

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

**THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**Part One**

**General aspects**

1. *Were targets and target dates established in your country in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol?*

YES

NO

IN PROGRESS

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

Targets and target dates are established in:

–The Water Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020 approved by the Government Ordinance No. 1235-r of 27 August 2009, which sets the basic guidance to the development of water management complex of Russia, ensuring the sustainable water use, conservation of water objects, protection from the adverse impacts of waters as well as the development and implementation of the competitive advantages of the Russian Federation in the sphere of water resources.

–The “Pure Water” Federal Target Programme for 2011–2017 was approved by the Government Resolution No. 1092 dated 22 December 2010, which aims at providing population with drinking water, that meets the requirements of safety and harmlessness set under the sanitary-epidemiological standards.

Besides, the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing provides for identification of targets and the levels of achievement at the federal and regional levels in the framework of The “Pure Water” Federal Target Programme for 2011–2017 by means of departmental special-purpose programme.

In compliance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 23 May 1996 № 763 «on Coming into Force and Publication of Legal Acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation and Regulatory Legal Acts of Federal Executive Authorities», including the resolutions and the orders of the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter to be referred to as — acts of the Government of the Russian Federation). The mentioned above acts, orders and resolutions are subject to official publication.

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

Official publication of acts of the President of the Russian Federation and acts of the Government of the Russian Federation is considered to be the publication of their texts in "The Russian newspaper" or in Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation or their first allocation (publication) on «Official web portal of legislative information» ([www.pravo.gov.ru](http://www.pravo.gov.ru)).

Thus, all the mentioned above acts were published in due order.

*3. Has your country established national or local arrangements for coordination between competent authorities for setting targets? If so please describe, including information on which public authority (ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved and how coordination was ensured.*

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation was appointed as the authority responsible for implementation of the Water Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020, approved by the Ordinance of the Russian Federation Government No. 1235-r of 27 August 2009.

The Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation was appointed as the authority responsible for implementation of the "Pure Water" Federal Target Programme for 2011 - 2017, approved by Resolution of the Russian Federation Government No. 1092 of 22 December 2010.

Given the fact, that the issues of provision of population with drinking water, meeting the requirements of safety and harmlessness under the sanitary-epidemiological standards require an integrated approach in solving both the problems of housing and communal services and the reduction in contamination of water bodies, each federal executive authority carries out its activity in accordance with its jurisdiction:

The Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation is in charge of drafting and implementation of the state policy in the field of sanitary and epidemiological human welfare;

The Ministry of the Russian Federation of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters is in charge of drafting and implementation of the state policy, normative and legal acts as well as the supervision and control in the field of civil defence, protection of population and territories against natural and man-made disasters, providing fire safety and also safety of people at water bodies;

The Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation is in charge of drafting and implementation of the state policy in the field of urban development, housing and utilities;

The Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare is in charge of state control and surveillance over sanitary-epidemiological situation and fulfilment of sanitary legislation;

The Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources is in charge of supervision and monitoring in the sphere of natural resources;

The Federal Agency for Water Resources is in charge of implementation of measures to prevent and eliminate the harmful effects of the water bodies owned by the federal government and located within two or more the constituent entities of the Russian Federation; implementation of measures for protection of water bodies located within the respective

territories of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as well as the use of water resources;

The Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring provides monitoring of the surface water bodies;

The Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Supervision provides control and supervision over the safe maintenance of hydropower facilities and the fulfilment of technical conditions for water management facilities such as canals;

The Federal Agency for Fishery provides policy for sustainable regulation of fish stocks and is in charge of maintaining a good quality of water used for fishery purposes.

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

In the Russian Federation, much attention is paid to providing safety for water bodies, used both as a hydroeconomic resource and for drinking water supply. Under these circumstances, the issues of water safety are not identified solely in the strategy documents, which specify the general focus of these or those issues but in regulatory legal acts, which shall be subject to compulsory implementation.

