

Republic of Armenia

Summary reports in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health

Executive summary

Please provide an overall evaluation of the progress achieved in implementing the Protocol in your country during the reporting period. Please provide a short description of the main steps taken and highlight important achievements, key challenges, success factors and concrete good practice examples.

Suggested length: maximum 2 pages

The Republic of Armenia signed the UNECE / WHO - Europe Protocol on Water and Health on 17 June 1999 in London. Though Armenia is not yet a Party to the Protocol but it has successfully implemented several projects.

UNECE has initiated an assistance project in close cooperation with the Ministries of Nature Protection and Health of Armenia to facilitate the target setting process, as required by Article 6 of the Protocol, and to foster experience in the implementation of the Protocol in Armenia. The project was supported by the Government of Finland/FinWaterWei and implemented in 2013 - 2014. The draft targets were approved at the 12th meeting of the Steering Committee of the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) National Policy Dialogue (NPD) on the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Armenia held on May 6, 2014. The targets were not officially adopted.

UNECE has also assisted Armenia in the work on equitable access to water and sanitation. Within the framework of the United Nations Development Account (UNDA) project, the “Action Plan for 2018-2020 for the Provision of Equitable Access to Water Supply and Sanitation in Armenia” was prepared in 2017. The Action Plan was developed on the basis of the self-assessment results of the UNECE Equitable Access Score-card for Water and Sanitation, implemented in 2015-2016 by the NGO “Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment” (AWHHE). The project was supported by the Government of France. The Action Plan was approved on 4 August 2017 by the official Decree No 130-A of the Chairman of the State Committee on Water Economy (SCWE) of the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources (MEINR).

Currently, the Republic of Armenia is implementing EUWI Plus project for the Eastern Partnership Countries which addresses existing challenges in both development and implementation of efficient management of water resources. In frame of this project, the draft targets and target dates set in 2014 has been revised and legislation on equitable access has been analysed according to the first measure under the Action Plan for Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation (measure No. 1: analysis of the water legislative framework and identification of the legislative barriers to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation). After the circulation of the draft targets and target dates among stakeholders, they will be officially adopted.

Although targets and target dates set in 2014 in the context of the Protocol on Water and Health were not officially adopted, targets were partially implemented, such as:

- To improve the access of rural population to safe drinking water by constructing and rehabilitating water supply systems in 15 communities by 2016: 25 communities already have improved the access by 2017.
- Reconstruction and upgrading of “Aeratsia” wastewater treatment plant in Yerevan: The II phase (mechanical treatment) of the reconstruction and upgrading is accomplished by 2017.
- Construction of wastewater treatment plants and improvement of sanitation networks by 2016 in Dilijan and Jermuk: These wastewater treatment plants and additionally Martuni, Gavar and Vardenis wastewater plants have been constructed.
- Assess the drinking water supply situations in the 579 communities, which are not served by water companies: Communities were assessed.
- Development and approval of a national strategy for sanitation and wastewater treatment: A Chapter on Sanitation is developed for the Water Code of the Republic of Armenia.
- Development of river basin management plans for Araratyan, Akhuryan, and Hrazdan water basins by 2017; for the Northern, Southern and Sevan water basins by 2020: The RBMPs are developed for Araratyan, Akhuryan, and Southern water basins and have been officially adopted by the Government Decisions, etc.

The current draft targets and target dates were revised, taking into account the recent national and global developments, such as the conclusion of the Agreement on Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership between Armenia and the EU and the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals. Out of 20 target areas of the Protocol, 9 target areas were considered as priority for Armenia,

Part one

General aspects

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

Please provide detailed information on the target areas in part two.

YES NO IN PROGRESS

If targets have been revised, please indicate the date of adoption and list the revised target areas. Please provide detailed information in part two.

Currently, the targets and target dates in Armenia are under the review in frame of the European Union Water Initiative+ project.

All targets and target dates have been set in accordance with SDG goals 6(2030), the EU - Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Framework Agreement, as well as the Strategic Programm of the Republic of Armenia for 2014-2025 and the end year of the Lease Contract with "Veolia Djur" Close Joint Stock Company (CJSC) (2031). Following target areas are considered as priority areas for Armenia: Target areas I, II, III, IV, XI, XIV, XVIII, XIX, XX.

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

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

Currently, the draft brochure is prepared in two languages: Armenian and English. Additionally, brochure will be posted on the website of the NGO AWHHE. Furthermore, the draft targets and target dates were communicated to the secretariat of the Protocol.

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 project was implemented by UNECE jointly with the following main partners: the Ministry of Nature Protection, the Water Committee under the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources and AWHHE, which coordinated the inputs of the NGO community and provides logistical support.

The project was guided by the meetings of the Steering Committee of European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) National Policy Dialogue (NPD) in Armenia held on 19 October 2018. On 19 February 2019, the Consultation meeting was held with the aim to update and discuss the revised targets set in the context of the Protocol on Water and Health and the analysis of the water legislative framework to identify the legislative barriers to ensure equitable access to water supply and sanitation.

4. Was a programme of measures or action plan developed to support implementation of the targets? If so, please briefly describe that programme or plan, including how financial implications were taken into account.

The measures were developed which roughly estimated the costs for implementing targets, and identified possible sources of funding, taking into consideration the focus and sectors of the work of the water related projects and initiatives in Armenia, funded and supported by international multi- and bi-lateral donors. For each of the proposed measure responsible agency for implementation was also indicated.

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

The NGO community was involved in the target setting process through stakeholder consultation meeting. As a voting member of the Steering Committee, NGO AWHHE is posting information on its website.

6. Please provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities and what other stakeholders were involved.

The report has been prepared by the Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health, the Water Committee under the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources and AWHHE NGO,

Ministry of Nature Protection have been prepared official letters to all stakeholders for providing information needed to fill out the points of the report. The Ministry of Nature Protection collected the information provided by the stakeholders and inserted them in this report.

7. Please report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, including whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure.

Part two

Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress

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

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

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

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

For each target set in this area:

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

In recent years, overall, considerable positive shifts have been registered in the republic in terms of access to drinking water, continuity of water supply and increase of security level. Nevertheless, the duration of water supply in some areas is still low and is characterized by significant regional peculiarities. Ensuring the quality and security of the water supplied is a serious problem in rural communities.

The quality of drinking water is monitored in accordance with the procedure established by sanitary rules and norms, particularly, production control and state hygiene and epidemiological surveillance should be carried out for drinking water quality.

The draft targets and target dates are:

- **Compliance of drinking water quality with national standards for chemical parameters (F, NO₂, NO₃, As, Fe, Pb) at least 99% starting from 2020**
- **Reduction of the level of non-compliance of drinking water quality with national standards for microbiological parameters up to not more than 14% by 2020 and 10% by 2030**
- **Development and implementation of Water Safety Plans (WSP) in 1 community by 2030.**

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease (art. 6, para.2 (b))

For each target set in this area:

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

The local outbreaks in Armenia occur from time to time, but do not turn into an epidemic. Mainly water-related and food-related intestinal infections are being recorded (mainly accidents occurring occasionally in the water and sewerage networks).

