

PROJECTS, AIMED TO SUPPORT TO 2021-2030 SDG 6 TARGET IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND PROGRAM OF MEASURES

#	SDG target	Measures aimed at achieving SDG Goal 6	Implementer of measures	Co implementer of measures	Frames of support project	Justification	Expected result	Period of implementation	Performance indicator	Financial source
Water Supply, Sanitation, Wastewater Treatment										
1	6.1	Clarification of the functions of the state authorized body to centralize the water supply and sanitation services management of "unserved" communities	MTAI WC		For the development of investment projects in "unserved" communities: - develop needs assessment model, - develop incentive tools and standards - identify performance indicators	In order to provide appropriate WSS services in about 580 "unserved" communities, it is necessary to develop conceptual approaches, which requires assessment of the needs and necessary investments in the communities as well as development of implementation schedule as per priorities. To ensure the completeness of this process, there is no package of recommendations on water supply and sanitation license amendments and additions, software model of revenue generation and collection for each settlement, which will be applied only after the completion of investments in the given community. For the initial period of providing WSS services, no initial standards have been developed, which will be further completed with key and non-key standards.	The proper provision of WSS services in the "unserved" communities has been improved	2021-2023	A software model has been developed for revenue generation and collection, which included terms of reference, financial, commercial, assets and human resources management frameworks. Key and non-key performance indicators have been clearly identified.	Sources not prohibited by legislation
2			MTAI WC			As a result of the "non-specialized" approach, applied in the infrastructure construction and improvement investment projects implemented through the assistance of RA state budget, subsidy programs, and various funds, the financial resources are inefficiently used, while the phased transfer of the WSS systems to the specialized organization(s) is lasting.			A guide has been developed for the development of investment programs co-financed by the state budget for the staff of local self-government bodies in "non-served" settlements, which has simplified their implementation processes.	Sources not prohibited by legislation
3		Development of a time line for the inclusion of the clusters into the water supply company as per priorities	MTAI WC		In order to set priorities for inclusion of "unserved" communities in the clusters and to review the criteria, to review/update the 2014 project proposal on the "Feasibility Study for the Improvement of Rural Communities WSS Systems" with the following chronological steps: a) to develop an online platform to input and update communities data, b) to input and regularly update existing data c) develop a software model for revenue generation and collection for each community		The 2014 project proposal on the "Feasibility Study for the Improvement of Rural Communities WSS Systems" has been reformed.	2021-2023	As a result of update/review of the 2014 project proposal on the "Feasibility Study for the Improvement of Rural Communities WSS Systems" has been reformed. a) to develop an online platform to input and update communities data b) existing data are input and regularly updated c) a software model for revenue generation and collection has been developed	Sources not prohibited by legislation

4		Transfer of the water supply and sanitation systems to a new water supply company with the right of operation and maintenance within the framework of public-private partnership (PPP) (consider any implementation tool)	RA MTAI		To ensure completeness of investments and needs assessment, - to develop methodology - develop a model - to calculate investment efficiency	By assessing input and output indicators, combining system modernization as a result of capital investments, reduction of operation costs, expansion of service area, as well as the improvement of service quality, to develop a model typical of the given period, including in the the assessments also efficiency evaluation and non-financial project indications as a result of implemented investments.	Comprehensive, conceptual, unified approaches on transferring the water supply and sanitation systems to a new water supply company with the right of operation and maintenance have been improved	2021-2030	The water supply and sanitation systems has been transferred to a new water supply company with the right of operation and maintenance within the framework of public-private partnership (PPP) (consider any implementation tool)	Sources not prohibited by legislation
5		Concentration of the water supply and sanitation management of the "unserved" communities into the function of the state authorized body	MTAI WC		In order to manage WSS systems assets and ensure accountability, to acquire electronic software and develop mechanisms for its implementation	Emphasizing the necessity of efficient property management reforms, it is required to introduce property register in the water economy field, through phased implementation	For effective property management a property register has been established and introduced in the water economy field.	2021-2023		Sources not prohibited by legislation
6		Construction and commissioning of innovative/local WTPs not operating with the current centralized technology in rural communities	MTAI WC		Submission of proposals to introduce innovative/local WTPs not operating with the current centralized technology	The construction and operation of the WTPs in the rural communities is quite costly, which hinders their construction. In this regard, it is required to develop proposals on the WTS construction based on alternative technologies requiring local solutions.	WTS construction proposals have been submitted based on alternative technologies	2021-2022	Depending on the size, location and other technological solutions, to build WTPs using alternative technologies in rural areas.	Sources not prohibited by legislation