Primary documents in the sphere of water resources protection and provision of rational and sustainable water use include the following ones:

- The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 № 683 «on the Strategy of National Safety of the Russian Federation»;
- The Water Code of the Russian Federation, approved by the President of the Russian Federation as of 3 July 2006 № 74-FL;
- The Concept of the Long-term Socio-economic Development of the Russian Federation for the period of up to 2020, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation as of 17 November 2008 № 1662-p;
- The Federal law as of 30 March 1999, № 52-FL «on the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare of the Population»;
- The Federal law as of 7 December 2011, № 416-FL «on Water Supply and Water Discharge»;
- The sanitary-epidemiological requirements of SanPin (Sanitary Rules and Regulations) 2.1.4.1074-01 «Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Drinking water. Hygiene requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Water quality. Hygiene requirements for providing safety of hot water supply systems», SanPin 2.1.4.1175-02. «Drinking water and water supply in populated areas. Hygiene requirements for water quality of non-centralized water supply systems. Water resources sanitary protection».

Transboundary cooperation between Russia and other countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) on shared river basins is held on a regular basis, for which data exchange plays a dominating role. Russian active participation in the international water policy facilitates transboundary water policy efficiency, as well as elaboration of the additional opportunities to cope with contemporary challenges from

natural disasters and climate change.

Russian Federation performs integrated management of water resources through complex (general), basin and territorial schemes. In compliance with the Water Code, basin agreements on water bodies protection and recovery are in the process of development and approval among Federal agencies of executive authority, authorized representatives of Water Resources Board and executive government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Basin agreements are based on water consumption balance, complex water use and waterbodies protection scheme, as well as on federal target programs.

Federal Agency for Water Resources applies the mechanisms of coordination while elaborating general position of different water consumers.

Transition from water resources management, based on territorial and administrative division, to basin approach, brings Russian management system closer to European Union system, to EU Water Framework Directive (hereinafter referred to as EU WFD). Water resources management on the basin level, based on determining load on water resources and developing measures program, aimed at tackling existing problems, is an innovative approach for Russia. This system allows for taking into account all the factors, having effect on water resources, as well as coordinating practical activities and helping to avoid discrepancies between measures, applied at different river stretches.

Water pricing policy and reimbursement of expenses are the instruments of other key concept of EU Water Framework Directive, facilitating additional capital raising and improvement of hydro economic services financial situation.

List of legal actions, necessary for the Russian water legislation harmonization with EU Water Framework Directive and Directive KKII35, was elaborated and approximate potential costs were estimated.

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

Corresponding analysis of the current situation and financial expenditures estimation are conducted to include the activities, aimed at achieving the goals of the “Pure Water” Federal Target Programme for 2011–2017 and demanding resources provision.

*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 targets setting, the following organizations participate. They can be conventionally divided into groups:

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

Scientific research institutes participate in the development of national hygienic standards for providing the population of the Russian Federation with safe water consumption, harmonization of sanitary-epidemiologic requirements with international standards, improvement of diagnostic methods and elaboration of specific and non-specific water related disease

prevention.

Large branches of non-governmental organizations, such as WWF and Greenpeace do not fulfil projects on water resources assessment on a regular basis, however, they provide independent assessments and actively defend the interests of water resources preservation in the cases of hazard for water bodies safety from economic entities.

Information on environmental water state, including on water quality, is brought to the notice of the public by means of the state reports of the corresponding departments (of federal and regional level), which are allocated on the official websites.

The Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing elaborates national hygienic standards for providing the population of the Russian Federation with safe water consumption, harmonization of sanitary-epidemiologic requirements with international standards, improvement of diagnostic methods and elaboration of specific and non-specific water related disease prevention.

Annual aggregate information about the condition of water resources, used for drinking and recreational purposes, as well as about water quality and its effect on the population health within the limits of specified jurisdiction is brought to the notice of the population by the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation by means of the state reports on sanitary-epidemiologic welfare of the population and on the environment, which are publicly available on the official websites in the Internet.

*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.*

In preparing the specified report, the information, submitted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing, the Federal Service for Surveillance in the sphere of Natural Resources Use was used.

Besides, the Russian Federation state report on sanitary-epidemiologic situation in 2014, as well as the State report on the condition and pollution of the environment in the Russian Federation in 2014 and the data of the Federal Service for State Statistics were used.

*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).*

The state policy in the field of water resources is regulated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The activities to implement the state policy are also carried out by the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

*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.*

Ecological problems, characteristic of the regional level in different regions of Russia, depend on the geographic location of these territories. Just to name a few, the issues of desertification and of water resources deficiency are at the forefront of the steppe zone, that is the Volgograd region and the Republic of Kalmykia, while the issues of climate change and eternal congelation are a high priority for the polar part of the Russian Federation.

