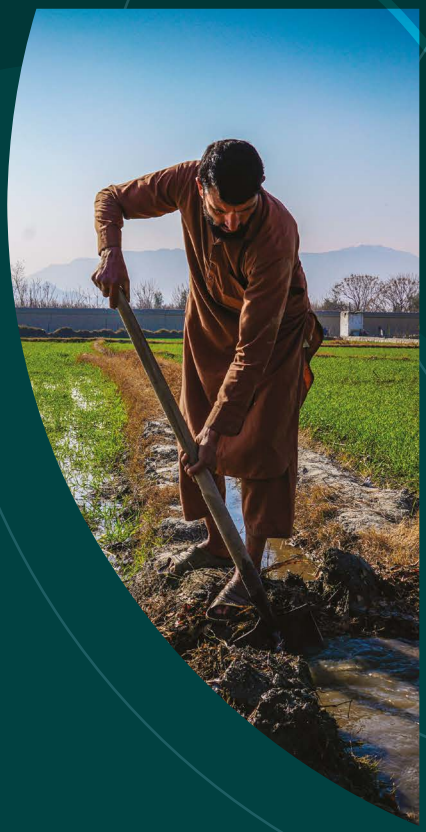
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

AQUASTAT
WATER DATA SNAPSHOT 2025



AQUASTAT
WATER DATA SNAPSHOT 2025

by

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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FOREWORD

Accurate and up to date data and information on water and agriculture are essential for governments, international organizations, policymakers, researchers, and all stakeholders working toward ensuring sustainable water management in agriculture and the achievement of sustainable development.

AQUASTAT, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s Global Information System on Water and Agriculture, provides free access to country level statistics on water resources and use. Since 1994, AQUASTAT collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country and region on water availability, use and agricultural water management. Its primary goal is to support agriculture and rural development by providing reliable, standardized and comparable data to inform evidence based policies and actions.

As the custodian agency for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 6.4.1 (change in water use efficiency over time) and Indicator 6.4.2 (level of water stress), FAO, through AQUASTAT, monitors progress towards the global commitment to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

AQUASTAT also supports countries in strengthening their statistical capacities to produce more and better water data, setting standards and methodologies and fostering the dissemination and use of agricultural water data.

The AQUASTAT water data snapshot 2025 presents a concise overview of water and agriculture with the most recent data up to 2022 collected during the 2024 cycle. This report offers users easy access to more than ten key indicators providing a quick insight into the status of water resources, agricultural water use, irrigated areas, water use efficiency (WUE) and water stress at global, regional and national levels through clear visuals, charts and maps.

I hope this report enables you to take further action and join the efforts of the Organization to promote the equitable and sustainable water use and management for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for all, leaving no one behind.

Lifeng Li

Director, Land and Water Division, FAO

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EFR	environmental flow requirements
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
NGO	non-governmental organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
WUE	water use efficiency

AQUASTAT OVERVIEW

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WHAT DOES AQUASTAT OFFER?

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s AQUASTAT portal (FAO, 2025a) provides a core database of country statistics, focused on water resources, water uses and agricultural water management. AQUASTAT also offers other water information in the form of complementary databases, such as the database on dams and reservoirs and the water and agriculture related institutions database.

Concretely, the system provides data, metadata, reports, country profiles, river basin profiles, regional analyses, maps, tables, spatial data, guidelines, and other tools on:

- water resources (internal, transboundary and total);
- water uses (by sector, source and wastewater);
- irrigation (location, area, typology, and technology);
- dams (location, height, capacity, and surface area); and
- water related institutions, policies and legislation.

AQUASTAT is an important source of information for different stakeholders ranging from United Nations (UN) agencies to non governmental organizations (NGOs) and from private companies to governmental bodies.

HOW IS THE DATA COLLECTED?

AQUASTAT relies on strong collaboration with national institutions and the expertise of designated country correspondents to collect data on water and agriculture. Data are gathered through the annual "Water and Agriculture" questionnaire and a more comprehensive questionnaire that is dispatched every five years.

This data collection process is grounded in national ownership and capacity, recognizing the critical role of countries in producing their own data. Once submitted, the data undergoes rigorous validation process by FAO, conducted in close collaboration and in continuous dialogue with national correspondents.

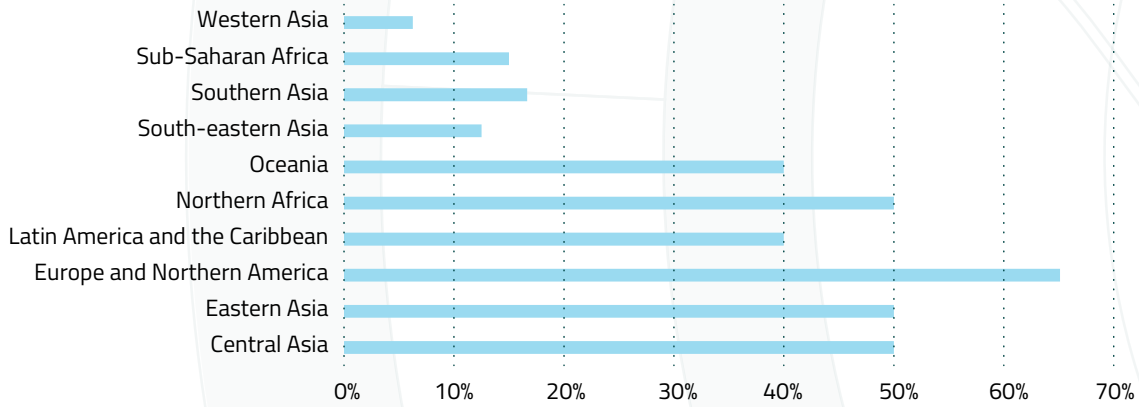
WHAT IS THE LATEST DATA AVAILABLE?

The AQUASTAT water data snapshot 2025 presents key aggregated data of 2022. In 2025, AQUASTAT released data and indicators of all the world regions for 2022. The updates include information on two SDG 6.4 target indicators, SDG Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water use efficiencyover time and SDG Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress, for which FAO is the custodian agency. The questionnaires received represent roughly 41 percent of the total sent (63 received over 153 questionnaires sent). Data from annual questionnaires were complemented with official statistics provided by national water and statistical bureaus, and reports published by relevant government ministries.

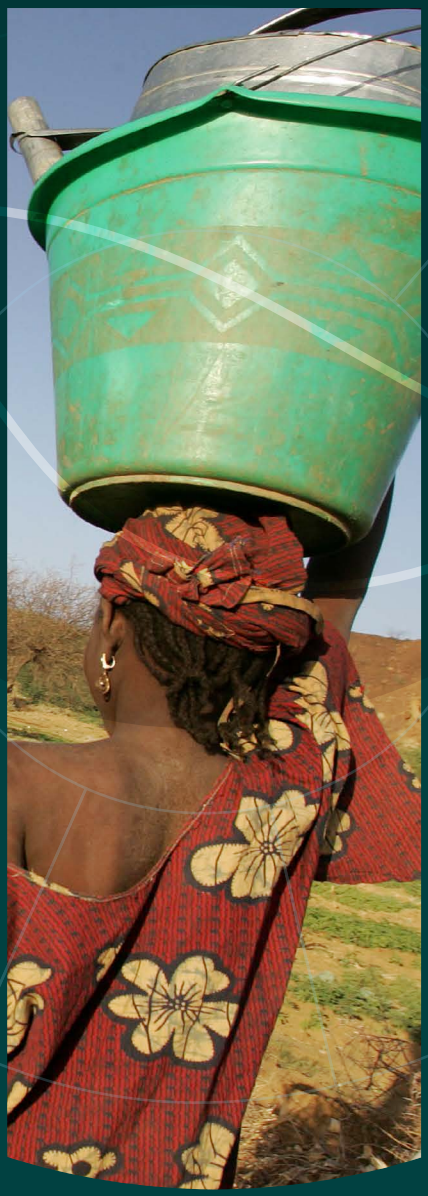
Some figures are the result of imputations made by FAO's statistical working system to treat missing values at country and regional levels. Thanks to the imputation methods at country level, data will be available for the whole time series (unless the latest official value has not been updated for 10 years or more). Imputed data is displayed with an appropriate flag in the AQUASTAT dissemination system (FAO, 2025b).

Europe and Northern America was the region with the largest response rate with 65 percent of questionnaires received, followed by Central Asia, Eastern Asia and Northern Africa with 50 percent of response rate.

▸ FIGURE 1. RESPONSE RATE OF AQUASTAT QUESTIONNAIRE PER REGION (2022)



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on AQUASTAT records on data collection for 2024.



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ABOUT THIS REPORT

THE STRUCTURE

The AQUASTAT water data snapshot 2025 presents key indicators on water resources related to agriculture, offering readers a clear overview of the current state and use of water resources worldwide. Specifically, the snapshot covers the following domains:

- an overview of total renewable water resources;
- water withdrawals by economic sector and source;
- irrigation; and
- status and progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 6.4 on water use efficiency and water stress.

COUNTRY DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION

The country classification adopted in this publication is based on the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD)'s M49 classification (UNSD, 2025). The official FAO names can be found at FAO's Names of Countries and Territories (NOCS) (FAO, 2025c).

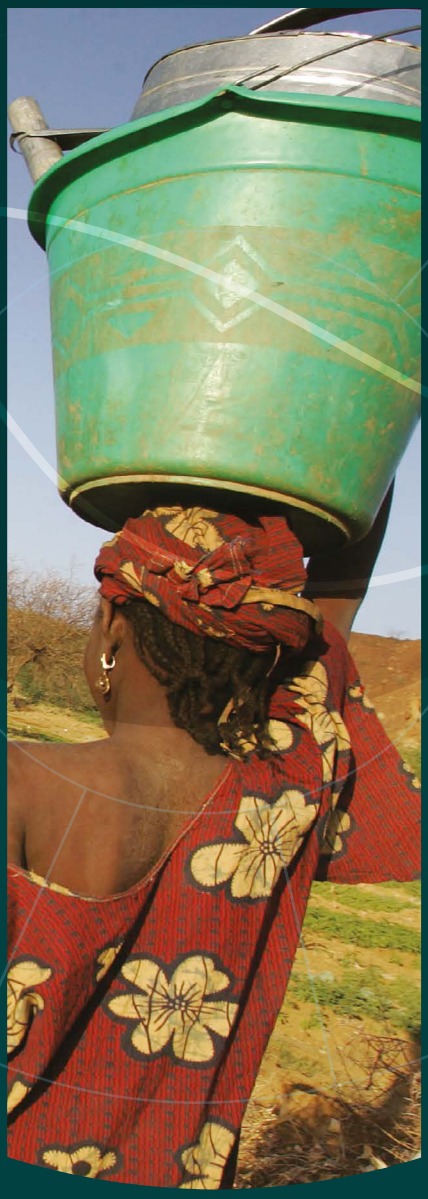
Aggregations

Regional and subregional aggregates are based on the country groupings defined in the UNSD's M49 classification (UNSD, 2025).