7		Regulation of the procedure of mandatory treatment of wastewater occurred due to economic entities activities	MTAI WC, MoE		Establish standards for discharging wastewater into sewerage systems to create favorable conditions for the operation of the WWTP and develop effective management models to attract financial resources	Setting standard will enable to discharge such quality wastewater into the drainage system, that will create sustainable environment and ensure smooth operation of network and treatment infrastructure, at the same time neutralizing the environmental risks related to discharging treated wastewater into a natural water basin.	Establishment of both standards for discharging the wastewater into drainage system, as well as performance indicators, and implementation of monitoring based on those standards.	2021-2022	Standards for discharging the wastewater into drainage system have been established	Sources not prohibited by legislation
8	6.1	Regulation of legal-contractual relations of economic entities not connected to the sewerage network	MTAI WC		Regulation of the process of connection to the sewerage network, review of existing procedures, development of incentive mechanisms and their application	At present, the commitments of the economic entities that are not connected or outside of the sewerage network are not defined. Service contracts are not concluded with a specialized organization and do not operate under any law. In some cases, no incentives are introduced in the existing procedures, which, along with the lack of a methodology or model for achieving the target indicators based on the evaluation of investments, create serious obstacles to the reform of the sector.	Improve certain mechanisms for attracting investments, which will make the process of acquiring and installing treatment plants easier and more realistic, which is also used by the residents of the community and local self-governments in the process of developing complete drainage systems at the community level.	2021-2030	Economic entities not connected to the sewerage network shall conclude a service contract with a specialized organization for acquiring individual structures and equipment	Sources not prohibited by legislation
Irrigation										
9			MTAI WC, Ministry of Economy		Development of action plan aimed at reservoir construction and water resources management enhancement, modernization of design and estimate documents of incomplete reservoirs, calculation of new feasibility studies, development of feasibility studies for calculating the efficiency of the designed reservoirs, legislative regulations of legal relations	For the implementation of reservoir construction works, within the framework of preliminary data, there is a need for information which will not be of a general nature, and will serve as a basis for the implementation of reservoir construction projects. Additional expert, including field work is also required to assess both technical and economic justification. Based on the results, implementation of comprehensive study, as a result of which it will be possible to develop reservoir construction road map, identifying the reservoir construction priority, construction and operation business model, resource methodology mobilization, etc.	Review of design and estimate documents and development of road map for their implementation	2022	Review existing estimates and assessments, and with the implementation of road map measures, to regulate the existing problems and efficiently manage the field.	Sources not prohibited by legislation

9		Implementation of reservoir construction activities to increase the efficiency of surface water flow management.	MTAI WC, EU		By inputting the estimates, assessments, justifications into electronic system and regularly updating them, a) identify potential arable lands, update and identify the list of crops - area selection, on the principle of compliance with safety standards and by combining the supply and demand of water resources, b) develop financial models and propose incentive mechanisms to generate additional income	For the construction of a small and medium-sized reservoir, as well as attraction of investments on this matter, it is required to develop and apply an online platform for identification of the volume of water resources formed in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, the direction of water flow, mechanisms required for water resources storage, volume of potential water for storage, preconditions for agricultural development, selection of public-private partnership tools, assessment of economic efficiency and social-economic development perspectives, crop selection for the introduction of modern technologies, with clear goals and methodology.	Establishment of preconditions for increasing the efficiency of the water use systems and their sustainable development, provision of the amount of water required for additional arable lands included in the service area of irrigation systems, stable supply of irrigation water and accessibility.	2022	Review of existing estimates, assessments, justifications, input data into electronic system, and regularly update them	Sources not prohibited by legislation
9			MTAI WC, Ministry of Economy		After commissioning of the constructed or newly constructed reservoir, within the PPP framework, development and application of a model for compensation of the cost price and costs incurred.	Armenia has currently adopted a policy of PPP activation, within the framework of which it is expedient to implement small and medium reservoir construction projects (selecting a private partner in accordance with the requirements of the RA legislation on procurement).	Development of water reservoir construction with the use of PPP tools	2022-2025	Model within the frameworks of PPP after commissioning of the constructed or newly constructed water reservoir	Sources not prohibited by legislation