Comparison of climate conditions for the previous period justifies the general tendency for climate warming in Russia. However, taking into account the existing difference in natural and climatic zones of Russia, this general tendency varies a bit in relation to spatial and seasonal characteristic of different zones. Just to name a few, by way of exception, the tendency for the weather getting colder on the territory of Chukotka, the Magadan Region and the northern part of Yakutia, is observed in winter time.

The Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing elaborates regulatory and guidance documents for the purposes of dealing with this problem.

In particular, «Adaptation scenarios for the increased level of the incidence of diseases, including infectious and parasitical ones, on the basis of the scientifically proven information about the consequences of the climate change adverse effect on the population health» were elaborated, identifying the following directions:

1. Enhancement of monitoring over the diseases, including infectious and parasitical ones, monitoring over disease vectors, which are effected by climate changes and forecasting systems related to it, improvement of works aimed at disease prevention and vector control.
2. Elaboration of potential capacity use scenarios, including organizational one, in the sphere of planning, preventive measures, guaranteeing readiness and activities management in the cases of climate change, including planning in the case of emergency situations.
3. Development of effective critical incident response schemes for extreme weather events, applying informational technologies to the extent possible on the basis of strengthening and improving the existing regional centers and informational network systems.
4. Elaboration of public healthcare adaptation scenarios and their fulfillment in the cases when there exists reliable information on the necessity to take certain management decisions.

In framework of implementation of Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation as of 17 December 2009 № 861-rp, in 2012 the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing approved and implemented in practice the Guideline «Method of Risk Appraisal and Damage Assessment from Climate Changes, Leading to the Increased Level of the Incidence of Diseases and Mortality in High Risk Population Groups», which are harmonized with international approaches to this problem. Health risk appraisal is conducted on the basis of the analysis of connection between the parameters, characterizing climatic conditions on the territory

of habitation and frequency of population sharp reactions in the form of additional incidence of diseases and death.

## **Part Two**

### **Common indicators<sup>1</sup>**

#### **I. Quality of the drinking water supplied**

##### **A. Context of the data**

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

According to data provided by the Federal State Statistics Service, in 2014, drinking water that meets the safety requirements was provided to 51'936 settlements (out of 152'669 existing ones) or 34% with the population of 93'255'138 people or 64,01% of the total population of the Russian Federation, (in 2010 – 53'754 settlements or 38% with the population of 121'625'867 people or 86,5% of the total population of the Russian Federation).

The drinking water that meets the safety requirements was provided to 2'340 urban settlements - 98,4% with the population of 75'509'858 people or 69,8% of the urban population.

The drinking water that meets the safety requirements was also provided to 49'596 rural settlements - 38,5% with the population of 27'317'861 inhabitants or 72% of the rural population.

The number of settlements provided with safe drinking water was 32'046 or 22,6% (in 2010 – 30'570 or 21,6%); the conditionally safe drinking water was available in 23'857 settlements – 16,8% (in 2010 – 23'184 – 16,4%).

The poor quality drinking water was in 11'072 settlements or 7,8% inhabited by 12'097'068 people or 8,4% of the population of the Russian Federation in 2011 (in 2009 – 12'527 settlements or 8,9%, in 2010 - 12'191 settlements or 8,6% inhabited by 13'226'880 or 9,4% of the population of the Russian Federation).

The number of urban settlements provided with drinking water that fails to meet the safety requirements was 496 settlements – 14,9% with the population of 6'745'127 dwellers or 6,4% of the urban population. The number of rural settlements provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements was 10'576 settlements - 7,6% inhabited by 5'351'941 people or 14,1% of the rural population.

The settlements with centralised water supply system, where the laboratory testing of drinking water was conducted in 2011, the percent of population provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements is 86% (in 2010 - 85%, in 2009 – 84,3 %); the settlements with non-centralised water supply systems – 82,8% of population provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements (in 2010 – 79,4%, in 2009 – 79,7%); the settlements with

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

mixed water supply systems - 79,6% of population provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements (in 2010 – 79,8 %, in 2009 – 79,9%), with imported drinking water – 71,3% (in 2010 – 71,5%, in 2009 – 65,1%).

The share of population living in the settlements provided with drinking water that meets the safety requirements amounted to 91,9% in 2014 (in 2010 – 90,2% 2009 – 89,2%), while the share of population consuming drinking water from centralised water supply systems was 90,9% (in 2009 - 90%), from non-centralised sources – 82,8% (in 2010 – 81,8%, in 2009 – 80,3%), the share of population consuming imported drinking water - 72% (in 2010 – 69,7%, in 2009 – 63,5%).