For the aggregation of SDG Indicator 6.4.1, global and regional estimations were achieved by summing up the values of the various parameters constituting the elements of the formula (the value added by sector and water use by sector). The aggregated indicator was then calculated by applying the formula with those aggregated data, as if it were a single country.

For the aggregation of SDG Indicator 6.4.2, aggregations were achieved by using a weighted mean. Regional and global estimates were achieved by summing up the national figures on renewable freshwater resources and total freshwater withdrawal, considering only the internal renewable water resources of each country to avoid double counting and the external renewable freshwater resources of the region, if any. The environmental flow requirements (EFR) at regional level were estimated as the average of the countries' EFRs and applied to the regional water resources.

WATER AND AGRICULTURE IN 2022



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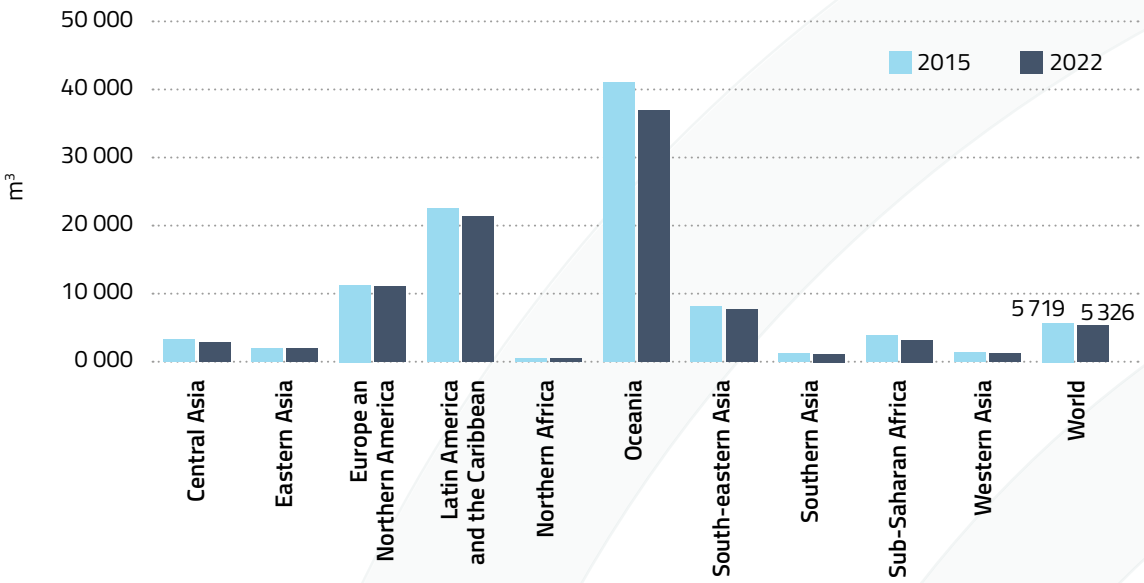
RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES

Total renewable water resources per capita

Renewable water resources represent the long term average annual flow of rivers (surface water) and the recharge of aquifers (groundwater) generated by a country's precipitation. That is, the water available for the population and productive activities in a country. At the per capita level, global freshwater availability in 2022 was estimated at 5 326 m^3 per capita: a 7 percent decrease compared to 2015, when total renewable water resources stood at 5 719 m^3 per capita (Figure 2).

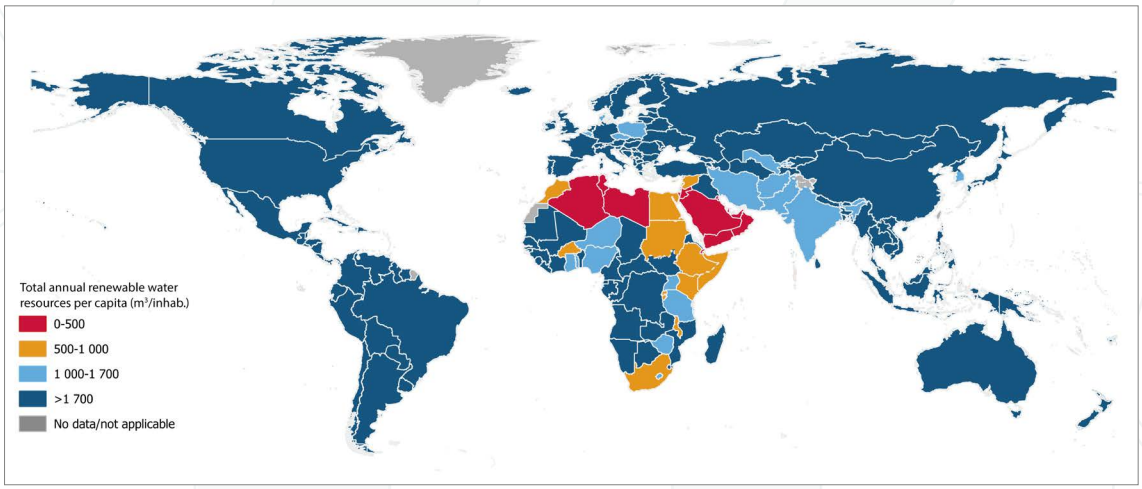
At the regional level, Northern Africa had the lowest freshwater resources per capita in 2022 with an estimated amount of 565 m^3 per inhabitant, followed by Southern Asia (1 226 m^3 per capita) and Western Asia (1 252 m^3 per capita). The rest of the regions had 1 700 m^3 per capita or more in the same year. Since 2015, all world regions experienced a decline in per capita availability of renewable water resources. Sub-Saharan Africa recorded the largest decrease, at 17 percent, followed by Central Asia (12 percent), Northern Africa (12 percent), Western Asia (11 percent) and Oceania (9.84 percent).

▸ FIGURE 2. TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA PER REGION (2015 AND 2022)



Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).** 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System.* [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

▸ FIGURE 3. ANNUAL GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES DISTRIBUTION PER CAPITA (M³/INHABITANT) (2022)



Note: Refer to the disclaimer on page ii for the names and boundaries used in this map. Dotted line approximately represents the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

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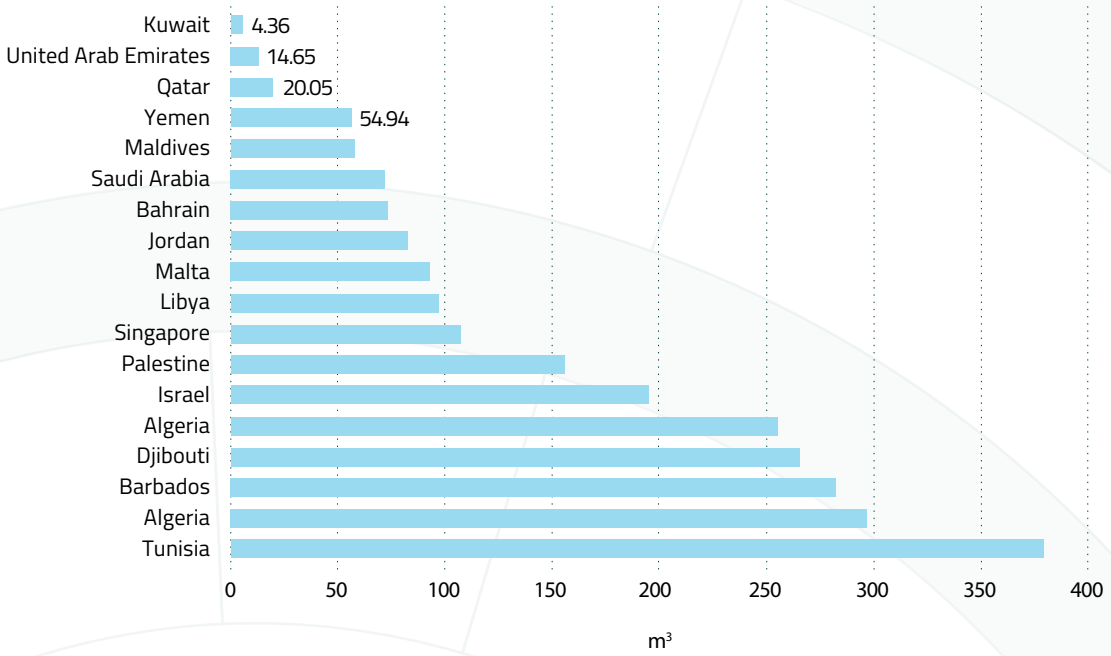
QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System) Development Team. 2025. *QGIS 3.44 Solothurn.* [Accessed 28 June 2025]. https://qgis.org. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