On June 4-6, 2018, Yerevan hosted a national workshop on strengthening epidemiological surveillance of water-borne diseases with the support of WHO-Europe to improve the epidemiological surveillance system for water-borne diseases in Armenia and to prevent and reduce these diseases. More than 30 experts from the National Center for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDPC) SNCO participated in the workshop.

The results of the discussions were considered during the process of the setting targets and target dates.

The draft targets and target dates are:

- **Maintenance of the absence of water-related cases, outbreaks and epidemics of cholera, abdominal typhus and viral hepatitis A, continuously**
- **Continuous implementation of measures and development of new projects aimed at modernization and improvement of water supply systems to exclude possible causes of occurrences of water-related diseases or outbreaks, continuously.**

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

For each target set in this area:

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

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

Access to drinking water implemented by order the Ministry of Health of the RA - On approving sanitary norms and rules N2-III-A 2-1 ‘Drinking water: the hygienic requirements to water quality of centralized water supply systems’, 25 December, 2002, N876.

In 2016 November 21, the Government of Armenian on behalf of State Committee of Water Committee signed Lease Contract ‘For the water and wastewater systems and other property currently used and maintained by ‘Yerevan Djur’, ‘Hayjrmughkoyughi’, ‘Lori-jrmughkoyughi’, ‘Shirak-jrmughkoyughi’ and ‘Nor Akunq’ closed joint-stock companies’ with ‘Veolia Djur’ CJSC. The contract is valid for 15 years until 2031. The service area covers 404 settlements (45 cities and 359 villages).

The draft targets on Access to drinking water are:

- **To ensure equal access to safe and affordable drinking water for everyone (centralized water supply), according to the SDG goals 6.1**
- **Improvement of drinking water supply in general educational institutions and health-care facilities**

To ensure access to drinking water in Armenia are set proposed measures for achieving the target indicators and target dates:

- **Improved access to safe drinking water in the non-serviced settlements by construction and reconstruction of water supply systems,**
- **Renovation of 5 drinking water treatment plants,**
- **Improvement of water supply programs for general education, pre-school institutions and health-care facilities, improvement monitoring and surveillance.**

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

For each target set in this area:

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

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

In 2016 November 21, Water Committee of the Ministry of Energy on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Armenia signed Lease Contract “For the water and wastewater systems and other property currently used and maintained by “Yerevan Djur”, “Hayjrmughkoyughi”, “Lori-jrmughkoyughi”, “Shirak-jrmughkoyughi” and “Nor Akunq” closed joint-stock companies” with “Veolia Djur” CJSC. The contract is valid for 15 years until 2031. The service area covers 404 settlements (45 cities and 359 villages).

The target of Access to Sanitation includes 3 points:

- **Improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions for everyone**
- **Strengthen sanitation and wastewater treatment legislation, taking into consideration international requirements**
- **Improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions in general educational and pre-school institutions and health-care facilities, improvement of monitoring and surveillance.**

To ensure access to sanitation in Armenia are set proposed measures for achieving the target indicators and target dates:

- **Review and update national legislation on sanitation and wastewater treatment and include requirements related to risk assessments and risk management of sanitation systems**
- **Construction of wastewater treatment plants and improvement of sanitation networks**
- **Reconstruction and upgrading of “Aeratsia” wastewater treatment plant in Yerevan**
- **Construction of wastewater treatment plants and improvement of sewerage networks**

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

For each target set in this area:

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

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

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

In the republic, there still are problems that hinder the operation of the water supply company and do not give the opportunity to ensure the effective economic functioning of the systems. These include depreciation of the internal network, the structures and other fixed assets; lack of efficient water metering system; lack of full availability of water meters; low fee collection rate for services; high water losses; low tariffs for services; low-level operation of internal networks considered common property of multi-apartment buildings.

The operation, maintenance, and regular work of water supply systems require a continuous implementation of certain emergency and restorative compulsory works.

As a result of the water supply improvement and introduction of the system management, the duration of drinking water supply to the population is increasing in the republic over the years. The increase in the duration of drinking water supply is set out by the Lease Contract and is one of the key performance indicators.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

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

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

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

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as an alternative example of water supply system.

The French Government has allocated funds for the reconstruction of ‘‘Aeratsia’’ Wastewater Treatment Plant in Yerevan.

The Yerevan ‘‘Aeratsia’’ Wastewater Treatment Plant is in disrepair and it performs only partial mechanical wastewater treatment.

The construction of the 1st phase of the Reconstruction Program is completed, which provides complete mechanical cleaning of wastewater.

At present, only the mechanical cleaning section of the first plant can be exploited, although the structures and pipelines are extremely worn and clogged with sludge.

The amount of wastewater inflow to the plant is measured on a daily basis. The WTP pumping stations do not work. The pipeline stretching up to the Hrazdan River is working. One pumping station is operating in the Yerevan sewage network (Aygedzor pumping station), which has been completely renovated within the framework of the Community Development Credit Program.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, this target does not set as a priority target in Armenia. Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

In Armenia water supply and sanitation services provided by the “Veolia Djur” CJSC, as a company with good industry practice in water and wastewater industry in developed countries.

Within the framework of the 3rd phase of the German KfW Bank, the European Investment Bank (EIB), and the European Union Neighborhood Investment Program (EU-NIF) the project documents are being prepared for the improvements of water supply and sanitation systems in 4 marzes. The project implementation period: 2016-2020.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

In Armenia water supply and sanitation services provided by the “Veolia Djur” CJSC, as a company with good industry practice in water and wastewater industry in developed countries.

Within the framework of the 3rd phase of the German KfW Bank, the European Investment Bank (EIB), and the European Union Neighborhood Investment Program (EU-NIF) the project documents are being prepared for the construction of Sevan Wastewater Treatment and Metsamor Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP). The o project implementation period: 2016-2020.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

All urban and industrial wastewaters in the country are discharged through the sewage collectors and networks. 70-80% of waste water discharge in urban areas is implemented through the existing systems and rural communities generally do not have waste water discharge systems.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

Storm water collection systems exist in all cities of Armenia but they are almost lacking in rural areas. Under the Lease Contract by the “Veolia Djur” CJSC, the Lessee’s responsibility is also Operating and maintaining storm water systems. According to the provisions of Lease Contract (Appendix 3)

9. Surface water and storm water drainage.

It is intended to lease to the Lessee surface water and storm water drainage system, which includes approximately 350 kilometers drainage pipe network, manholes and rainwater inlets

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

For each target set in this area:

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

To implement this target are necessary to set three targets and target dates.

- Development and definition of the quality norms and disposal procedure for discharges of wastewater from wastewater treatment installations to the open reservoirs, taking into consideration WHO guidelines on Sanitation and Health
- Reduction in the discharges of untreated/insufficiently treated wastewater in the city Yerevan
- Reduction in the discharges of untreated/insufficiently treated wastewater in four other cities

To ensure implementation of this target in Armenia are set proposed measures for achieving measures the target indicators and target dates:

- Improve the legislative framework related to the quality of wastewater discharged from wastewater treatment plants into the open reservoirs
- Implement water quality assessment according to the standards for maximum allowable concentrations for wastewater discharges into the open reservoirs
- Reduction in the discharges of untreated / insufficiently treated wastewater in the city of Yerevan
- Improvement of the system of monitoring and assessment of the quality of discharged wastewater.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

The newly built Gavar, Martuni and Vardenis mechanical treatment plants were put into operation in 2013 and the amount of sediments there is still small, so it is still too early to speak about the use of that sediment.

