



>> **Mingachevir State University**

Report

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



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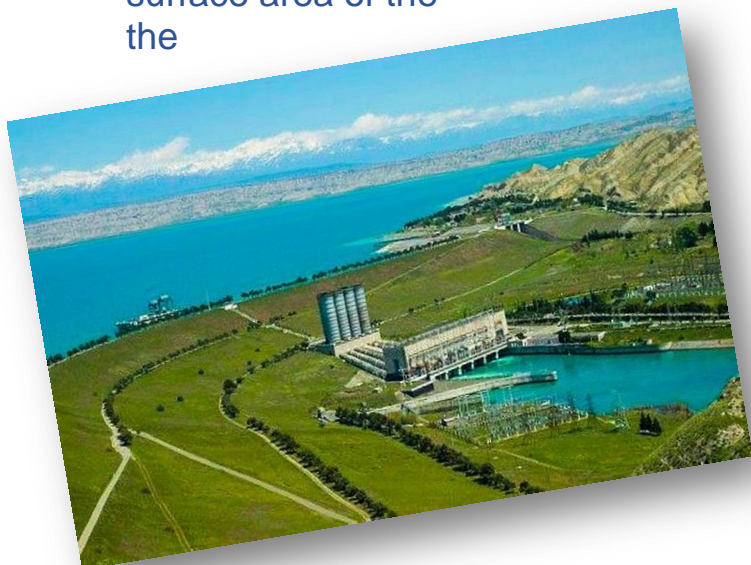
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6 emphasizes the growing demand for water resources by the global population and highlights the importance of ensuring that future generations do not face water shortages on Earth. To prevent such a crisis, it is crucial for every citizen today to adhere to clean water consumption norms and pay special attention to sanitation issues. The sustainable use of clean water and addressing ecological water problems are stressed.

Mingachevir city is located in the Central Aran region of Azerbaijan, within the basin of one of Azerbaijan's largest rivers, the Kura. The construction of the Mingachevir Reservoir and Hydro-Electric Power Station (HEPS), situated where the Kura River passes through Bozdag, was completed in 1953. At its normal water level (83 meters), the reservoir has a total capacity of 15,730 million m³, with a useful volume of 8,210 million m³. The length



of the reservoir along the river is 70 km, and its width ranges from 3 km (at the dam) to 18 km (at the point where the Alazan River flows into it). The maximum depth is 75 meters, with an average depth of 26 meters. The coastline extends for 247 km, and the

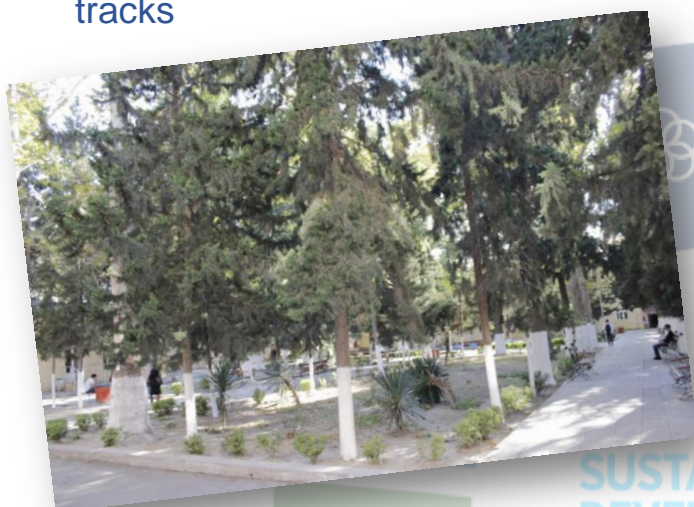
surface area of the
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reservoir is 605 km². The length of dam is 1,550 meters, its width is 16 meters, and its height is 80 meters, making it one of the tallest dams in Europe used for irrigation. The Mingachevir Hydro-Electric Power Station is the largest such station in the South Caucasus. The construction of the station began in 1945, with the first hydro-unit operational in 1953. By 1954, the station began operating at full capacity.

In February 2018, President Ilham Aliyev of Azerbaijan participated in the inauguration of the station after its modernization, where the turbines and generators were replaced with new ones. As a result, the station's increased from 284 MWt to 424 MWt.

In this unique city, Mingachevir State University (MSU) is dedicated to the issues highlighted in SDG 6 regarding clean water and sanitation. The university integrates these concerns into its policies and operations. Today, MSU carefully monitors water consumption on its campus, tracks



the total amount of water used, and employs water meters to measure monthly consumption. Moreover, the university has implemented a sustainable landscaping drip irrigation system to conserve and enhance the greenery on its campus.



MDU participates in several international projects focused on water purification, general ecological cleanliness, the protection of drinking water reservoirs, and other important issues. In this regard, the university



collaborates with local and international organizations to implement a public awareness strategy. Examples of this include the ecological projects carried out in cooperation with national and international organizations (such as GEOCLIC), as well as scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences, round tables, seminars, and meetings held

in general education schools.

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MDU encourages conscious water usage both on campus and in the wider community through efforts such as informative posters and academic research, drawing attention to the importance of water conservation.

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The Department of Physics and Ecology at MDU plays a key role in these efforts, regularly organizing meetings and educational excursions between the university's faculty and students and partner organizations. The department also conducts a series of events aimed at increasing the ecological awareness and knowledge of students.



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It should be noted that the drinking water consumed at Mingachevir State University comes from the Kura River, and the Azerbaijani government has been taking several measures to improve the quality of drinking water. As part of the "State Program for Socio-Economic

Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan," projects aimed at upgrading water supply and sewage systems in the regions are being successfully



implemented. A major part of the project to reconstruct the drinking water supply and sewage systems of Mingachevir, funded by the state budget through "Azərsu" JSC, has already been completed. The project is designed to improve access to drinking water and sewage services for 151,000 people by 2035, taking into account future development. To ensure the provision of quality drinking water to consumers, the first phase of a new water purification plant, with a daily capacity of 50,000 cubic meters, has been completed, and the city is now receiving drinking water from this new source.



After the completion of the second phase of the purification plant, both Mingachevir and the surrounding areas, including Yevlakh city and nearby villages, will receive water from this new source. As part of the project, about 80% of the work on the city's drinking water network has been

completed, with 205 km out of the planned 270 km of the city's internal network already finished. Nearly 15,000 households have been connected to the new network, and around 8,000 subscribers have been provided with smart meters. In order to ensure sustainable drinking water supply for consumers, construction of a water reservoir





complex with a total capacity of 20,000 cubic meters, located in a high area of Mingachevir, is ongoing. Work on the water network and installation of water meters is also in progress. Furthermore, the project includes the construction of a 234 km-long sewage network, of which 84 km has already been completed.

Additionally, three sewage pumping stations have been built and put into operation, preventing wastewater from being discharged into the Kura River at 21 points.

Wastewater generated in Mingachevir will be treated at a newly designed plant in the Yevlakh region with a daily capacity of 60,000 cubic meters. In the future, Yevlakh's wastewater will also be directed to this treatment facility.



River at



In conclusion, this report demonstrates our university's direct commitment to sustainability, water conservation, and engaging the public on these crucial issues within the

framework of SDG 6. While significant progress has been made in addressing water-related issues at MDU, there is still room for further improvements and the implementation of broader policies and initiatives to ensure clean water and sanitation for all.