10	6.4	Transfer to a specialized unit of the management of about 2200 observation points of the irrigation system equipped with flowmeters and SCADA system.	RA MTAI		Centralized management of both recording of the water volume actually used for irrigation and data derived from it, and transfer of data to the users	The management of the observation points equipped with SCADA system will enable to summarize the online information provided by the equipment, analyze the necessity of water metering in the systems with no water metering equipment, and assess the possibility of implementation of measures.	Improve the information on the actually used water for irrigation, its management and transfer to the users	2021-2025	Irrigation water management system is embedded, which supports the recording of the water volume to be provided to the users, contributes to the reduction of water losses, the prevention of disagreements between stakeholders on unrecorded water losses; increase of the efficiency of amounts collected from the water users, and promote participatory and transparent management of irrigation water resources	Sources not prohibited by legislation
11		Review the possibility of changing the organizational-legal structure of the irrigation systems management by WUAs	RA MTAI		To study and select an irrigation demo area, select organizational-legal structure of the irrigation management, and as a result of analysis of the indicators driven from it, submit relevant proposals	The analysis of the 18-year activity of WUAs proves that in some cases it is required to apply new principles. It is required to identify the shortcomings of WUAs, to offer more effective solutions or organizational-legal structures	Select an organizational structure of the irrigation system management by the WUAs	2021-2030	Selection and application of the current irrigation system management organization-legal structure	Sources not prohibited by legislation
12	6.4	To develop irrigation water quality norms	RA Ministry of Economy		Study of best international practices on irrigation water standards, organization of explanatory courses on quality calculation methods, with the support of an international expert.	Localize the best international practice with regards of irrigation water quality standards	Irrigation water quality has improved	2021-2024	A Guide on "Agricultural crops norms and regimes for an arable land" has been developed	Sources not prohibited by legislation

13		Enhancement of efficiency of the activities of the Technical Commission of Water Systems Operation and maintenance, restoring the activities of the technical commission and supporting team. Implementation of relevant structural change.	RA MTAI		Restoration of the Technical commission of water systems operation and maintenance activities, regulation of working procedures, establishment of institutional development incentives	Technical commission of water systems operation and maintenance was established and has been implementing its activity in accordance with Article 86 of RA Water Code, as well as RA Government Decree N677, dated 08,05,2003. Th staff of the Technical commission has formerly implemented inspection, measurements of water system hydro-technical infrastructures, review of efficient operation and maintenance projects, as well as provides expert opinion on the measures implemented in water systems. The mentioned activities are implemented on every day basis and require relavant competency. In February 2019, the staff was dissolved, and these activities are implemented by the Committee's staff. Considering the professional orientation of the Commission, it is required to restore the activities of the Technical commission to ensure efficiency of the activites.	Restoration of Technical Commission activities and enhancement of their management efficiency.	2021-2030	Activities of the Technical Commission staff	Sources not prohibited by legislation
14					Restoration of the Technical commission of water systems operation and maintenance activities, regulation of working procedures, establishment of insitutional development incentives	The technical condition of the reservoirs is assessed in consideration of a number of standards. In this regard, curently no technical assessment of the reservoir condition is implemented. The development of a model of technical condition assessment indicators and the separation of their selection indicators is a relevant issue.	Definition of criteria for assessing current technical condition and safety of existing reservoirs	2021-2030	Criteria for assessing current technical condition and safety of existing reservoirs	Sources not prohibited by legislation
15		In order to implement monitoring and ensure accountability of SDG6 targets, to review current statistical reporting forms by the SDG6 standing interdepartmental working group, developing new reporting forms to ensure the inclusion of missing data	Statistical Committee, MoE, EPMIB		To study the reporting forms of the main actors operating in water sector on the collection of information on water resources, and based on their analysis, develop new reporting forms, in order to enhance accountability efficiency.	The Statistical Committee is the official responsible body to submit the national indicators to reach SDG6 targets. Each year, SC submits statistical data on the water extraction, water use and sanitation, based on data and questionnaires developed by FAO, and received from different agencies, as well as calculates water stress and water efficiency index. So far Armenia does not have any opportunity to install geolocation tables, which is a great obstacle, and the calculations of use efficiency indicator do not allow to form initial ideas, summarize and complete data, to conduct analysis based on indicators and water metering data.	The mechanisms for receiving the missing data have been improved, implementation of monitoring of all indicators of SDG6	2021-2030		Sources not prohibited by legislation
Water Resources Management										
16	6.5	Implementation of recalculation of RA water balance	RA MoE		Development of models for the calculation of water and water economy balances	The data on the water and water-economic balance elements of 14 major river basins were approved by RA Government Decree on "On Establishment of Water Balance Elements of the RA River basins as well as Allocation of the Water Resources and Resources", dated 29.05.2008, however, due to global climate change, as well as increase of anthropogenic pressures on the water resources, a software model is required to develop to regularly recalculate and update the water balance	As per 14 river basins, the water balance data have been recalculated and updated.	2023	1. As per 14 river basins, the water balance data have been recalculated and updated. 2. Capacities have been established to regularly recalculate and update the water balance	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