In the Ararat Valley, the USAID-funded "Advanced Science & Partnerships for Integrated Resource Development" (ASPIRED) Project, USAID-funded "Partnerships for Rural Prosperity" (PRP) Program (implemented by Small and Medium Entrepreneurship Development National Center of Armenia - SME DNC), the Fund for

Armenian Relief (FAR) and Sayat-Nova community are implementing jointly a program on reuse of fish pond water of the Masis-Fish farm for the irrigation of 60 ha of land belonging to the Sayat-Nova community.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

In Armenia the water users' companies and union are non-profit persons having status of a legal person that operates in the public interest to carry out the operation and maintenance of irrigation system. The water users' companies supply water to the water users in the territory of their services and the unions of water users' companies in the territory of their services.*

Generally, wastewaters do not use for irrigation, but there are watercourses which are used for irrigation, where possible wastewater is discharged from the upper streams.

Notice: The wastewater which comes from fishing industry usually transfer for irrigation, such as secondary water use.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

4. Please describe how the target set under this area contributes to fulfilling global and regional commitments, in particular the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

On 24 November 2017, the Eastern Partnership Summit was held in Brussels, during which the EU - Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Framework Agreement was signed. On 11 April 2018 it was unanimously ratified by the RA National Assembly. This means that most of the agreement, about 80%, will be launched before ratification by the EU member states.

The Agreement includes measures to approximate Armenia's water quality and resource management legislation to meet the requirements of the following five directives: Water Framework Directive, Floods Directive, Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, Drinking Water Directive and Nitrates Directive.

As a result, the requirements for the drinking water quality need to be revised in accordance with the EU requirements.

The draft targets are:

- **Ensure the boundaries and regime of the first-level zones of sanitary protection of water supply sources and structures, provision of zones for 60% of sources by 2025 and for at least 95% of sources by 2030**
- **Review and upgrade methodologies for the delimitation of the second- and third-level sanitary zones to protect water supply sources by 2025.**

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

The impact of human factors on the open water reservoirs, including Lake Sevan which are used for recreational purposes, is increasing: discharge of wastewaters from the rivers into the lake; household waste; constant water level changes; improper cleaning of the sections that are still under water; nitrogen phosphate fertilizers used in adjacent plots; tailings of mining industry, etc. Climate changes that have been observed in recent years (temperature rise) and the above listed factors create favorable conditions

for algae growth. Large-scale eutrophication processes are observed in the coastal areas, as well as in the shallows and bays, which can lead to deterioration of water quality.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

In recent years, commercial crayfish cultivation has rapidly increased, and as a result, both the volume and demand for water used for that purpose has also increased.

The crustaceans are sensitive to water quality and mainly survives in clean, transparent waters and freshwaters. That is why, crayfish is widely cultivated in the Lake Sevan Basin and in Ararat Valley. Small crayfish are caught in the Lake Sevan Basin and transported to crayfish breeding farms in Ararat Valley, where they are cultivated until they reach commercial size. The only species bred in Armenia is *Pontastacus leptodactylus* Eschscholtz. Annual commercial production of this species does not exceed 500 tons per year.

Monitoring of water quality used for crustaceans breeding is carried out only in the Lake Sevan Basin by the RA NAS Institute of Hydro-Ecology and Ichthyology of the Zoology and Hydroecology Research Centre.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

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

Currently, Armenia does not set target for this target area, as it is not a priority area. In the future we will consider this target as a alternative example of water supply system.

Hygienic knowledge of the exploiters and public awareness about health care and safe behavior in this area are imperfect. Most of the organizations have a lack of trained professional staff, disinfection is done without proper laboratory surveillance, particularly, the outdoor pools, that is, seasonal swimming pools are considered problematic. As a result, the health of the people who use swimming pools is at risk, not only in terms of infectious diseases.

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

For each target set in this area:

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

The issues of raising the level of Lake Sevan and protection and management of natural resources of its catchment basin are currently priority for Armenia.

The increase of Lake Sevan level has brought out problems connected with the cleaning of coastal forested wetlands. Large quantities of organic substances that are still under the lake, threaten the water in terms of pollution. Many buildings and infrastructures under the water also cause serious problems. At the same time, it is crucial to sharply improve the water quality due to the discharge of a large amount of untreated wastewater into the lake. All treatment facilities in the lake basin are currently not operating. There are 3 wastewater treatment plants that are located downstream of 3 towns in Sevan lake basin- Martuni, Gavar and Vardenis towns. Unfortunately treatment of the waste water of these towns in the treatment plants are only mechanical yet.

Surface and groundwater quality estimates are published on the official websites of the EMIC SNCO (www.armmonitoring.am) and the RA Ministry of Nature Protection (www.mnp.am) and the Statistical Committee (www.armstat.am).

In general, the pollution of rivers is caused by the impact of untreated communal-household wastewaters and wastewaters from mining and agriculture.

The draft targets and target dates are:

- Identification / classification of water bodies at risk by 2023
- Development of a program of measures to reduce pollution by 2024
- Carrying out an assessment according to MAC standards for wastewater discharged into the open reservoirs: Implementation of the pilot program for Sevan and Hrazdan River Basins by 2020 and for another basin (Northern River Basin) by 2022
- Capacity building of water monitoring system, including hydro-biological by 2025.

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

For each target set in his area:

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

Legislative framework

Since 2016, number of legislative improvements were undertaken, concerning Water Code, river basin management plans, ecological flows and state water cadastre.

From 2017 Water Code has been reviewed by the Ministry of Nature Protection and as a result new chapter was included in the Code. This chapter regulates legal relationships with sanitation, as well as requirements for wastewater discharge and monitoring. Reviewed Water Code was adopted on March 16 2018 by law No.126-N. The process of revision of the Water Code is being implemented. Taking into consideration hydrobiological, hydromorphological and hydrochemical factors, new method for calculation of ecological flows was adopted on January 25 by Government decree No.57-N.

From 2016 Araratyan, Haravayin and Akhuryan basin management plans were adopted by Government as Government decrees No. 338-N, No. 539-N, No. 240-N accordingly. Now, in cooperation with EUWI+ project the basic management plans of two BMO's (Sevan and Hrazdan)

are under development. Besides that the revision of Akhuryan basin management plans is also being implemented with the cooperation with EUWI+ project.

New model outline of basin management plan was adopted in 2017 by Protocol Decision No 45 and now Sevan And Hrazdan basin management plans are being developed taking into account new model outline.

In 2017 the structure and exploration of State Water Cadastre was reviewed and new Government Decision was adopted on February 2 No.68-N.

Institutional framework

In period of 2016-2019 in addition to legislative reforms water resources management instruments have been improved. Experimental version of on-line water use control system for HPP's and Ararat valley fisheries has been implementing. This system provides real time data on the water measurements. The system will provide reliable data and analytical tools basis for more informed decision-making on water resources.