FIGURE 4. TOP COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER



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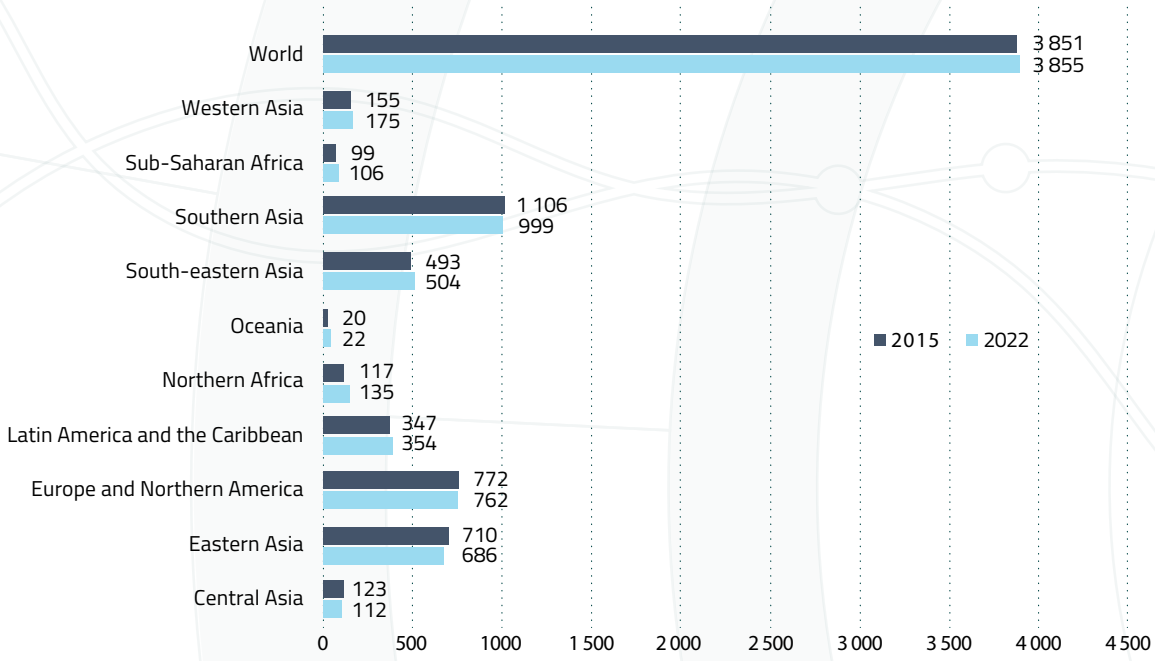
FRESHWATER WITHDRAWALS

Total freshwater withdrawals

At the global level, freshwater withdrawals slightly increased by 0.1 percent between 2015 and 2022, though notable regional differences exist. Northern Africa saw the largest increase, with freshwater withdrawals rising by 16 percent, from 117 million m^3 in 2015 to 135 million m^3 in 2022. Western Asia and sub-Saharan Africa also experienced significant increases in their withdrawals by 13 percent and 12 percent respectively during the same period. In contrast, Central Asia experienced the most significant reduction, with withdrawals dropping by 9 percent (from 123 million m^3 in 2015 to 112 million m^3 in 2022 (Figure 5). Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, and Europe and Northern America also recorded decreases of 3 percent or less.

Per capita freshwater withdrawals showed a consistent downward trend since 2015, decreasing by 7 percent until 2022. In 2022, sub-Saharan Africa recorded the lowest per capita annual withdrawals at 89.5 m^3 per person, down from 100.4 m^3 in 2015 and representing a 11 percent reduction. Important decreases in per capita withdrawals were also observed in Central Asia (the region with the largest per capita freshwater withdrawals), where these dropped by 20 percent (from 1 765 million m^3 in 2015 to 1 417 million m^3 in 2022), and in Southern Asia, with a 9 percent reduction (Figure 6).

▶ FIGURE 5. TOTAL ANNUAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL PER REGION (1 000 MILLION M³) (2015 AND 2022)



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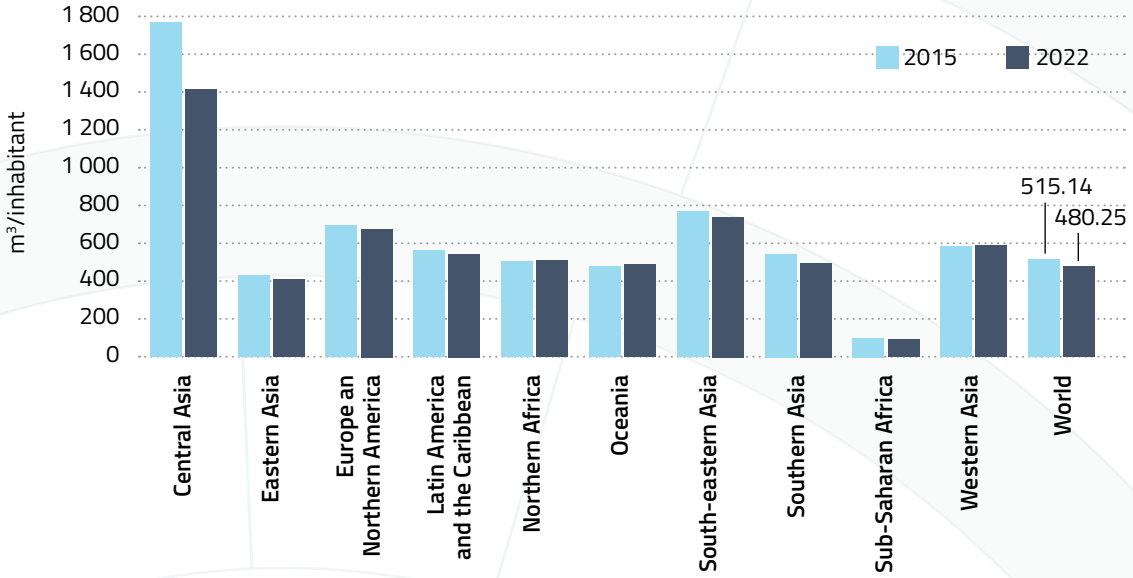
▶ FIGURE 6. TOTAL ANNUAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL PER CAPITA IN 2015 AND 2022 (M3/INHABITANT) (2015 AND 2022)



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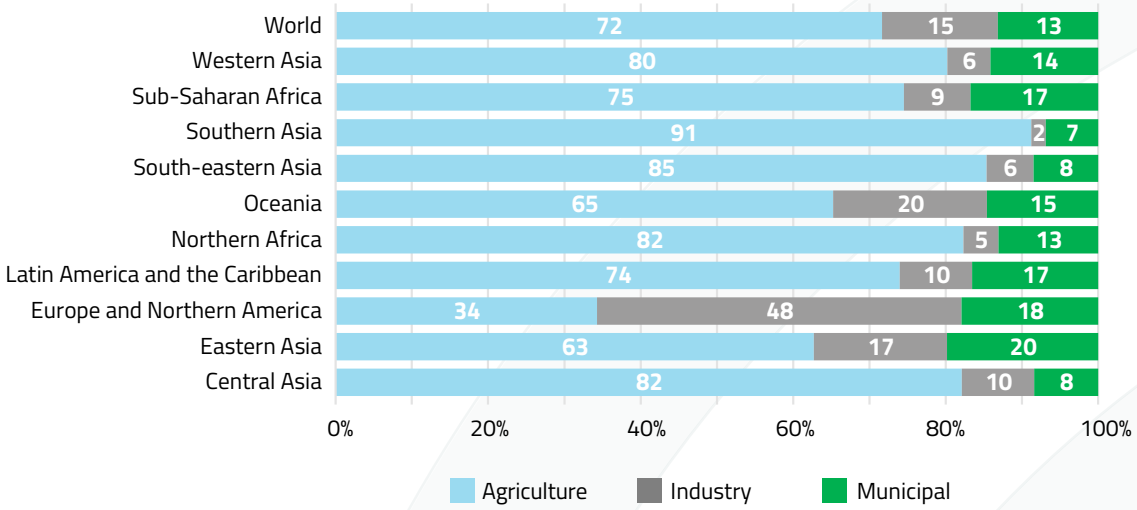
Freshwater withdrawals by economic sector

Agriculture remained by far the largest user of water, accounting for 72 percent of global freshwater withdrawals in 2022. In the same year, the industrial and service sectors accounted for 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Compared to 2015, global freshwater withdrawals decreased slightly in both agriculture (by 0.44 percent) and industry (by 0.8 percent), while the service sector saw an increase of 1.25 percent.

Regions with the highest reliance on agricultural freshwater withdrawals included Southern Asia (91 percent), South-eastern Asia (85 percent), Northern Africa (82 percent), Central Asia (82 percent) and Western Asia (80 percent). In contrast, Europe and Northern America reported much lower agricultural water use (34 percent), but together accounted for the largest share of fresh water withdrawals for industry (47 percent) and services (18 percent) (Figure 7).

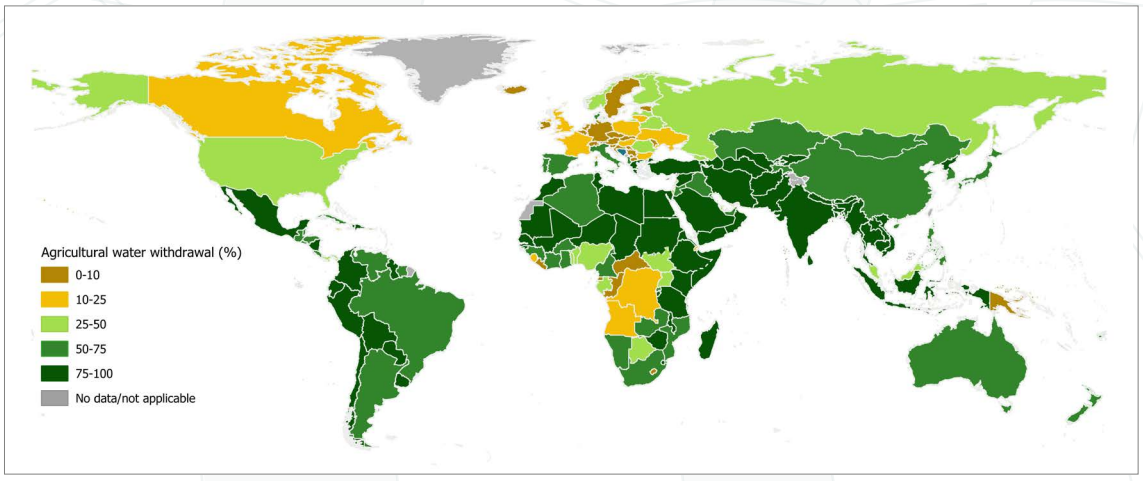
FIGURE 7. PROPORTION OF FRESH WATER WITHDRAWAL OF EACH ECONOMIC SECTOR OVER THE TOTAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL PER REGION (2022)



Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System.* [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

In 2022, 66 countries allocated 76 percent or more of their total freshwater withdrawals to agriculture. Among these, Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nepal, Somalia and the Sudan dedicated over 95 percent of their extracted fresh water resources to the sector (see Figure 8). An additional 54 countries allocated between 51 and 75 percent of their freshwater withdrawals to agricultural use, while 81 countries dedicated less than 50 percent to the sector.