17	6.5	Implement monitoring of groundwater freshwater quantity and quality, and expansion of national observation network - regime observations, lab analysis, provision of relevant information required for water resource efficient management	RA MoE		Introduction of closed and semi-closed water circulation systems in Ararat Valley fish farms	In terms of Ararat Valley water resources saving and efficient use, application of the best available technology is a priority. Introduction of closed and semi-closed water circulation systems in fish farms will enable to reduce the water resources extraction without hindering their productivity.	Reduction of the use of Ararat Valley undergroud water resources.	2022	Ararat Valley underground water resources have been saved	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation

18	6.5	Regulate the relationship between the best technologies available in terms of their applicability	RA MoE	ԷՆ	To introduce modern water-saving irrigation technology in the pilot companies	Water resources are sparingly used by businesses, while there are cost-effective irrigation technologies available that will allow them to obtain the same amount of harvest, but with less water. This measure is very relevant for the development of agriculture and the saving of water resources	Saving of irrigation water resources	2022	Irrigation water-saving technologies have been introduced	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
19	6.5	Implement monitoring of groundwater freshwater quantity and quality, and expansion of national observation network - regime observations, lab analysis, provision of relevant information required for water resource efficient management	RA MoE		Installation of flow metering equipment in the fishfarms of Ararat Valley and online accessibility via SCADA system	As a result of the exploitation of water resources by the fish farms of the Ararat Valley, the groundwater resources of the valley have decreased, as a result of which ecological problems have arisen, in particular, the groundwater resources may lose their ability to self-restoration. Conflicts of interest have arisen among other water users. Based on these problems, it is required to record the actual water extraction of large-scale groundwater users.	To record the actual extraction of groundwater resources of Ararat Valley	2021	Data on the actual amount of water resources used by fish farms are available	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
20	6.5	Expand the surface water quality monitoring system by increasing the number of observation points in the areas of hydrological flow formation, including unexplored and high-risk water resources/bodies	RA MoE		Implementation of field survey monitoring in the areas of flow formation of 14 major river basins, which will enable to accurately determine the potential location of the observation points and their required number	In terms of river basin preservation and assessment, it is important to establish 14 new hydrological observation points in the areas of flow formation at 14 major river basins, and observe and assess the water level, river flow and water and air temperature	14 new hydrological observation points in the areas of flow formation of 14 major river basins are available and data are received on water level, river flow and water and air temperature	2022	1. The number of the observation points have been increased at least by 14: 2. All the observation points have been included in the monitoring system 3. Water level, river flow and water and air temperature monitoring is implemented 4.Database has been established 5. The monitoring data are published	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
21	6.5	Implement monitoring of groundwater freshwater quantity and quality, and expansion of national observation network - regime observations, lab analysis, provision of relevant information required for water resource efficient management	RA MoE		Organization of field surveys, which will enable to clearly determine the water sources that need to be included in the monitoring system.	In 2018-2019 as a result of the hydrogeological works carried out in the river basins specified in the EUWI+ project, 20 water sources not included in the National Hydrogeological Monitoring Network have been studied, and starting from 2022, they shall be included in the monitoring network. In 2023 It is expected to include 16 underground water sources of the Voghji and Meghriget basins into the national network, including 9 observation points in Voghji (source), 7 observation points in Meghriget basins (source). In 2022 it is also planned to increase the number of observation points in Hrazdan and Sevan water basin management areas. In sum, the number of hydro-geological observation points will reach 145. In future years, is also required to increase the number of observation points in Debed, Aghstev, Hakhum, Tavush and Khndzorut basins.	Reliable information is available from 16 new observation points for the purpose of efficient groundwater resources management	2022-2023	1. The number of the observation points have been increased at least by 16, 2. All the observation points have been included in the monitoring system 3.Database has been established 4.The monitoring data are published	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