The Water Code of the Republic of Armenia defines the State Water Cadastre (SWC) as "a permanent operating system that registers comprehensive information on the quantitative and qualitative parameters of water resources, catchment basins, materials extracted from water courses and beaches of water basins, composition and quantities of biological resources, water users, water use permits and water systems use permits."

The SWC is governed by the WRMA of the Ministry of Nature Protection that collects, compiles and stores all information on water resources in an official database.

The State Water Cadastre Information System is an interactive tool that makes it possible to develop spatial data on water resources in the geographic information systems (GIS) format, as well as a system for the improvement of a database for the summary information provided by interested institutions.

On February 2, 2017, the Government of the Republic of Armenia adopted the Decision No. 68-N "On Approving the Procedure for Maintaining the State Water Cadastre and Revoking of the Decision No. 1060-N of July 23, 2003". In accordance with the requirements of the Decision, the technical task of improving and upgrading the Water Resources State Cadastre Database has been elaborated and updated within the framework of the USAID-funded "Advanced Science and Partnerships for Integrated Resource Development" and the EU Water Initiative Plus Projects.

Improvement and upgrading of the Water Resources State Cadastre Database was also included in the RA Government's priorities for 2018.

EUWI + project is implemented by the OECD, UNECE, Federal Environment Agency-Austria and International Office for Water-France. The following five priority areas (themes) have been identified within the framework of EUWI + cooperation:

- Legislation, Policy making and Institutional Strengthening
- Reinforcing of laboratory and monitoring systems
- Development of a river basin management plan
- Implementation of the River Basin Management Plan
- Public Awareness, Communication and Information Management

Within the framework of the EU Water Initiative Plus program, the development of the Hrazdan and Sevan basin management plan has been launched in 2018, pursuant to Government Protocol

Decision No. 45 of October 26, 2017. Moreover, a roadmap for implementing the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Framework Agreement signed between Armenia and the EU on 24 November 2017 is being worked out, the purpose of which is harmonization of the RA Water Code and EU legislation.

On October 18, 2018 , two agreements were signed in the Ministry of Nature Protection. In the frames of the agreement signed between the Minister of Nature Protection and Federal Environment Agency - Austria, Head of the EU member states consortium Michael Suter, in a bid to purchase laboratory and monitoring equipment, conduct a relevant trainings for Monitoring Center employees and facilitate the repair work of the lab's new building. The total budget of the project will be 1 million euros, of which about 600 thousand euros will be spent on the purchase of equipment and improvement of infrastructures.

The agreement on cooperation between the French " Artois-Picardie" Water Agency and Water Resources Management Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection was signed by Head of the Agency and Representative of the French Organization. The goal of the agreement is to establish technical cooperation with a focus to expand institutional capacity, improve the process of collecting information on water use and promote comprehensive water resources management and application of economic mechanisms.

The draft target and target dates are:

- **Development of 3 river basin management plans for Hrazdan and Sevan River basins by 2020 and for Northern River Basin by 2022**
- **Biodiversity monitoring capacity building and strengthening by 2025**
- **Classification of water resources by water bodies by 2023**
- **Improvement of the water quality management strategy in accordance with EU WFD requirements by 2023.**

XX. Additional national or local specific targets

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

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

The Law on Freedom of Information of the Republic of Armenia applies to state and local self-governing bodies, state institutions, organizations financed from budgets, as well as organizations of public interest and their officials.

Information is available in different forms and from different sources, like:

- **Water Committee** (www.scws.am) about the work done in water sector, particularly on drinking water supply, sanitation and irrigation
- **“Veolia Djur” CJSC** on drinking water supply and sanitation services, water quality, consumer rights and responsibilities(www.veolia.am)
- **“Environmental Monitoring and Information Centre”** of the Ministry of Nature Protection on water basin pollution on a monthly and annual basis (www.armmonitoring.am)
- **Ministry of Nature Protection** (www.mnp.am)on the pollution of the water basin
- Information on the Water Use Permits Application and on the acting WaterUse Permits is also available on the web-page.
- **Statistical Committee** (www.armstat.am) on health, water resources, drinking water and sanitation, etc
- **Ministry of Health** (www.moh.am) on human health indicators
- **Health Information Analytical Center** (http://nih.am/am/subdivisions/health_analytical_center)on health.

Public and international organizations also place information on their projects on their websites. For example, Aarhus Centers Network provides information on the environment through its website (www.aarhus.am).

The “Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment” NGO has participated in a number of projects under the Protocol on Water and Health. Information on these projects is available on the organization's website (www.awhhe.am).

The draft targets and target dates are:

- Publishing the annual report on the quality of drinking water, continuously
- Publishing the national report under the Protocol on Water and Health, every 3 years from 2019
- Inclusion and regular update of information on target areas of the Protocol on Water and Health in the State Water Cadastre by 2021.

Part three

Common indicators¹

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied

1. Context of the data

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under sections 2 and 3 below?

The rationale of this question is to understand the population coverage of the water quality data reported under sections 2 and 3 below.

¹ 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.

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).

Bacteriological quality 90 % (the individual wells are not included)

Chemical quality 90 % (the individual wells are not included)

2. Please specify from where the water quality samples reported in sections 2 and 3 below are primarily taken (e.g., treatment plant outlet, distribution system or point of consumption).

The rationale of this question is to understand where the samples were primarily taken from for the water quality data reported in sections 2 and 3 below.

Distribution system and point of consumption

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

The rationale of this question is to understand any possible differences between the national standards for microbiological and chemical water quality parameters and the respective WHO guideline values.²

The drinking water quality requirements are set by Order of the Minister of Health of the RA - On approving sanitary norms and rules N2-III-A 2-1 "Drinking water: the hygienic requirements to water quality of centralized water supply systems", 25 December, 2002, N876, which by law is obligatory to meet for every water supply system in country.

Norms of maximum allowable concentrations are introduced below.

**NORMS OF MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES WITH SUMMARIZED
INDICES, ABUNDANT IN NATURAL WATER AND SUBSTANCES OF
ANTHROPOGENIC ORIGIN**

Parameters	Units of measurement	Parameter values or maximum allowable concentration (MAC), not more than:	Hazard index	Hazard class 1/
Summarized indices				
Hydrogen ion concentration	pH values	within the limits 6-9		
Total mineralization (solid residue)	mg/l	1000 (1500) 2/		
Total hardness	mmol/l	7,0 (10) 2/		
Permanganate oxidation	mg/l	5.0		
Petroleum products, summarized	mg/l	0,1		
Surface-active substances (SAS), anion-active	mg/l	0.5		
Phenol index	mg/l	0.25		
Inorganic substances				
Aluminum (Al 3+)	mg/l	0.5	s.-t.	2
Barium (Ba 2+)	mg/l	0.1	s.-t.	2
Beryllium (Be 2+)	mg/l	0.0002	s.-t.	1

² The latest edition of the WHO *Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality* is available at: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/dwq-guidelines-4/en/.