FIGURE 8. PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL OVER THE TOTAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL (2022)



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QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System) Development Team. 2025. *QGIS 3.44 Solothurn.* [Accessed 28 June 2025]. https://qgis.org. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Freshwater withdrawals by source

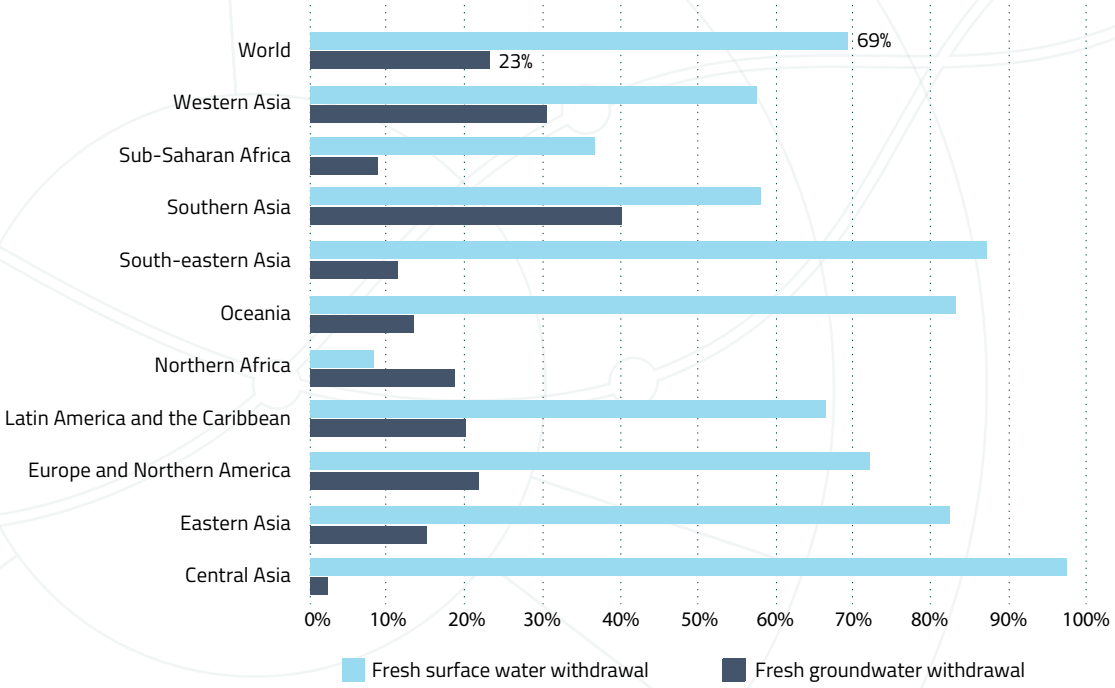
Globally, in 2022, 69 percent of total freshwater withdrawals came from surface water sources, while 23 percent were drawn from groundwater. Compared to 2015, fresh surface water withdrawals grew marginally by 0.7 percent and fresh groundwater withdrawals rose by 0.5 percent over the same period.

For all world regions, except for sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa, surface water represented more than 50 percent of their total freshwater withdrawals (Figure 9). In Central Asia, surface water made up 98 percent of the total withdrawals, followed by South-eastern Asia (87 percent) and Southern Asia and Oceania (84 percent each). On the other hand, Southern Asia, followed by Europe and Northen America and Latin America and the Caribbean were the regions where fresh groundwater represented between 40 and 20 percent of the total freshwater withdrawn.

Western Asia recorded the largest increase in fresh surface water withdrawals, rising by 84 percent between 2015 and 2022. Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania also saw notable increases of 31 percent and 27 percent, respectively. In contrast, Central Asia experienced the most significant decline, with fresh surface water withdrawals decreasing by 9 percent over the same period.

Since 2015, fresh groundwater withdrawals observed a major increase in sub-Saharan Africa by 61 percent, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, with a 15 percent rise. On the other hand, significant declines were noted in Oceania (33 percent) and Eastern Asia (14 percent).

▸ FIGURE 9. FRESHWATER WITHDRAWALS BY SOURCE PER REGION (2022)



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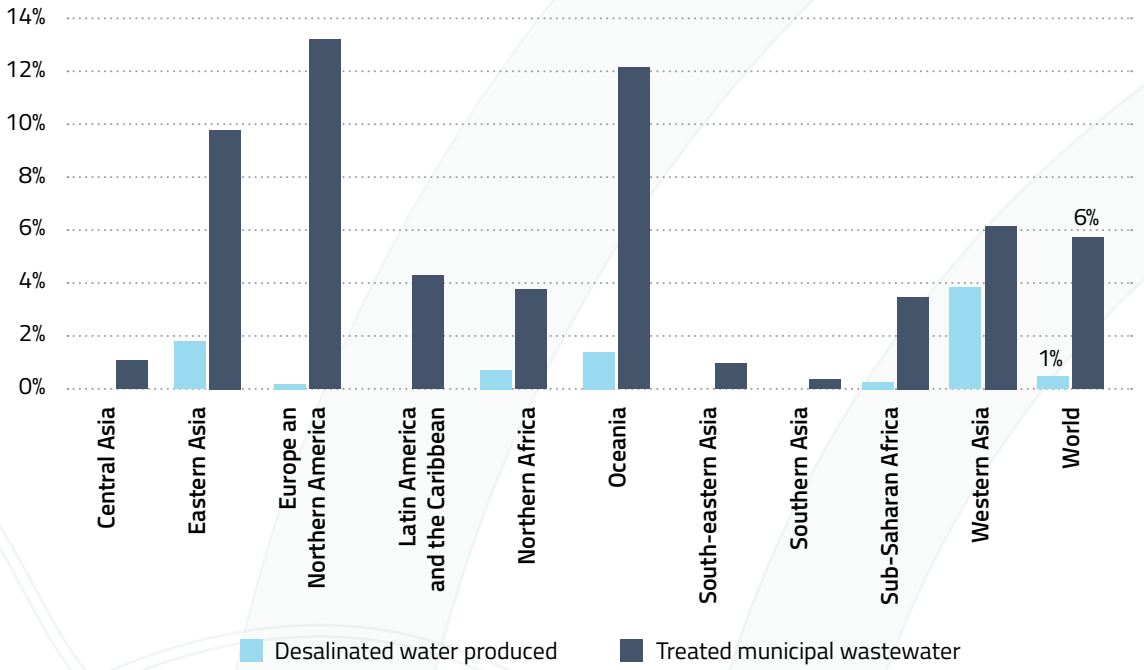
Non conventional water sources – such as desalinated water and wastewater – accounted for 0.6 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of total water use by countries in 2022. Regionally, Europe and Northern America were the largest users of treated municipal wastewater, with 13 percent of their total water withdrawals sourced from this type of reuse. Oceania (12 percent) and Eastern Asia (10 percent) were other major users. On the other hand, desalinated water represented about 4 percent of total water use in Western Asia, 2 percent in Eastern Asia and 1.5 percent in Oceania in 2022 (Figure 10).

▸ FIGURE 10. USE OF NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER PER REGION (2022)



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IRRIGATION

In 2022, the total area equipped for irrigation represented 23 percent of global cultivated land, an increase of 1.66 percent compared to 2015, when the share stood at 21.5 percent.

Southern Asia had the highest proportion of cultivated land equipped with irrigation infrastructure, covering 46 percent of its total cultivated area in 2022, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (32 percent) and Central Asia (25 percent). In contrast, sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest share, with only 3.8 percent of its cultivated land equipped for irrigation in the same year.

Since 2015, Latin America and the Caribbean experienced the most significant growth in irrigated areas, with the share of cultivated land equipped for irrigation increasing from 17.4 percent in 2015 to 32 percent in 2022. In contrast, Western Asia and Central Asia saw a decline in irrigated land, with decreases of 1.96 percent and 1.78 percent respectively over the same period (Figure 11).

At the national level, Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, and Uzbekistan reported the highest irrigation coverage in 2022, each with over 90 percent of their cultivated land equipped with irrigation infrastructure. On the other end of the spectrum, 35 countries – primarily in sub-Saharan Africa – had less than 1 percent of their cultivated land under irrigation (Figure 12).

