculture :	5710	5572
From surface waters	5130	4962
From ground waters	580	610
Industry:	2360	2144
From ground waters	-	-
From ground waters	-	-
Electricity:	2197	1887
From surface waters	2197	1887
From ground waters	-	-
Housholds:	521	313
From surface waters	-	-
From ground waters	-	-
Other sectors:		
From surface waters	-	-
From ground waters		

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

- Master-plan for water supply, domestic water and storm sewage systems management on the Apsheron peninsular has been initiated.

- -The territory of Lake Boyukshor of 300 hectare is cleaned from oil contamination and benthic sediment, disposal lines were installed and on the territory of 15 hectare a park and a boulevard were laid out in Baku.

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

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

It is being set at present.

XX. Additional national or local specific targets

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

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of the target.
2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.
3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.
4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g., in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

Part Four

Overall evaluation of progress achieved in implementing the Protocol

In this part of the summary report, Parties shall provide an analysis and synthesis of the status of implementation of the Protocol. Such an overall evaluation should not only be based on the issues touched upon in the previous parts, but should also include, as far as possible, a succinct overview of implementation of activities related to, for example:

- (a) Response systems (article 8);
- (b) Public awareness, education, training, research and development and information (article 9);
- (c) Public information (article 10);
- (d) International cooperation (article 11);
- (e) Joint and coordinated international action (article 12);
- (f) Cooperation in relation to transboundary waters (article 13);
- (g) International support for national action (article 14).

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

Suggested length: up to 3 pages

Along with maintaining of sociopolitical stability in the Republic, the dynamic socio-economic development is proceeded and welfare of the population is being improved day by day, which is the result of the ongoing social policies.

Increase the level and quality of life - social-priority goal of social development are the major directions of the state's policies. The standard of living - it is the consumption of material and spiritual goods and the degree of satisfaction of the needs of these benefits at the present stage of economic development. Material resources are not only limited to the level of consumption of goods and services, advocates general characteristic of the socio-economic results of the development of society, and also includes the average life expectancy, morbidity, and health and safety conditions. Therefore, the quality of life characterized by the level of education and health care, nature of work, the state of the environment. The environment can not be improved in conditions of poverty, and poverty can not be eliminated without a stable and healthy environment, which is why sustainable development is so closely linked to human well-being.

From 2010 all republican and regional centers of hygiene and epidemiology are connected to the Internet and use Integrated Electronic System for surveillance of infectious disease. It allows

to get all information on infectious and parasitic diseases in the Republic on a daily basis. Currently the updated version web 6 is used.

There is a steady tendency of annual reduction of these diseases, indicating an increasing role of epidemiological services in public health, improving water infrastructure and sanitation and the strengthening the promotion, including visual means of propaganda of healthy lifestyle among the population.

The population can receive environmental information electronically the information center of Aarhus, the Regional Environmental Center, etc. The web page created for the Hydro meteorological Service, a database of quality and quantity of river water has been developed. This website allows the public to have access to information about water resources.

For the implementation of the Aarhus Convention in Azerbaijan, public information centers were established in Baku, Ganja and Gazakh.

Also working groups on international environmental conventions have been set up and these groups included representatives of relevant NGOs.

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources at the Institute for Professional Development regularly arrange courses on water management with providing relevant certificates to the participants. In the framework of the EU regional projects on water, events aimed at enhancing of personnel capacity are held.

To improve the skills of workers serving the water treatment plants and water supply systems their specialized education is widely practiced in France, Spain and Turkey. Six modern mobile laboratories have acquired and are operated to strengthen laboratory capacity businesses serving the water bodies.

It should be noted that Azerbaijan has achieved significant results in international environmental cooperation. Azerbaijan has completed the process of accession or ratification by 20 major MEAs, the number of international environmental conventions and protocols, as well as bilateral agreements, ratified by Azerbaijan is growing steadily. There has been significant progress in the implementation of international commitments on a number of MEAs.

There are a number of unresolved pressing problems along with the progress made in the implementation of the protocol in the country:

- Integrated water resources management;
- Questions of adaptation of water resources to climate change;
- Prepare a national strategy for adaptation measures to manage floods, droughts in the country in terms of climate change impacts on water resources and the health of the population, as well as extreme weather conditions;
- Development of new standards for drinking water, according to WHO recommendations;

- Training of human resources of all ministries involved in this protocol;
- To achieve re-use of waste water in order to reduce the anthropogenic impact on the mountain rivers and underground water sources;
- Strengthen advocacy work with local communities to increase awareness and knowledge on lean towards water resources;
- Providing structural laboratories with modern equipment and reagents.

Part Five

Information on the person submitting the report

This report is submitted on behalf of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan Republic

[Azerbaijan Republic] in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

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Date: 16 April 2016

This report is submitted on behalf of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic

[Azerbaijan Republic] in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

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