Boron (B, summarized)	mg/l	0.5	s.-t.	2
Iron (Fe, summarized)	mg/l	0.3 (1.0) 2/	s.d.	3
Cadmium (Cd, summarized)	mg/l	0.001	s.-t.	2
Manganese (Mn, summarized)	mg/l	0.1 (0.5) 2/	s.d.	3
Copper (Cu, summarized)	mg/l	1.0	s.d.	3
Molybdenum (Mo, summarized)	mg/l	0.25	s.-t.	2
Arsenic(As, summarized)	mg/l	0.05	s.-t.	2
Nickel (Ni, summarized)	mg/l	0.1	s.-t.	3
Nitrates (by NO-3)	mg/l	45	s.d.	3
Mercury (Hg, summarized)	mg/l	0.0005	s.-t.	1
Lead (Pb, summarized)	mg/l	0.03	s.-t.	2
Selenium (Se, summarized)	mg/l	0.01	s.-t.	2
Strontium (Sr 2+)	mg/l	7.0	s.-t.	2
Sulphates(SO4 2-)	mg/l	500	s.d.	4
Fluorides(F-)				
For climatic zones				
-I and II	mg/l	1.5	s.-t.	2
III	mg/l	1.2	s.-t.	2
Chlorides (Cl-)	mg/l	350	s.d.	4
Chromium (Cr 6+)	mg/l	0.05	s.-t.	3
Cyanides (CN-)	mg/l	0.035	s.-t.	2
Zinc (Zn 2+)	mg/l	5.0	s.d.	3
Organic substances	mg/l			
Lindane	mg/l	0.002 3/	s.-t.	1
DDT Total of isomers	mg/l	0.002 3/	s.-t.	2
2,4-D	mg/l	0.03 3/	s.-t.	2

1) The property limiting the hazard of the substance according to which the following standards are determined: s.-t.– sanitary-toxicological, s.d. – sense defining

2) The value noted parenthetically can be established by the decision of State Chief Sanitary Doctor of the region, for the water-supply system, reasoning from sanitary anti-epidemiologic situation of the area, as well as from water processing technology.

3) The values are established in accordance with proposals of World Health Organization.

Annex 3

VALUE OF MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, INTRODUCED AND ORIGINATED DURING DRINKING WATER TREATMENT IN WATER-SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Parameters	Units of measurement	Standards of maximum allowable concentration (MAC), not more than:	Hazard index	Hazard class
Chlorine 1/				
- residual free	mg/l	within the limits of 0.3-0.5	s.d.	3
- residual bound	mg/l	within the limits of 0.8-0.12	s.d.	3
Chloroform (in case of water chlorination)	mg/l	0.2 2/	s.-t.	2
Residual ozone 3/	mg/l	0.3	s.d.	
Formaldehyde (in case of water ozone treatment)	mg/l	0.05	s.-t.	2
Polyacrylamide	mg/l	2.0	s.-t.	2
Activated silica-acid (by Si)	mg/l	10	s.-t.	2
Polyphosphate (by PO 4 3-)	mg/l	3.5	s.d.	3

Residual quantities of aluminum and iron containing coagulants	See “aluminum” and “iron” parameters, Table 2
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1/ In case of water disinfection by free chlorine, its contact with the water should last for not less than 30 minutes, in case of fixed chlorine: not less than 60 minutes. The control of residual chlorine is exercised before water enters the water-distribution network. In case when both free and fixed chlorines are present in water, their total concentration should not exceed 1.2 ml/g. In particular cases higher concentration of chlorine in drinking can be allowed by approbation of Hygiene and Anti-epidemic Inspection center.

2/ The parameter value is established in accordance with proposals of World Health Organization

3/ The control of residual ozone is exercised after mixing chamber, ensuring a contact for not less than 12 minutes.

Annex 4

DRINKING WATER ORGANOLEPTIC PARAMETER VALUES

Parameter	Units of measurement	Values, not more than:
Odor	Points	2
Taste	--“--	2
Coloration	Degrees	20/35/1)
Turbidity	turbidity unit (by formalin)	2.6/35/1)
	or ml/g (by kaolin)	1.5/2/1)

The value noted parenthetically can be determined by the decision of State Chief Sanitary Doctor of the region, for the given water-supply system, reasoning from the evaluation of sanitary anti-epidemic situation of the area, as well as from water processing technology.

Annex 5

DRINKING WATER RADIATION SAFETY PARAMETER VALUES

Parameter	Units of measurement	Norms	Hazard index
Total a-radiation activity	Bq/l	0.1	radiation
Total B-radiation activity	Bq/l	1.0	radiation

Annex 10

HYGIENIC VALUES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CONTAINED IN DRINKING WATER

1. The present list includes hygienic values of hazardous substances in drinking water. This list includes those chemical substances that can be present in drinking water in the mentioned type and can be identified by modern analytical methods.

2. Chemical substances are arranged in the list corresponding to compositions of organic and inorganic substances. Every subsection presents an extended version of the corresponding section. In the subsections, the substances are arranged according to value increase. Organic acids, including pesticides, are standardized by anion, regardless of the kind this organic acid is presented in the list (as an acid, as its anion, or its salt). Elements and cations, the first point of “inorganic substances” section, are standardized for all degrees of summarized oxidation, unless otherwise mentioned.

3. The list has the following vertical columns:

3.1 The first column presents the most common nominations of chemical substances.

3.2 The second column presents the synonyms of chemical substances and some customary nominations.

3.3 The third column presents values of MAC and OAL in mg/l, where MAC - maximum allowable concentrations, in case of which substances do not have direct or indirect influence on human health and do not worsen hygienic conditions of water consumption, OAL (marked with an asterisk) - orienting allowable levels that are developed on the basis of toxicological prognosis based on assessment and express-experimental methods.

If “absence” is stated in the column of values, it means that the concentration of this compound in drinking water should not exceed the detectable limit of the applied investigation method.

3.4 The fourth column presents the hazard limiting index of the substance, according to which the value is established.

- s.t. – sanitary-toxicological

- s.d. – sense defining, including odor (changes the water odor), color (causes the water coloration), f. (originates foam), fl. (originates film on water surface), taste (imparts taste to water), op. (originates opalescence), trb. (causes turbidity).

3.5 The fifth column presents the hazard class of substances:

- 1st class – extremely hazardous

- 2nd class – very hazardous

- 3rd class – hazardous

- 4th class – moderately hazardous

The base of classification is consisted of those parameters that characterize water pollutant chemical substances that present different degrees of hazard for people, depending on origination property of long-term factor of the identification of toxicological, accumulation, hazard limiting index.

The hazard classes of substances take into consideration:

- In case to choose compounds present in drinking water that are subject of priority control,

- In case to establish the consecution of water protection measures requiring additional financial investments,

- In case to make proposals for substitution of very hazardous substances by less hazardous ones in technological processes,

- In case to determine the priority of selection methods development for analytical control of substances in water.

Note: Hygienic values (MAC) of hazardous substances content in water apply also to water resources used for drinking-economical and recreational purposes.

HYGIENIC VALUES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CONTENT IN DRINKING WATER

Substance nomination	Synonyms	Parameter value,mg/l	Hazard index	Hazard class
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More than 700 chemicals.