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

The water supply systems referred to this report supply both the urban and rural population.

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

Water samples are taken:

- from the sources of drinking and household water supply systems;
- after water treatment and preparation of hot water before supplying it to water distribution network;
- from water distribution network.

**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**

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

**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*.

<i>WatSan_S2</i>	<i>Baseline value (please specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (please specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (please specify the year)</i>
E. coli			
Enterococci			

These indicators are not used.

Microbiological parameters are used, which, in compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic requirements, include water samples testing for the presence of the following parameters: thermotolerant coliform bacteria, total Coliforms, total microbial count, coliphages, spores of sulphite reducing Clostridia, giardia lamblia cyst.

### **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<sup>2</sup>;
- c) Arsenic;
- d) Lead;
- e) Iron.

#### **Chemical composition of water, according to data provided by the Federal Information Fund of Social-hygienic Monitoring for the period of 2011-2015.**

Substance	% of water samples, exceeding MPC				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fluoride	1,69	1,86	1,8	2,38	2,12
Nitrate	1,23	1,32	1,24	1,75	1,29
Nitrite	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,26	0,05
Arsenic	0,11	0,07	0,19	0,18	0,09
Lead	0,03	0,46	0,1	0,14	0,3
Iron	12,37	14,66	14,1	15,02	14,04

In compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic requirements, control over chemical substances content is performed for the presence of the following parameters: aluminium, barium, beryllium, boracium, ferrum, cadmium, manganese, cuprum, molybdenum, arsenic, nickel, nitrate, mercury, lead, selenium, strontium, sulfate, fluoride, zinc cyanide, chromium, chloride, lindane, dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane, 2,4-D.

## **II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases potentially**

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<sup>2</sup> As defined in the WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality.

## 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.*

	Incidences (per 100,000 people)		Number of outbreaks/number of persons affected during the outbreaks **	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Cholera	1 (0,0007)	0	-	-
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	10782 (7,39)	9723(6,66)	23/1017	26/487
Escherichia coli, including EHEC*	14365 (9,85)	12485 (8,55)	No data	No data
Viral hepatitis A	10483 (7, 19)	6429 (4,40)	42/570	22/627
Typhoid fever	12 (0,01)	26 (0,02)	0	0

\* Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli – does not registered separately

\*\* changed, as there are no data on water outbreaks sorted by nosological forms of diseases

In compliance with the State report “on sanitary-epidemiologic welfare of the population in the Russian Federation in 2014”, drinking water samples, taken from the water supply centralized systems, are improving in terms of sanitary and chemical parameters, as well as microbiological and parasitological ones.

### III. Access to drinking water

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle  (specify the</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
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	<i>year)</i>	
<i>Total</i>		
<i>Urban</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Rural</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>

The data is represented according to the national assessments. Control over the quality of drinking water from the centralized household water supply systems was conducted on 13'632 monitoring points on the territory of 85 the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in 2014.

#### **IV. Access to sanitation**

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (2005)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle  (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
<i>Total</i>			
<i>Urban</i>	<i>97</i>		<i>98</i>
<i>Rural</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>5</i>

The data is represented on the basis of the national assessments. Statistical unit in this field is a definite utility company. While conducting assessment, it should be understood, that housing facilities stock is equipped with:

- water pipeline, if water supply distribution network is available inside the house, and water gets through centralized water pipeline or from artesian borehole; housing facilities stock, not equipped with water pipeline, can not be equipped with sewage facilities. Moreover, the size of the area, equipped with sewage facilities can not exceed the size of the area, equipped with water pipeline;

- wastewater disposal (sewage facilities), if there are sewage facilities for discharge of sewage water into outdoor sewerage network or drainage sump, local cesspool.

#### **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 water 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

In 2015 the status of water bodies used for recreational purposes (category II) has improved for sanitary and chemical indicators by 3,5%, for microbiological indicators - by 2,6% compared to 2010.