▸ FIGURE 11. PERCENTAGE OF THE CULTIVATED AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION PER REGION (2015–2022)

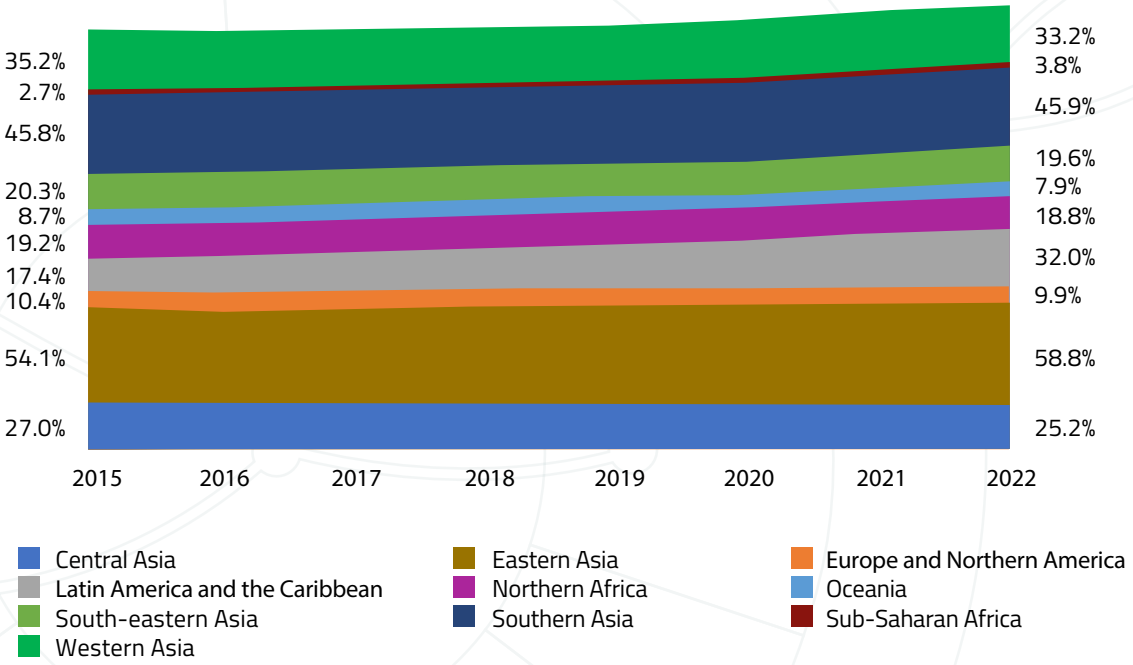

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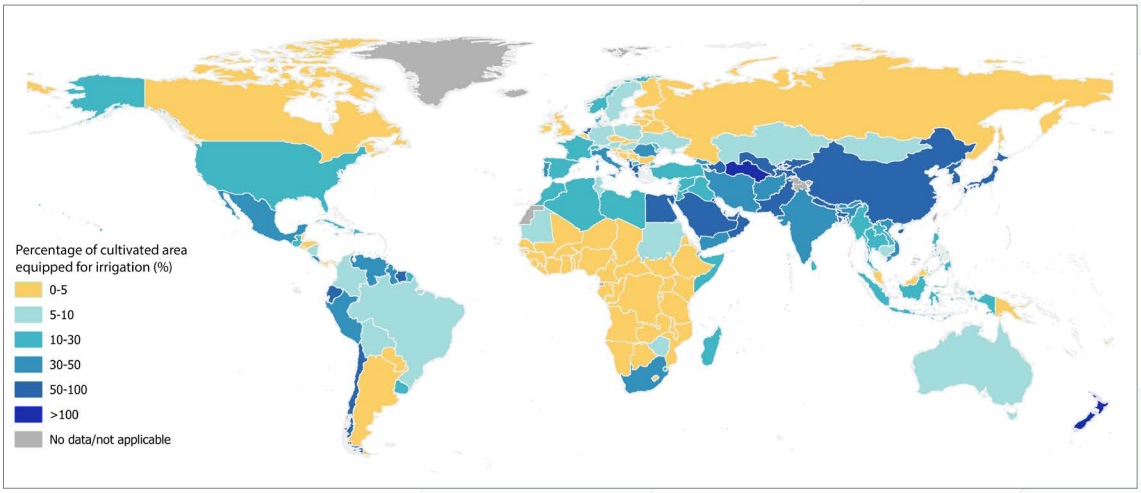
FIGURE 12. PERCENTAGE OF GLOBAL CULTIVATED AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION (2022)



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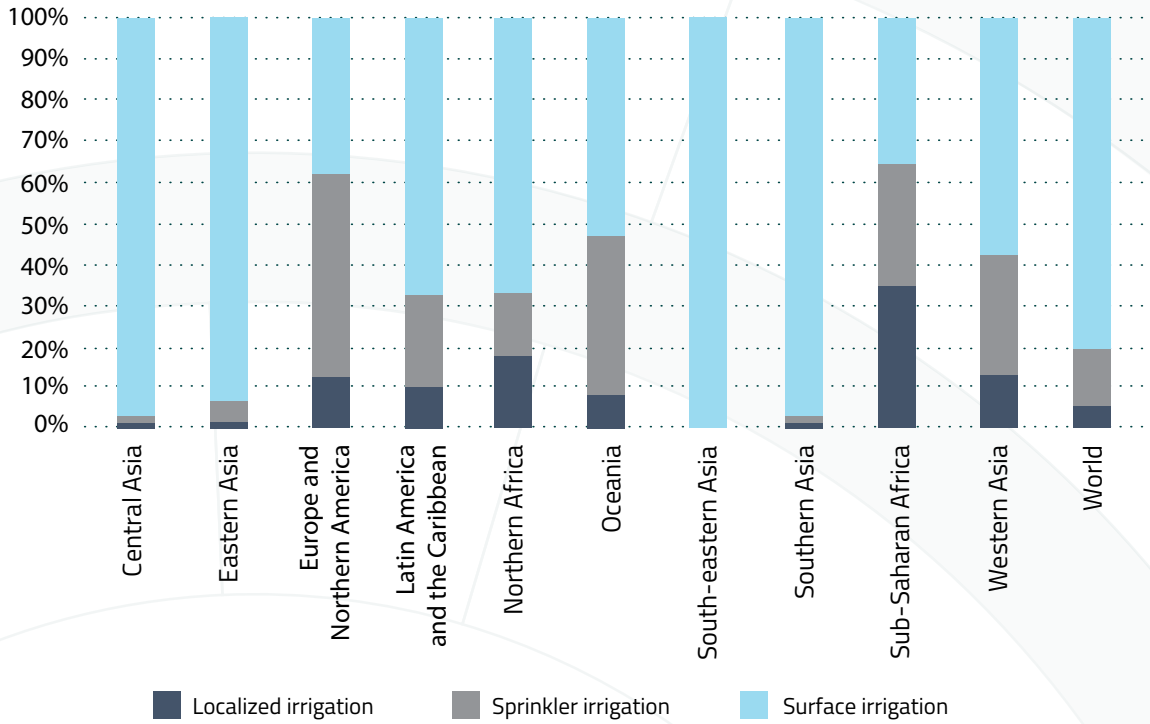
QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System) Development Team. 2025. *QGIS 3.44 Solothurn*. [Accessed 28 June 2025]. https://qgis.org. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Surface irrigation was the most widely used method globally in 2022, accounting for 77 percent of the total area under full control irrigation, followed by sprinkler irrigation, covering 13 percent, and localized irrigation, at 5 percent. Surface irrigation was most prevalent in South-eastern Asia (99 percent), Central Asia (97 percent) and Eastern and Southern Asia (94 percent each). Sprinkler irrigation had primarily been adopted in Europe and Northern America, where it accounted for 45 percent of the area equipped for full control irrigation, and in Oceania, with 39 percent. Localized irrigation was most commonly used in sub-Saharan Africa, where it represented 33 percent of the equipped area in 2022 (Figure 13).

China and India were the countries with the largest area equipped with full control irrigation, with over 70 million hectares (ha) of their territory equipped with the required infrastructure (Figure 14).

▸ FIGURE 13. AREA EQUIPPED FOR FULL CONTROL IRRIGATION, BY IRRIGATION METHOD USED PER REGION (2022)



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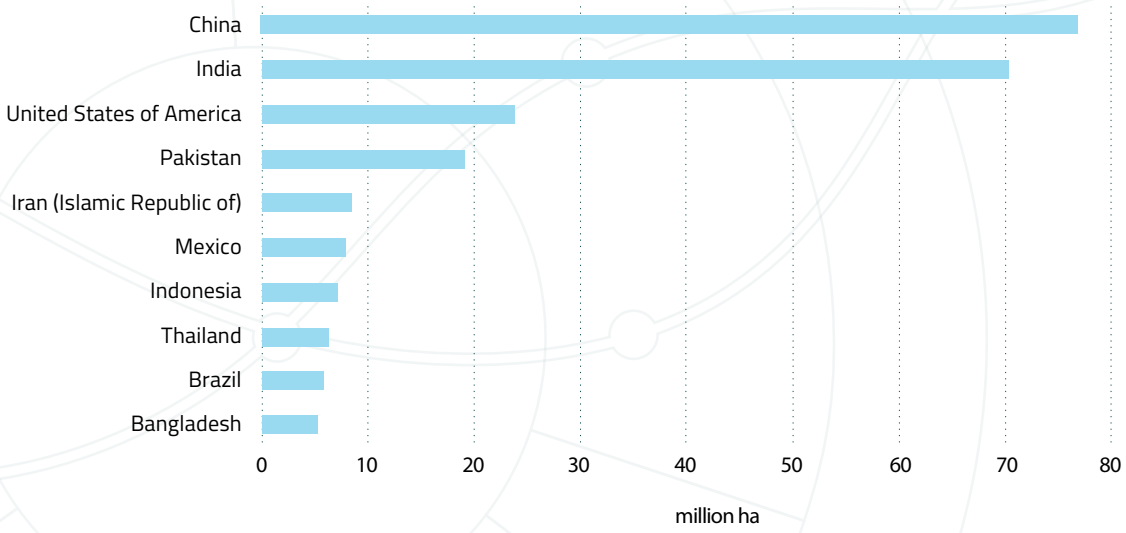
▸ FIGURE 14. TOP 10 COUNTIES WITH LARGEST AREA EQUIPPED FOR FULL CONTROL IRRIGATION (2022)