2. Bacteriological quality

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

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” water supplies or by

population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the column “area/category” in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

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

Parameter	Area/category	Baseline value (specify year)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)	Current value (specify year)
<i>E. coli</i>	Total	<u>Should not be present</u>	<u>2015</u> 124984 samples-from which 14289 (11.4%) doesn't meet the national standards	<u>2018</u> 50263 samples-from which 9372 (18.6%) doesn't meet the national standards
	Urban			
	Rural			
	Additional parameter 1:	Total		
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 2:	Total			
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 3:	Total			
	Urban			
	Rural			

3. Chemical quality

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

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

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

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” sanitation systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the column “area/category” in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

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

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i> 2015	<i>Current value (specify year)</i> 2018
Arsenic	Total	0.05	588 samples/0 (0%)	124 samples/0 (0%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Fluoride	Total	1.2-1.5	1346 samples/0 (0%)	1521 samples/0 (0%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Lead	Total	0.03	404 samples/0 (0%)	195 samples/0 (0%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Nitrate	Total	45	24610 samples/0 (0%)	7742 samples/32 (0.4%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 1: Nitrite	Total	3.0	27958 samples /0 (0%)	7690 samples/19 (0.2%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 2: Iron	Total	0.3	4935 samples/4 (0.08%)	3030 samples/1 (0.03%)
	Urban			
	Rural			

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Area/category</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i> 2015	<i>Current value (specify year)</i> 2018
Additional parameter 3: Residual chlorine free	Total	0.3-0.5	34872 samples/3912 (11.2%)	5665 samples/1178 (20.8%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 1: Chlorides	Total	350	15616 samples/3 (0.01%)	7762 samples/10 (0.1%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 1: Sulphates	Total	500	2447 samples/0(0%)	2509 samples/1 (0.04%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 1: Total hardness	Total	7.0	6335 samples/69(1.1%)	3941 samples/149 (3.8%)
	Urban			
	Rural			
Additional parameter 1: Ammonia	Total	3.0	25361 samples/154(0.6%)	6900 samples/125 (1.8%)
	Urban			
	Rural			

II. Outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases related to water

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

(a) *For reporting outbreaks, please report confirmed water-related outbreaks only (i.e., for which there is epidemiological or microbiological evidence for water to have facilitated infection);*

(b) *For reporting incidents, please report the numbers related to all exposure routes. In your response:*

(i) *Please report cases per 100,000 population;*

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

Please extend the list of water-related diseases, to the extent possible, to cover other relevant pathogens (e.g., enteric viruses, Giardaintestinalis, Vibrio cholerae).

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

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

Disease	Incidence rate per 100,000 population (all exposure routes)			Number of outbreaks (confirmed water-borne outbreaks)		Current value (specify year)
	Baseline (specify year)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)	Current value (specify year)	Baseline (specify year)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)	
Shigellosis	728 (24.2) (2016 year)	459 (15.2) (2013 year)	83 (2.8) (2019 January-March)	1 outbreak 107 cases(2016 year)	1 outbreak 34 cases(2013 year)	0 (2019 January-March)
	682 (22.8) (2017 year)	688 (22.8) (2014 year)		1 outbreak 20 cases(2016 year)	1 outbreak 18 cases(2014 year)	
	1102 (33.1) (2018 year)	1181(62.4) (2015 year)		1 outbreak (water-related) 35 cases(2017 year)	1 outbreak 66 cases(2014 year)	
				1 outbreak 48 cases(2017 year)	1 outbreak 109 cases(2014 year)	
				1 outbreak (water-related) 37 cases(2017 year)	1 outbreak (water-related) 146 cases(2015 year)	
				1 outbreak 8 cases(2017 year)	1 outbreak (water-related) 48 cases(2015 year)	
				1 outbreak (water-related) 14 cases(2018 year)		
				1 outbreak 29 cases(2018 year)		
				1 outbreak (water-related) 37 cases(2018 year)		
		1 outbreak 33 cases(2018 year)				
Enterohaemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> infection	5 (0.2) (2016 year)	15 (0.5) (2013 year)	4 (0.1)	0 (2016 year)	0 (2013 year)	0 (2019 January-March)
	18 (0.6) (2017 year)	9 (0.3) (2014 year)	(2019 January-March)	0 (2017year)	0 (2014 year)	
	44 (1.5) (2018 year)	35(0.5) (2015 year)		0 (2018 year)	0 (2015 year)	
Typhoid fever	0 (2016 year)	0 (2013 year)	0 (0)	0 (2016 year)	0 (2013 year)	0 (2019 January-March)
	0 (2017 year)	0 (2014 year)	(2019 January-March)	0 (2017 year)	0 (2014 year)	
	0 (2018 year)	0 (2015 year)		0 (2018 year)	0 (2015 year)	

Viral hepatitis A	24 (0.8) (2016 year)	71 (4.4) (2013 year)	1 (0.03) (2019 January-March)	0 (2016 year)	0 (2013 year)	0 (2019 January-March)
	34 (1.1) (2017 year)	73 (2.3) (2014 year)		0 (2017 year)	0 (2014 year)	
	24 (0.8) (2018 year)	88(2.9) (2015 year)		0 (2018 year)	0 (2015 year)	
Legionellosis						
Cryptosporiosis						
Additional disease 1:						
Additional disease 2:						
Additional disease 3:						

III. Access to drinking water

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” water supply systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data with regard to access to drinking water.

Percentage of population with access to drinking water	Baseline value (2015)	Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2016)	Current value (2017)
Total	97.3	97.9	97.3
Urban	99.9	100	99.9
Rural	92.5	94.0	93.3

Estimates provided by the WHO/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. *JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.*

National estimates. *Please specify how “access” is defined and what types of drinking-water supplies are considered in the estimates in your country.*

In particular, please specify if the above percentage on “access to drinking water” refers to access to (tick all applicable):

X Improved drinking water sources (as per JMP definition)

- Supplies located on premises
- Supplies available when needed
- Supplies that provide drinking water free from faecal contamination

IV. Access to sanitation

If possible, please provide segregated data for urban and rural areas in the table below. If this is not possible, please consider reporting by alternative categories available in your country, for example by “non-centralized versus centralized” sanitation systems or by population number-based categories. If you do so, please indicate the reported categories by renaming the rows in the table below accordingly.

If data can be reported neither for urban and rural areas nor for alternative categories, please report total (national) values only.

Please comment on the trends or provide any other important information supporting interpretation of the data with regard to access to sanitation.

<i>Percentage of population with access to sanitation</i>	<i>Baseline value (2015)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (2016)</i>	<i>Current value (2017)</i>
Total	69.9	69.7	69.8
Urban	96.4	96.1	97.8
Rural	20.3	20.3	25.3

- Estimates provided by JMP. *JMP definitions are available at <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories>.*
- National estimates. *Please specify how “access” is defined and what types of sanitation facilities are considered in the estimates in your country.*

In particular, please specify if the above percentage on “access to sanitation” refers to access to (tick all applicable):

- Improved sanitation facilities (as per JMP definition)
- Facilities not shared with other households
- Facilities from which excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off site

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

1. Water quality

1. On the basis of national systems of water classification, please indicate the percentage of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water³ falling under each defined class (e.g., for European Union countries and other countries following the European

³ Please specify.

Union Water Framework Directive⁴ classification, the percentage of surface waters of high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status, and the percentage of groundwaters/surface waters of good or poor chemical status; for other countries, in classes I, II, III, etc.).