Category of water body	Sanitary and chemical indicators, %				Microbiological indicators, %			
	2009	2010	2014	2015	2009	2010	2014	2015
II	24,1	26,5	24,7	22,0	23,1	25,9	23,2	23,3

Coast waters of the Black, Asov, Caspian and Baltic seas, as well as the Sea of Japan, washing the Primorski Krai in the Russian Federation, are used for recreational purposes. In constant section lines of coast waters of the seas, the testing of 13'505 samples in 2015 and 13'050 samples in 2014 (in 2010 — 7'670) was conducted in terms of sanitary and chemical parameters, and 18'117 and 17'139 samples correspondingly were tested for the analogues period in terms of microbiological and parasitological parameters (in 2010— 9'231).

Quality of sea water	Sanitary-chemical indicators, %				Microbiological indicators, %			
	2009	2010	2014	2015	2009	2010	2014	2015
	4,8	4,6	4,9	4,8	8,2	17,5	9,2	7,9

### Status of groundwaters

Groundwater sources of centralised water supply	Sanitary-chemical indicators, %				Microbiological indicators, %			
	2009	2010	2014	2015	2009	2010	2014	2015
	29,0	30,0	27,9	27,9	4,1	4,2	3,4	3,9

## For European Union countries

### Ecological status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
	High status		

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

### **Chemical status of surface water bodies**

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

### **Status of groundwaters**

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Good quantitative status			
Good chemical status			
Poor quantitative status			

<i>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			
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified</b>			
<b>Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country</b>			

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>Baseline value 2012, Mln.m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value, 2014</i>
Agriculture	7735,41		7480,24
Industry <sup>a</sup>	33915,27		32388,68
Domestic use <sup>b</sup>	9037,04		8515,63

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

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

## Part Three

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

#### 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.**

Targets set under the “Pure Water” Federal Target Programme

	Unit of measure	2010	2014	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
The specific weight of water samples taken from the water supply network, which fail to meet the hygienic standards for sanitary-chemical indicators	%	16,4	16,3	16,1	15,8	15,5	15,2	14,8	14,4
The specific weight of water samples taken from the water supply network, which fail to meet the hygienic standards for microbiological indicators	%	5	4,9	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,4

**Centralized water supply.** The proportion of water samples, taken from the water supply networks that do not meet the sanitary standards, constitutes:

by sanitary-chemical indicators – 16,1% in 2015; 16,9% in 2014; 18,4% in 2010 and 18,6% in 2009;

by microbiological indicators – 2,8% in 2015; 2,9% in 2014; 3,9% in 2010 and 4,3% in 2009.

**Rural water supply.** The proportion of water samples, taken from the water supply networks that fail to meet the sanitary standards, constitutes:

by sanitary-chemical indicators – 19,4% in 2015; 21,1% in 2014; 21,9% in 2010 and 20,6% in 2009;

by microbiological indicators – 4,2% in 2015; 3,9% in 2014; 6,2% in 2010 and 7,1% in

2009.

The presented indicators are set at the national level. The dynamic of drinking water quality is taken into account while target setting.

## **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.**

**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.**

The following regulatory legal acts aimed at provision of the population with the high-quality and safe drinking water were adopted:

The "Pure Water" Federal Target Programme for 2011-2017, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1092 of 22 December 2010;

The Federal Law № 416-FZ of 7 December 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation";

The Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation individually approve the targets in accordance with the requirements set under the "Pure Water" Federal Target Programme.

The following targets are set for the regional programmes of water supply development under the "Pure Water" Programme

Registered patients with typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever A, B and C, Salmonella infections, acute intestinal infections	thousand persons
Registered patients with viral Hepatitis	thousand persons
Registered patients with diseases of the digestive system	thousand persons
Registered patients with malignant formations	thousand persons

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

The "Pure Water" Federal Target Programme for 2011-2017, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1092 of 22 December 2010;

The Federal Law № 416-FZ of 7 December 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation".

Provision of the population with centralised water supply services constituted 77% in 2014 and 92,9% in 2015.

Targets set under the "Pure Water" Programme

	Unit of measure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Provision of the population with centralised water supply services	%	77	77	78	78	79	81	83	85

This target is set at the national level

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

The "Pure Water" Federal Target Programme for 2011-2017, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1092 of 22 December 2010;

The Federal Law № 416-FZ of 7 December 2011 "On Water Supply and Sanitation".

Provision of the population with centralised sanitation services constituted 73% in 2014.

Target set under the "Pure Water" Programme

	Unit of measure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Provision of the population with centralised sanitation services	%	73	73	74	75	76	78	81	84

This target is set at the national level

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

The result of the "Pure Water" Programme implementation will be the transition to the long-term tariff regulation by the methods of return on invested capital, which will ensure an increase in the share of capital investments in the structure of expenses of organisations, as well

as increased investment activity of private investors that will improve the financial stability of organisations.