22	6.5	Development of surface water quality monitoring programs by expanding the list of indicators	RA MoE		To conduct field and laboratory studies to identify the list of site-specific contaminants, which will enable the establishment of a cost-effective monitoring system.	Within the frameworks of the EU-RA Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement commitments, surface water quality assessment indicators shall be expanded to include hydro-biological indicators and special organic contaminants, including newly identified high-risk water bodies, and reference points, and to ensure their compliance with the EU Water directive requirements in terms of volume and content.	The monitoring in the selected pilot area is implemented in compliance with the EU Water Directive requirements	2022	1. Surface water resources quality assessment indicators have been expanded 2. The monitoring in the selected pilot area is implemented in compliance with the EU Water Directive requirements	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation

23	6.6.1	To improve GIS system in the activities HMC SNCO, as well as to introduce satellite applications to analyze information and use the results	RA MoE	Research/academic institutions (in agreement with them)	To acquire a DEM (Digital Elevation Model) for the RA area	In order to assess the procedure to reach SDG 6 6.1. targets, it is required to assess the sizes of the aquatic eco-systems every five years, and record the changes. For this purpose it is required to introduce and use satellite applications,	There has been established a possibility to record the size changes of aquatic eco-systems	2024	1. DEM system is applied in HMC SNCO activities. 2. Satellite applications are used in HMC SNCO activities to analyze data and use their results	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
24	6.5	Expansion of Sevan Lake monitoring program	RA MoE	Research/academic institutions (in agreement with them)	Organization of fieldworks during different seasons, in order identify the main causes of contamination	In order to restore and maintain the ecological balance of Sevan Lake it is required to expand the Sevan Lake monitoring program (frequency, with the whole volume of the lake according to the depth and expansion area). It is required to add more observations and the indicators to be examined, to examine the lake with its whole volume, to identify the contamination reasons, to accurately assess the ecological condition of the lake,	There are reliable data available for the management of Sevan Lake water resources and ecosystem	2024	1. 4 observation points of Lake Lake are upgraded with new equipment and tools 2. All the observation points have been include in the monitoring system 3. Database has been established 4. Monitorig data are published 5. Studies are implemented with the whole volume of the lake as per depth and expansion area, in order to assess the ecological condition of the lake and identify the contamination sources	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
Sanitary and higiene services										
25	6.2	Review and impose stricter punishment for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of the requirements (including not providing paid or free public toilets, not providing special conditions for people with disabilities, not meeting the hygiene requirements for women and girls), set forth in the RA legislation on providing sanitary and hygiene services to the population in public and public facilities.	ԱԼ		To conduct independent assessment of sanitary conditions at public areas	Ensuring proper conditions in public places is of vital biological importance for each individual and state, which, unfortunately, is far from being sufficient in Armenia at present.	Public supervision is implemented. Weaknesses of public places sanitation supervision have been identified. Հանրային սակրոլոթյուն ձևակերպման հետ համաձայն չեմ: Առավել նպատակահարմար կլինի հետևյալ ձևակերպումը՝ որպես անկախ վրդրումը. Provision and supervision of	2021-2023	Independent monitoring of sanitary conditions in public places is implemented	Sources not prohibited by legislation
Տվյալների հավաքագրում										
26	6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4	In order to implement monitoring and ensure accountability of SDG6 targets, to review current statistical reporting forms by the SDG6 standing interdepartmental working group, developing new reporting forms to ensure the inclusion of missing data	RA SC	RA MoE, RA MTA	Ensure the integration of geographical data, publish digital maps	Acquire a GIS software package, and train specialists so that they can implement analysis with the software applications and make that analysis accessible and available. Acquire a high performance computer	Statistical publications are accessible and available to the consumers. Methodology complied with the international norms and national approaches are applied	2023-2030	1. Statistical publications are available and accessible to the consumers 2. The statistics is implemented in accordance with the methodology complied with the international norms	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
27	6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4		RA EPMIB	RA SC	Develop at EPMIB a software application to input statistical reports, ensuring data accessibility for the stakeholders	Develop a software application, which will enable to receive data subject to publication online, directly from the database	Transparent and flexible cooperation is implemented, ensuring the completeness and timeliness of the statistical data	2023-2030	The statistical data entered by EPMIB are accessible online by SC	Funds allocated from the state budget Sources not prohibited by legislation
Public Participation										

28	6.1	Publication of information materials on local self-governments' websites related to public participation right and the procedure of its execution	MoE	MTAI	Development of software application for MTAI and MoE web-sites	Currently there is an automated publication of the relevant sector information and reference to the individual communities and ministry sub-divisions web-sites.	Introduction of rapid feedback mechanisms with the use of the electronic online platform, ensuring public notice and participation in the water resources management procedure, awareness enhancement, open and transparent management through online platform	2021-2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a software application 2. the public notice on water resources management is implemented online 	<p>Funds allocated from the state budget</p> <p>Sources not prohibited by legislation</p>
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