Almost 90% of the people living in Central Asia rely on water that comes from precipitation in mountainous regions. Four of the Central Asia states are considered water-stressed. (European Environment Agency)

Women are often underrepresented in transboundary water management, especially at higher levels of decision-making. Though the importance of including women in water management structures is beginning to receive increased recognition internationally, in practice laws and organizations seldom reflect a gendered approach. (Stockholm International Water Institute)

Transboundary waters account for 60% of the world’s freshwater flows, and 153 countries share at least one transboundary river, lake basin or aquifer system. (United Nations)

The two largest rivers of Central Asia – the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya – are transboundary. Their river basins provide 90% of the region’s river water. (European Environment Agency)

In 2021 the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) launched a Mentoring and Career Development Programme for women water professionals in partnership with the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) and the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). Each month 20 women meet with experts and mentors to discuss challenges that women face in the water sector and to take part in capacity-building activities.
Renewable water resources (m³ per capita)

- Kazakhstan: 5,955 m³
- Kyrgyzstan: 3,907 m³
- Tajikistan: 2,456 m³
- Turkmenistan: 4,302 m³
- Uzbekistan: 1,531 m³
- Afghanistan: 1,839 m³

Renewable water resources (billion m³ per year)

- Kazakhstan: 108 billion m³
- Kyrgyzstan: 24 billion m³
- Tajikistan: 22 billion m³
- Turkmenistan: 25 billion m³
- Uzbekistan: 49 billion m³
- Afghanistan: 65 billion m³

Annual water withdrawal (m³ per capita)

- Kazakhstan: 1,251 m³
- Kyrgyzstan: 1,543 m³
- Tajikistan: 1,607 m³
- Turkmenistan: 5,739 m³
- Uzbekistan: 1,710 m³
- Afghanistan: 923 m³

Annual water withdrawal (billion m³ per year)

- Kazakhstan: 23 billion m³
- Kyrgyzstan: 8 billion m³
- Tajikistan: 11 billion m³
- Turkmenistan: 28 billion m³
- Uzbekistan: 55 billion m³
- Afghanistan: 20 billion m³

Annual water withdrawal by sector (% of total withdrawal)

- Services:
  - Kazakhstan: 4%
  - Kyrgyzstan: 3%
  - Tajikistan: 6%
  - Turkmenistan: 3%
  - Uzbekistan: 4%
  - Afghanistan: 1%

- Industry:
  - Kazakhstan: 29%
  - Kyrgyzstan: 4%
  - Tajikistan: 4%
  - Turkmenistan: 3%
  - Uzbekistan: 4%
  - Afghanistan: 1%

- Irrigated agriculture, forestry and fishing:
  - Kazakhstan: 67%
  - Kyrgyzstan: 93%
  - Tajikistan: 91%
  - Turkmenistan: 92%
  - Uzbekistan: 92%
  - Afghanistan: 98%

Degree to which integrated water resources management is implemented %

- Kazakhstan: 46%
- Kyrgyzstan: 31%
- Tajikistan: 46%
- Turkmenistan: 64%
- Uzbekistan: 48%
- Afghanistan: 12%

Transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation %

- Kazakhstan: 63%
- Kyrgyzstan: 27%
- Tajikistan: no data
- Turkmenistan: 66%
- Uzbekistan: 70%
- Afghanistan: 52%

Sources: WB 2017 & UN-Water 2019