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

The given area is being reviewed.

**VI. Application of recognized good practices to the management of water supply, (art. 6, para. 2 (f))**

At present, under the Russian Federation accession to the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization, elaboration of regulatory legal acts to introduce methods of good laboratory practices is being conducted. The laboratory researches and trials in the framework of drinking water and hot water manufacturing quality control are conducted by legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, accredited in compliance with the law of the Russian Federation on accreditation in the national system of accreditation.

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

**IX. Occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (i))**

A different target is used in the Russian Federation

Target set under the “Pure Water” Programme

	Unit of measure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
The share of wastewaters treated to standard values, in the overall volume of wastewaters passed through the treatment facilities	%	46	47	47	48	49	50	51	53

The target is set at the national level.

**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))**

The given area is being reviewed.

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

The given area is being reviewed.

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

The given area is being reviewed.

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

The given area is being reviewed.

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

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

Water used for drinking purposes can be extracted from both groundwater and surface water sources. The water should meet the sanitary-epidemiological requirements.

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

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

Requirements to the quality of waters used for bathing are set under the sanitary and epidemiological standards.

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

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

Requirements to the quality of waters used for aquaculture are set under the standards on maximum permissible concentrations for harmful substances.

**XVII. Application of recognized good practice in the management of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (k))**

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

At present, under the Russian Federation accession to the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization, elaboration of regulatory legal acts to introduce methods of good laboratory practices is being conducted.

**XVIII. Identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites (art. 6, para.**

## **2 (I)**

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

The activities, specified in the Water strategy of the Russian Federation, including protection and reconstruction of water bodies up to the state providing environment-friendly conditions for population life, suggest solving the number of tasks, aimed at reducing human-induced load on water bodies, protecting underground waters from contamination, conducting water bodies rehabilitation and eliminating accumulated environmental harm.

### **XIX. Effectiveness of systems for the management, development, protection and use of water resources (art. 6, para. 2 (m))**

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

The relevant measures are set under the Federal Target Programme "Development of Water-Economic Complex in the Russian Federation in 2012-2020", approved by the Government Resolution № 350 of 19 April 2012.

### **XX. Additional national or local specific targets**

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

In the framework of the Federal Targeted Programme "Pure Water" indicators are set, aimed at water supply and sewerage facilities replacement, as well as attracting private investors to the sector of water supply, wastewater disposal and water treatment.

## **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

All the information on sanitary-epidemiologic welfare of the population, the environment state, as well as on state programs implementation are publicly available on the official websites of the federal executive authorities.

On the whole in the Russian Federation 35,7 % drinking water supply surface sources (in 2010 — 36,8%, in 2009 — 37,0%) and 15,8% of ground waters (in 2010 — 16,4 %; in 2009 — 16,9 %) failed to comply with sanitary-epidemiological requirements of SanPin 2. 1.4. 1074-01 «Hygienic requirements to the quality of water from the drinking water supply centralized systems. Hygienic requirements to providing safety for hot water supply systems».

As can be seen from the above, the quality of the drinking water supplied to the population, is identified both by sanitary welfare of water supply sources and water supply pipe network condition. In 2014 the share of sources and water supply pipelines, failing to comply with sanitary-epidemiological requirements, compared with 2012 decreased from 18,4% to 17,8 %, the growth rate is negative and equaled to -3,3%. In 2014, the quality of the drinking water, supplied to the population from centralized water supply distribution networks, improved. On average in the Russian Federation in 2014, negative growth rate of the drinking water samples with increased level of hygienic standards in terms of sanitary and chemical, microbiological, parasitological parameters was observed.

## Part Five

### Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation [name of the Party or the Signatory] in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

**Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report:** Dashitsyrenova A. D.

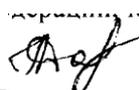
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**Telephone number::** + 495 627 24 00\*1460

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

Подпись:

Дата:

  
15.04.2016

Submission

Parties are required to submit their summary reports to the joint secretariat, using the

present template and in accordance with the adopted guidelines on reporting, by 18 April 2016. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the third session of the Meeting of the Parties.

Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy either on a CD-ROM or by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word-processing software, and any graphic elements should be provided in separate files.

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