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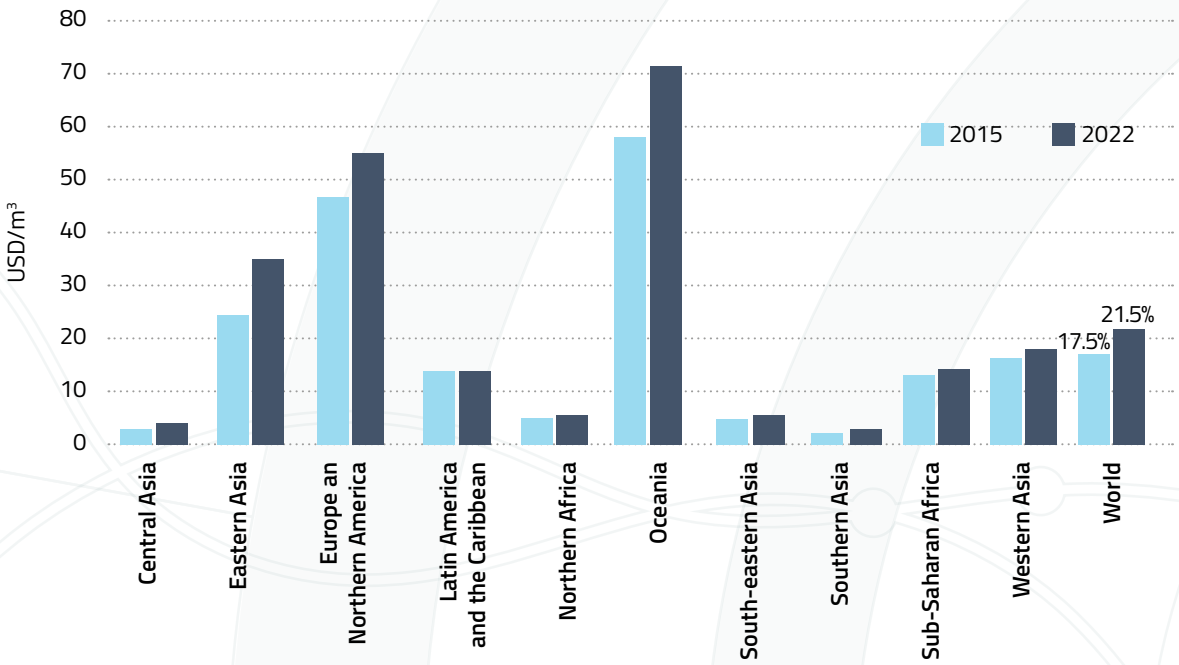
AGRICULTURAL WATER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) TARGET 6.4

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water use efficiency over time

Globally, water use efficiency (WUE) rose from 17.47 USD/m³ in 2015 to 21.50 USD/m³ in 2022, marking a 23 percent efficiency increase (Figure 15). Oceania and Europe and Northern America remained the most water efficient regions, with WUE levels of 71.71 USD/m³ and 54.64 USD/m³, respectively (Figure 16). However, Eastern, Central and Southern Asia recorded the highest growth in WUE between 2015 and 2022, with increases of 51.32 percent, 46.25 percent and 34.13 percent respectively. In contrast, Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a slight decline in WUE, decreasing by 0.47 percent over the same period.

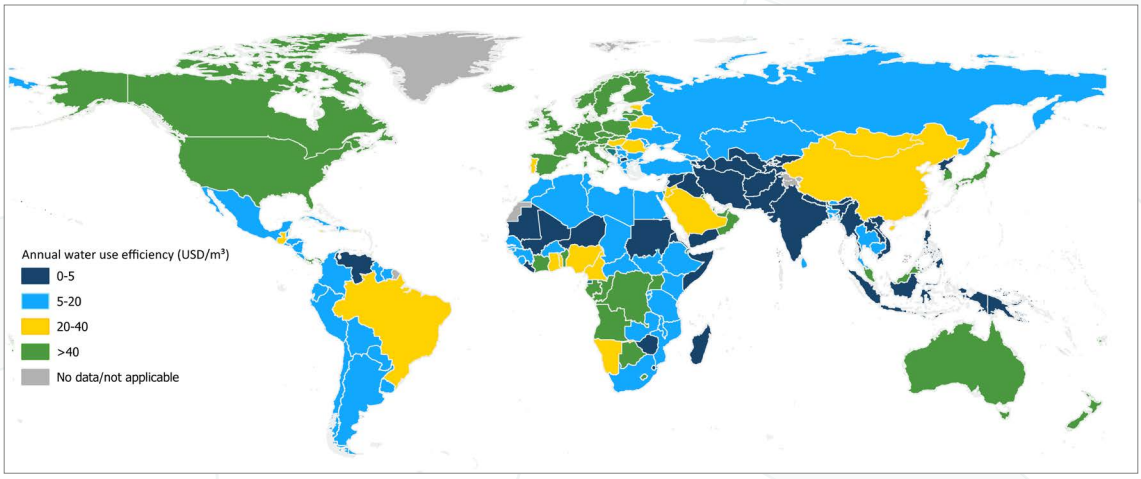
▸ FIGURE 15. WATER USE EFFICIENCY (USD/M³) PER REGION (2015 AND 2022)



Note: USD = United States Dollar.

Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System*. [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

▸ FIGURE 16. GLOBAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY (WUE) (2022)



Note: Refer to the disclaimer on page ii for the names and boundaries used in this map. Dotted line approximately represents the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

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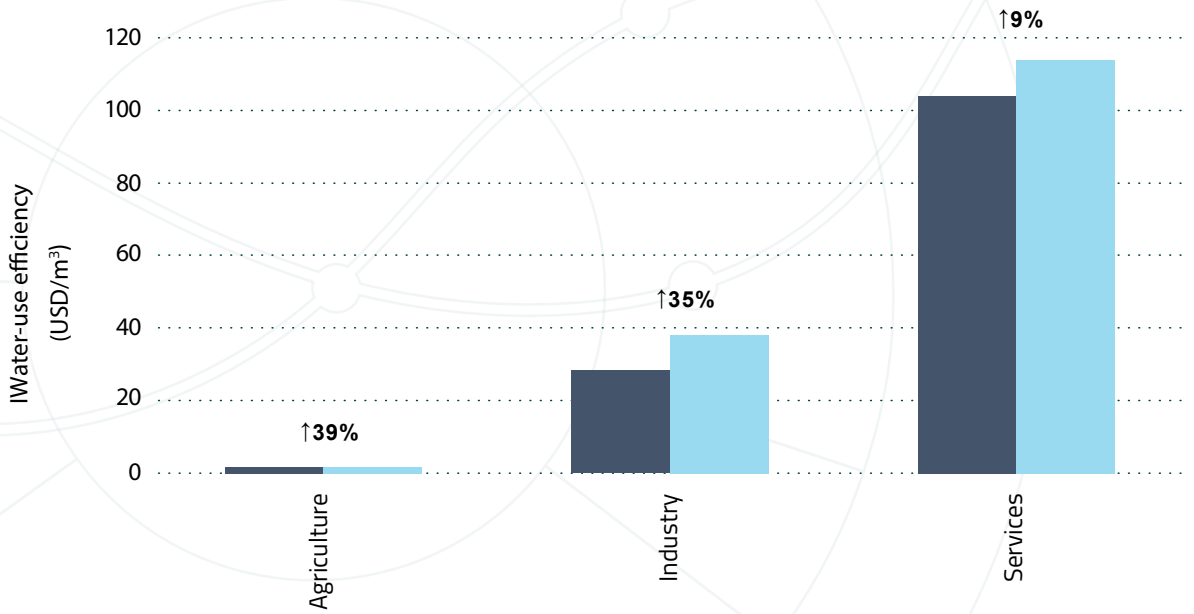
QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System) Development Team. 2025. *QGIS 3.44 Solothurn*. [Accessed 28 June 2025]. https://qgis.org. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

At the sectoral level, agriculture exhibited the lowest WUE among economic sectors. In 2022, the global average WUE for agriculture was 0.69 USD/m³, significantly lower than that of the industrial sector (38.43 USD/m³) and the service sector (114.45 USD/m³). However, agriculture recorded the largest improvement in WUE over the period from 2015 to 2022, increasing from 0.50 USD/m³ to 0.69 USD/m³, a 38 percent increase. In comparison, the industrial sector saw a 34.87 percent rise, and the service sector improved by 9 percent during the same period (Figure 17).

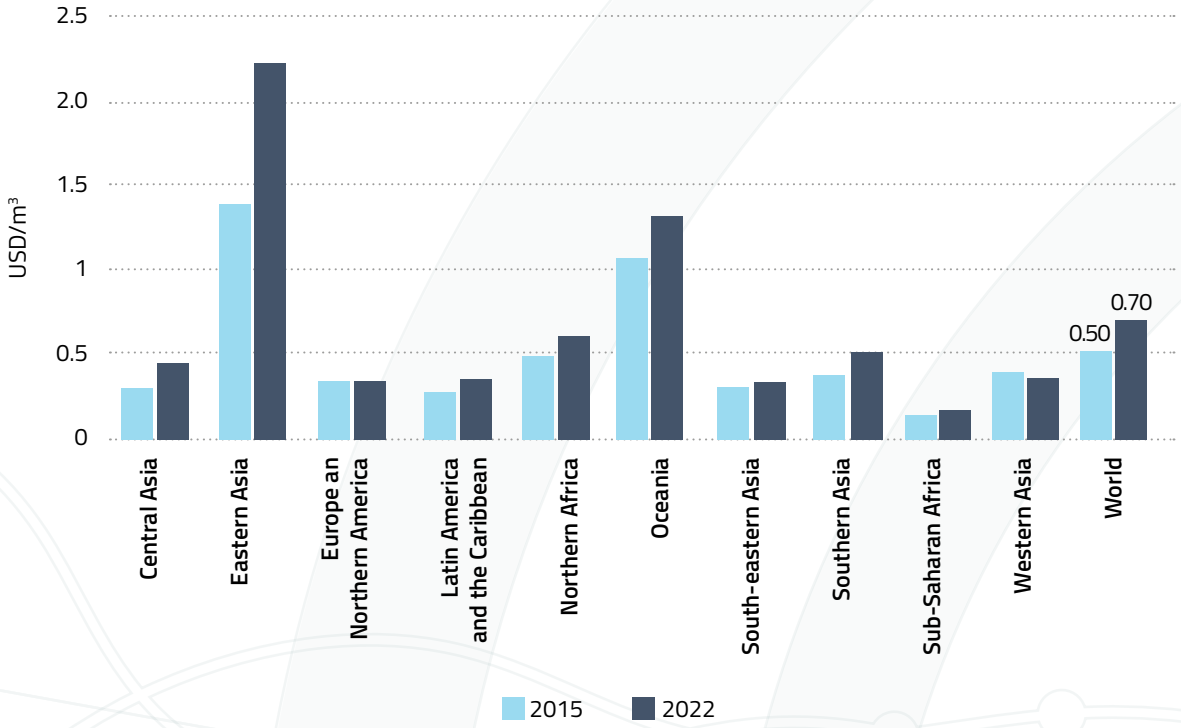
▸ FIGURE 17. WATER USE EFFICIENCY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR (2022)



Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System*. [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

In the agricultural sector, Eastern, Central and Southern Asia recorded the largest increases in WUE between 2015 and 2022, with gains of 62.4 percent, 50.55 percent and 49.59 percent, respectively. In contrast, Western Asia was the only region to experience a decline in WUE for the sector, with a drop of 11.43 percent, with the indicator falling from 0.39 USD/m³ in 2015 to 0.34 USD/m³ in 2022. Europe and Northern America showed the smallest improvement, with agricultural WUE increasing by just 1.6 percent over the same period (Figure 18).