(a) For European Union countries and other countries following the European Union Water Framework Directive classification

(i) Ecological status of surface water bodies

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

(ii) Chemical status of surface water bodies

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

(iii) Status of groundwaters

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

⁴ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

(b) For other countries

(i) Status of surface waters

<i>Percentage of surface water falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			
Total number/volume of water bodies classified			
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country			

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

Although the WFD relies on biological monitoring data in order to assess the ecological status and to classify water bodies (high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status), there is no biological monitoring in place yet and chemical monitoring is the main indicator for the quality of surface waters.

On January 27, 2011 the Government of the Republic of Armenia adopted a Resolution N 75-N "On Defining Water Quality Norms for Each Water Basin Management Area taking into Consideration the Peculiarities of the Locality". According, to the resolution are defined 5 classes of surface water quality: high, good, moderate, poor and bad – I, II, III, IV and V accordingly. However, there are no such norms defined for lakes and reservoirs. Thus, there is no data available regarding the percentage of surface waters falling under specific quality class.

Environmental Monitoring and Information Center SNCO (formerly “Environmental Impact Monitoring Center” SNCO, on December 15, 2016 the Government of the Republic of Armenia adopted a Decision N1277-N and the organization was reorganized into “Environmental Monitoring and Information Center” SNCO by merging) of the Ministry of Nature Protection is responsible for surface water quality monitoring in Armenia. Center has a total of 131 surface water quality observation posts (6–12 samples per year). At these posts are measured about 50 parameters. This includes pH, biological oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, electrical conductivity, major ions and metals. Analyzes are being conducted according to ISO standards or other international standards. The center publishes quarterly and annual printed bulletins containing data on surface water quality. According to the 2018 annual report, the following water classes have been identified in the water basin management areas of Armenia:

(a) The quality class of water in the Northern basin management area

- 1. II class – in 7 observation points**
- 2. III class – in 10 observation points**
- 3. V class – in 5 observation points**

(b) The quality class of water in the Akhuryan basin management area

- 1. II class – in 1 observation points**

- 2. III class – in 3 observationpoints**
- 3. IV class – in 6 observationpoints**
- 4. V class – in 1 observationpoints**

(c) The quality class of water in the Hrazdan basin management area

- 1. II class – in 2 observationpoints**
- 2. III class – in 3 observationpoints**
- 3. IV class – in 4 observationpoints**
- 4. V class – in 9 observationpoints**

(d) The quality class of water in the Sevan basin management area

- 1. II class – in 8 observationpoints**
- 2. III class – in 8 observationpoints**
- 3. IV class – in 1 observationpoints**
- 4. V class – in 1 observationpoints**

(e) The quality class of water in the Ararat basin management area

- 1. II class – in 2 observationpoints**
- 2. III class – in 7 observationpoints**

(f) The quality class of water in the Southern basin management area

- 1. II class – in 5 observationpoints**
- 2. III class – in 8 observationpoints**
- 3. IV class – in 2 observationpoints**
- 4. V class – in 4 observationpoints**

(ii) *Status of groundwaters*

<i>Percentage of groundwaters falling under class^a</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified			
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country			

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

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

Due to lack of national legislation there is no information available regarding the groundwater classification. According to the EU Water Framework Directive groundwater bodies are classified as either "good" or "poor". National legislation does not provide such classification. Environmental Monitoring and Information Center SNCO (formerly "Hydrogeological Monitoring Center" SNCO, on December 15, 2016 the Government of the Republic of Armenia adopted a Decision N1277-N and the organization was reorganized into "Environmental Monitoring and Information Center" SNCO by merging) under the Ministry of Nature Protection has a total of 100 groundwater quantity observation posts, which include 40 quality observation posts. Quantity observations are done 6 times per month and are measured water temperature, volume and level. In quality observations points measures pH, electrical conductivity, total mineralization and major ions.

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

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify year)</i>	<i>Value reported in the previous reporting cycle (specify year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>
	<i>Mln.m³/year</i>	<i>Mln.m³/year and %</i>	<i>Mln.m³/year and %</i>
Agriculture	80.0	1388/67	2136.9/75.
Industry ^a	43.0	168/8	156.3/5
Domestic use ^b	5.0	522/25	572.2/20

Source: Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

^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 to individual supply systems (e.g., wells).

According to Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia in 2017, renewable freshwater resources in Armenia are 4.663 mln. m³. Water abstraction for industrial (including mining), irrigation and drinking-domestic needs was 2865.4. m³ 75% was used for irrigation, 5% - for industrial and 20% - for drinking-domestic purposes.

Water withdrawal for industrial purposes includes: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, steam and air conditioning supply. These data are provided by the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia.

Part four

Water-related disease surveillance and response systems

1. In accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Protocol:

Has your country established comprehensive water-related disease surveillance and early warning systems according to paragraph 1 (a)?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

Has your country prepared comprehensive national or local contingency plans for responses to outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease according to paragraph 1 (b)?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

Do relevant public authorities have the necessary capacity to respond to such outbreaks, incidents or risks in accordance with the relevant contingency plan according to paragraph 1 (c)?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

2. If yes or in progress, please provide summary information about key elements of the water-related disease surveillance and outbreak response systems (e.g., identification of water-related disease outbreaks and incidents, notification, communication to the public, data management and reporting). Please also provide reference to existing national legislation and/or regulations addressing water-related disease surveillance and outbreak response.

3. Please describe what actions have been taken in your country in the past three years to improve and/or sustain water-related disease surveillance, early warning systems and contingency plans, as well as to strengthen the capacity of public authorities to respond to water-related disease outbreaks and incidents, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Protocol.

Part five

Progress achieved in implementing other articles of the Protocol

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

Suggested length: up to two pages

The Law on Freedom of Information of the Republic of Armenia applies to state and local self-governing bodies, state institutions, organizations financed from budgets, as well as organizations of public interest and their officials.

The RA Water Committee provides information on its website (www.scws.am) about the work done in water sector, particularly on drinking water supply, sanitation and irrigation.

“Veolia Djur” CJSC provides information on its website on drinking water supply and sanitation services, water quality, consumer rights and responsibilities. Although the organization carries out daily water quality surveys, it places limited information on its website (www.veolia.am) in the form of reports.

The “Environmental Monitoring and Information Centre” of the Ministry of Nature Protection presents detailed data on water basin pollution on its website on a monthly and annual basis (www.armmonitoring.am). In 2017, surface water monitoring was carried out at 131 observation points of 55 water objects of Armenia, including 48 rivers, 6 reservoirs and Lake Sevan. In the samples taken for the determination and evaluation of surface water pollution, up to 60 indicators (basic hydrochemical components, heavy metals, organochlorine pesticides, etc.) are determined. The elaborated version of the same information is presented by the Ministry of Nature Protection (www.mnp.am). The information on the pollution of the water basin is also provided annually by the RA Statistical Committee (www.armstat.am) on its website.

Human health indicators are available in the websites of the Ministry of Health (www.moh.am) and the Health Information Analytical Center http://nih.am/am/subdivisions/health_analytical_center). Information on health is also provided by the RA Statistical Committee in the form of various publications and on the website (www.armstat.am).