▶ FIGURE 18. WATERWATER USE EFFICIENCY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PER REGION (2015 AND 2022)



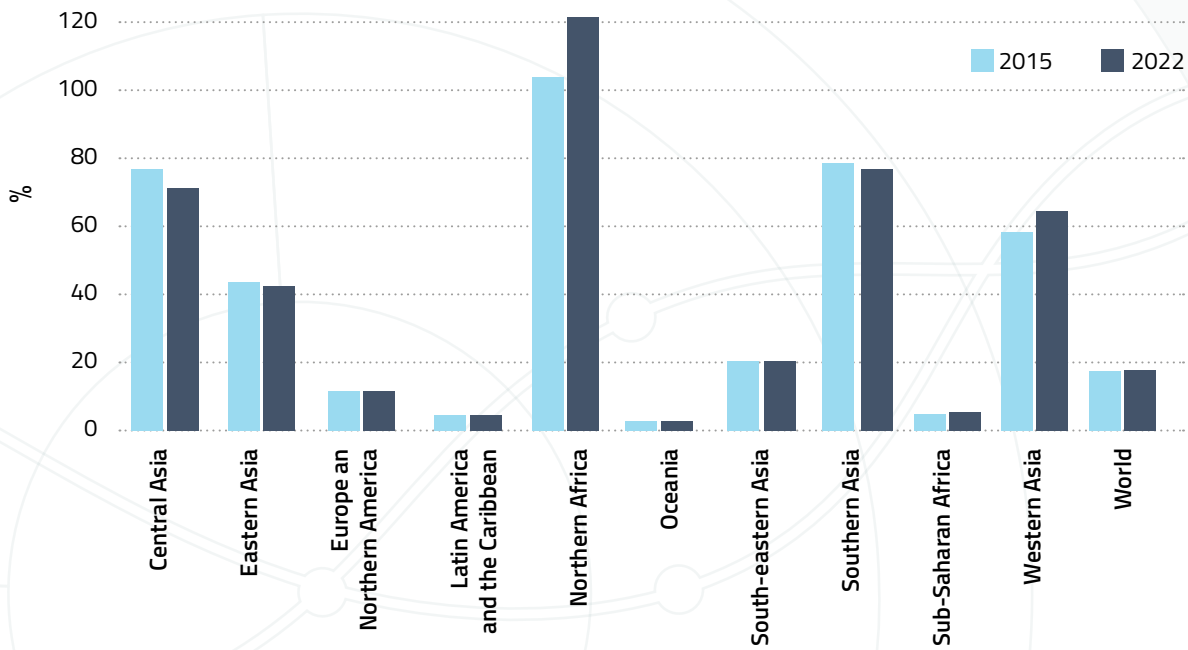
Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System*. [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress

In 2022, global water stress levels reached 18 percent. However, there were many regional variations. Northern Africa and Southern Asia displayed critical levels of water stress at 121 percent and 76.7 percent respectively, and high levels of water stress were observed in Central Asia (70.2 percent) and Western Asia (65.1 percent) placing enormous pressure on people, economies and ecosystems. Conversely, Europe and North America (12.3 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (5.7 percent), Oceania (3.2 percent), South-eastern Asia (20.6 percent) and sub-Saharan Africa (6.3 percent) presented low levels of water stress.

An upward trend in water stress levels was observed since 2015 in some regions, with Northern Africa, Western Asia and Oceania experiencing the most significant increases, rising by 15.6 percent, 12.9 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively, between 2015 and 2022. In contrast, Central Asia recorded a notable decrease, with water stress falling from 76.8 percent in 2015 to 70.2 percent in 2022, representing a reduction of 8.6 percent. Eastern Asia, Southern Asia and Europe and Northern America also eased pressure on water resources, with reductions of 3.3 percent, 1.7 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively (Figure 19).

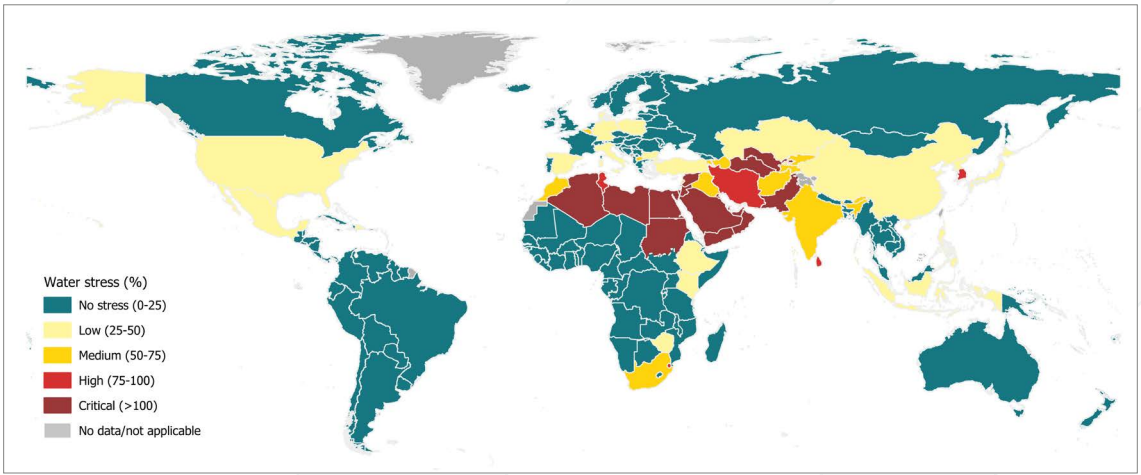
▶ FIGURE 19. WATER STRESS PER REGION (2015 AND 2022)



Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System.* [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

Globally, 18 countries experienced critical levels of water stress in 2022, where total water withdrawals across all sectors exceeded 100 percent of their renewable freshwater resources. An additional eight countries faced high water stress, with withdrawals ranging between 75 and 100 percent. Among the most severely affected were Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, where water stress levels ranged from 431 percent to an alarming 3 851 percent in the same year (see Figure 20 and Figure 21). More than 733 million people live in countries with high and critical water stress, accounting for almost 10 percent of the global population.

FIGURE 20. GLOBAL WATER STRESS (2022)



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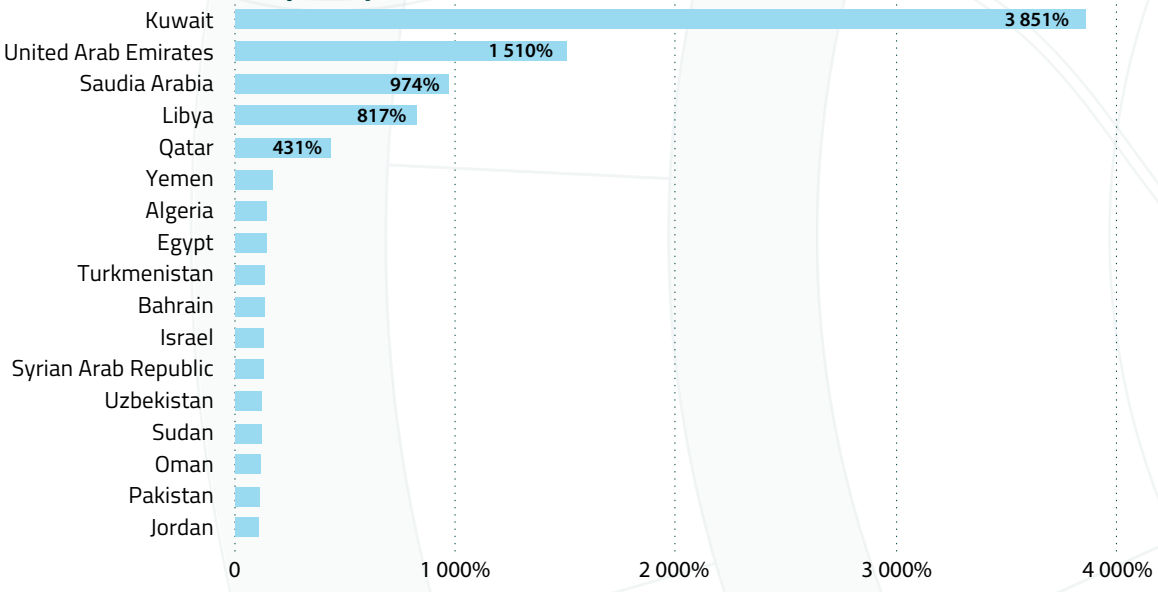
QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System) Development Team. 2025. *QGIS 3.44 Solothurn*. [Accessed 28 June 2025]. https://qgis.org. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