Public and international organizations also place information on their projects on their websites. For example, Aarhus Centers Network provides information on the environment through its website (www.aarhus.am).

The “Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment” NGO has participated in a number of projects under the Protocol on Water and Health. Information on these projects is available on the organization's website (www.awhhe.am).

A number of projects have been implemented in the Republic of Armenia under the Protocol on Water and Health. The projects have been coordinated by the RA Ministry of Nature Protection or the Water Committee with the support of the UNECE. The projects were supported by the Ministry of Health. These projects are:

- Awareness raising on the UN Convention on the Protection and Use of International Lakes and Transboundary Watercourses and the Water and Health Protocol and the Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Promotion and Implementation of the Convention, 2012, supported by UNECE/WECE;
- Target Setting Process Under the Protocol on Water and Health in Armenia, 2012-2014 UNECE/ FinWaterWei;
- Self-assessment of Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation in Armenia, 2016 UNECE/Government of France;
- Development of an Action Plan for Equitable Access to Water Supply and Sanitation in Armenia, 2017, UNECE/Government of France;
- Revision of National Targets in the Context of the Protocol on Water and Health in Armenia and Implementation of the Action Plan on Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation project is underway, UNECE/EUWI+;
- Enabling Women to Participate in Sustainable Water Management in Armenia project is underway, UNDEF/AWHHE..

The Republic of Armenia signed the UNECE / WHO Europe Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) on 17 June 1999 in London, but has not ratified it yet. The Parties to the Protocol shall submit a report every three years to the Secretariat of the Protocol on the work and progress made by the country under the Protocol. Although Armenia is not a Party to the Protocol, it has nevertheless submitted the Country Reports for 2010, 2013 and 2016.

Part six

Thematic part linked to priority areas of work under the Protocol

1. Water, sanitation and hygiene in institutional settings

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

Basic services refer to the following:

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Institutional setting</i>	<i>Current value (specify year)</i>
<i>Schools</i>	
Basic sanitation service	-
Basic drinking-water service	-
Basic hygiene service	-
<i>Health-care facilities</i>	
Basic sanitation service	61% (2018 year)
Basic drinking-water service	98.3% (2018 year)
Basic hygiene service	97.5% (2018 year)

2. Has the situation of WASH in schools been assessed in your country?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

3. Has the situation of WASH in health-care facilities been assessed in your country?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

4. Do approved policies or programmes include actions (please tick all that apply):

To improve WASH in schools

To improve WASH in health-care facilities

5. If yes, please provide reference to main relevant national policy(ies) or programme(s).

2. Safe management of drinking-water supply

6. Is there a national policy or regulation in your country, which requires implementation of risk-based management, such as WHO water safety plans (WSPs), in drinking water supply?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

7. If yes, please provide reference to relevant national policy(ies) or regulatory documentation.

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

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

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

3. Equitable access to water and sanitation

9. Has the equity of access to safe drinking-water and sanitation been assessed?

YES NO IN PROGRESS

10. Do national policies or programmes include actions to improve equitable access to water and sanitation (please tick all that apply):

To reduce geographical disparities

To ensure access for vulnerable and marginalized groups

To keep water and sanitation affordable for all

11. If yes, please provide reference to main relevant national policy(ies) and programme(s).

In Armenia the Equitable Access Score-Card, developed within the Water and Health Protocol to help governments design a benchmark for equitable access to water and wastewater, to identify related priorities and to consider further action. The project implementation period: 2015-2016.

The Action plan was developed by an Expert Working Group on the basis of the self-assessment results of Equitable Access Score-card for Water and Sanitation, implemented in the Republic of Armenia in 2015-2016 within the framework of the project funded by the Government of France under the Protocol on Water and Health. The project was implemented by the NGO Armenian Women for Health and Healthy

Environment and coordinated by the State Committee of Water Economy of the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources of the Republic of Armenia.

The aim of developing an Action Plan was to establish a list of measures/activities directed at providing equitable access to water and sanitation, as well as the evaluation criteria, responsible authorities, main partners and the sources of funding.

The launching workshop was organized on April 7, 2017 which was aimed the objectives, process and expected outcomes. The public consultation meeting was convened on the 12th of May 2017, which was aimed at the presentation of draft Action Plan 2018-2020 for discussion and improvement before presenting it to the Government of Armenia for approval. The framework of development of action plan from 1st December, 2016 to 1st May 2017. The priority areas of actions:

- *improvement of equitable access to water and sanitation management (financing and legal regulations);*
- *reduction of geographic disparities in ensuring equitable access to water and sanitation;*
- *provision of equitable access to water and sanitation for marginalized and vulnerable groups*

The Action Plan was approved by order of the Chairman of Water Committee. Currently, within the framework of the EUWI+ program, the 1st activity of the action plan in a process of development: Analyze water legislation and identify barriers in order to ensure equitable access on water and sanitation.

The ongoing project UNDEF/AWHHE “Enabling Women to Participate in Sustainable Water Management in Armenia” aims to contribute to the sustainable management of natural water resources of the Ararat Valley by enhancing participation of women groups in the oversight of community water resources to ensure equitable access to water supply and sanitation. To do so, three interlinked groups of actions will be put in place : discussions on tariff compensation mechanisms to ensure equitable access to drinking water and sanitation by vulnerable and marginalized groups, at national level; monitoring based participation in oversight of irrigation water, at province level; and the implementation of four pilot projects, at community level.

Part seven

Information on the person submitting the report

The following report is submitted on behalf of _____
[name of the Party, Signatory or other State] in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name and address of national authority:

**Water Resources Management Agency, Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
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Contact person:

Edgar Pirumyan

E-mail: edgarpirumyan@gmail.com

Telephone number: /374 11/ 818-548

Signature:

Date:

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Nune Bakunts, MD (health related part)

Head of Legal Instruments and Document Flow Management Division
State Hygiene and Anti-Epidemic Inspectorate of Ministry of Health of the RA
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Telephone number: /374 10/ 65 16 60 mobile: /374 91/ 42 31 85 or /374 94/ 42 31 85
E-mail: n.bakunts@gmail.com, n_bakunts@moh.am

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Armine Arushanyan (water supply and sanitation part)

E-mail: arushanyanarmine@list.ru

Telephone number: /374 10/ 54 72 83

Name and address of national authority: Water Committee of the MEINR of the RA

Signature:

Date:

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: Nazik Jzmachyan (water resources management and use)

E-mail: n_jzmachyan@yahoo.com

Telephone number: /+374/818545

Water Resources Management Agency, Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
3rd Government Bldg, Republic Square, 0010, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia

Signature:

Date:

Ms. Emma Anakhasyan, Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment NGO

E-mail: Emma anakhasyan@mail.ru; office@awhhe.am

Telephone number: +37410523604

Name and address: 24B Baghramian Ave., Yerevan 0019, Armenia

Signature:

DateSubmission

1. Parties are required to submit their summary reports to the joint secretariat, using the present template and in accordance with the adopted guidelines on reporting, 210 days before the next session of the Meeting of the Parties. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the Meeting of the Parties.
2. Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word-processing software.

Joint Secretariat to the Protocol on Water and Health

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