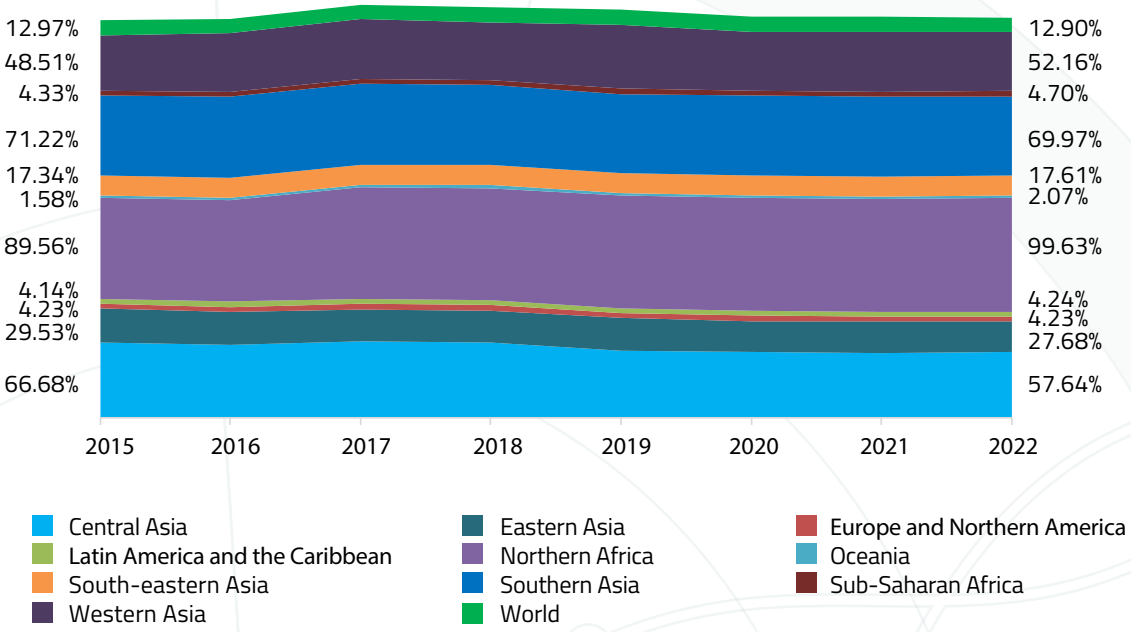
FIGURE 21. COUNTRIES FACING CRITICAL AND HIGH LEVELS OF WATER STRESS (2022)



Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System*. [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

As of 2022, agriculture remained the largest contributor to global water stress, accounting for 72 percent of total withdrawals, followed by the industrial sector at 15 percent and the service sector at 13 percent. In 2022, Northern Africa was the region with the largest contributions from the agriculture sector to total water scarcity (99.6 percent), followed by Southern Asia (70 percent), Central Asia (57.6 percent) and Western Asia (52.2 percent). Since 2015, the agricultural sector slightly reduced its pressure on water resources by 0.58 percent. Noticeable improvements were observed in Central Asia (-13.55 percent), Eastern Asia (-6.27 percent) and Southern Asia (-1.73 percent) (Figure 22). However, water stress levels surged in Oceania and Northern Africa, rising by 31.4 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively, over the same period.

FIGURE 22. AGRICULTURAL SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO WATER STRESS PER REGION (2015–2022)



Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System.* [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

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APPENDIX 1

List of countries and regions

Table A1.1 presents the composition of geographical regions used by UNSD in its publications and databases (UNSD, 2025).

Table A1.1. Countries and geographic region for statistical use (M49)

Country	Region
Afghanistan	Southern Asia
Albania	Southern Europe
Algeria	Northern Africa
Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa
Argentina	South America
Armenia	Western Asia
Australia	Oceania
Austria	Western Europe
Azerbaijan	Western Asia
Bahrain	Western Asia
Bangladesh	Southern Asia
Belarus	Eastern Europe
Belgium	Western Europe
Belize	South America
Benin	Sub-Saharan Africa
Bermuda	North America
Bolivia	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Southern Europe
Botswana	Sub-Saharan Africa
Brazil	South America
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe
Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa
Cabo Verde	Sub-Saharan Africa
Cambodia	South-eastern Asia

Country	Region
Cameroon	Sub-Saharan Africa
Canada	North America
Central African Republic	Sub-Saharan Africa
Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa
Chile	South America
Colombia	South America
Congo	Sub-Saharan Africa
Costa Rica	Central America
Croatia	Southern Europe
Cyprus	Western Asia
Czechia	Eastern Europe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sub-Saharan Africa
Denmark	Northern Europe
Djibouti	Sub-Saharan Africa
Dominica	Caribbean
Dominican Republic	Caribbean
Ecuador	South America
Egypt	Northern Africa
El Salvador	Central America
Estonia	Northern Europe
Eswatini	Sub-Saharan Africa
Faroe Islands	Northern Europe
Fiji	Melanesia
Finland	Northern Europe
France	Western Europe
Gabon	Sub-Saharan Africa
Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Georgia	Western Asia
Germany	Western Europe
Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
Greece	Southern Europe
Guatemala	Central America
Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa
Guinea Bissau	Sub-Saharan Africa

Country	Region
Guyana	South America
Hungary	Eastern Europe
Iceland	Northern Europe
India	Southern Asia
Indonesia	South-eastern Asia
Iraq	Western Asia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Southern Asia
Ireland	Northern Europe
Israel	Western Asia
Italy	Southern Europe
Jamaica	Caribbean
Japan	Eastern Asia
Jordan	Western Asia
Kazakhstan	Central Asia
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
Kuwait	Western Asia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	South-eastern Asia
Latvia	Northern Europe
Lebanon	Western Asia
Lesotho	Sub-Saharan Africa
Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Liechtenstein	Western Europe
Lithuania	Northern Europe
Luxembourg	Western Europe
Madagascar	Sub-Saharan Africa
Malawi	Sub-Saharan Africa
Malaysia	South-eastern Asia
Maldives	Southern Asia
Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa
Malta	Southern Europe
Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa
Mexico	Central America
Mongolia	Eastern Asia
Morocco	Northern Africa

Country	Region
Mozambique	Sub-Saharan Africa
Namibia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Nepal	Southern Asia
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Western Europe
New Zealand	Oceania
Nicaragua	Central America
Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
North Macedonia	Southern Europe
Norway	Northern Europe
Palestine	Western Asia
Oman	Western Asia
Pakistan	Southern Asia
Panama	Central America
Paraguay	South America
Peru	South America
Philippines	South-eastern Asia
Poland	Eastern Europe
Portugal	Southern Europe
Qatar	Western Asia
Republic of Korea	Eastern Asia
Republic of Moldova	Eastern Europe
Romania	Eastern Europe
Russian Federation	Eastern Europe
Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa
Saint Lucia	Caribbean
Sao Tome et Principe	Sub-Saharan Africa
Saudi Arabia	Western Asia
Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa
Serbia	Southern Europe
Seychelles	Sub-Saharan Africa
Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa
Singapore	South-eastern Asia

Country	Region
Slovakia	Eastern Europe
Slovakia	Eastern Europe
Slovenia	Southern Europe
South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
South Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa
Spain	Southern Europe
Sri Lanka	Southern Asia
Sweden	Northern Europe
Switzerland	Western Europe
Tajikistan	Central Asia
Thailand	South-eastern Asia
Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa
Tonga	Polynesia
Tunisia	Northern Africa
Turkey	Western Asia
Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa
Uruguay	South America
Ukraine	Eastern Europe
United Arab Emirates	Western Asia
United Kingdom	Northern Europe
United Republic of Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa
United States of America	North America
Uzbekistan	Central Asia
Vanuatu	Oceania
Viet Nam	South-eastern Asia
Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Zimbabwe	Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: **UNSD (United Nations Statistics Division)**. 2025. Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49) – Geographic Regions. In: *UNStats*. New York, USA. [Cited 1 September 2025]. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/

APPENDIX 2

Glossary

Total water resources: National long term annual averages of renewable water resources.

Total water withdrawal: Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, over abstraction of renewable groundwater, fossil groundwater withdrawal, direct use of agricultural drainage water and (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. It does not include stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydro-power, and inland capture fisheries.

Agricultural water withdrawal: Annual quantity of self supplied water (own use and not for distribution, as opposed to supplied to other economic units) withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, over abstraction of renewable groundwater, fossil groundwater withdrawal, direct use of agricultural drainage water and (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. Water for the dairy and meat industries and industrial processing of harvested agricultural products is included under industrial water withdrawal.

Industrial water withdrawal (including for cooling of thermoelectric plants): Annual quantity of water withdrawn for industrial uses. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, over abstraction of renewable groundwater, withdrawal of fossil groundwater, and potential use of desalinated water or direct use of (treated) wastewater. This sector refers to self supplied industries not connected to the public distribution network. The ratio between net consumption and withdrawal is estimated at less than 5 percent. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric plants, but it does not include hydropower.

Municipal water withdrawal: Annual quantity of water withdrawn primarily for the direct use by the population. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, potential over abstraction of renewable groundwater, withdrawal of fossil groundwater and desalinated water, or direct use of treated wastewater. It is usually computed as the total water withdrawn by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries which is connected to the municipal network. The ratio between net consumption and the withdrawn water can vary from 5 to 15 percent in urban areas and from 10 to 50 percent in rural areas.

Freshwater withdrawal: Represents the sum of surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.

Surface water withdrawal: Annual gross amount of water extracted from rivers, lakes and reservoirs. It includes withdrawal of fresh renewable surface water resources.

Groundwater withdrawal: Annual gross amount of water extracted from aquifers. It includes the withdrawal of renewable groundwater, water extracted from deep fossil aquifers (non renewable water) and potential over abstraction of renewable groundwater. It can also include secondary freshwater sources if used to recharge the aquifer.

Non conventional water resources: Annual desalinated water produced, direct use of treated municipal wastewater and direct use of agricultural drainage water.

Irrigated area: Area equipped to provide water to crops. It includes areas equipped for full control irrigation, equipped lowland areas and areas equipped for spate irrigation.

Water use efficiency (SDG Indicator 6.4.1): This indicator measures water use efficiency over time by all economic activities, focusing on agriculture (excluding the portion generated by rainfed agriculture), manufacturing, construction, mining, energy, services and water collection, treatment and supply.

Level of water stress (SDG Indicator 6.4.2): This indicator measures the level of water stress, by providing an estimate of the pressure exerted by all economic sectors on the country's renewable freshwater resources.

APPENDIX 3

Data tables (2022)

Table A3.1 presents the key indicators used to measure and illustrate the pressure that different economic activities place on water resources across countries.

Table A3.1. Key variables to measure pressure on water resources by country (2022)

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Afghanistan	1 609.95	98.17	0.83	1.00	20.28	39.85	–32.44	54.76
Albania	10 680.41	70.89	1.38	27.73	0.80	52.17	43.61	4.79
Algeria	256.55	67.43	1.65	30.92	10.29	16.05	–6.84	144.81
Andorra	3 959.60	–	–	–	–	19.84	–	–
Angola	4 164.44	20.78	33.95	45.27	0.71	1.50	–10.56	1.87
Antigua and Barbuda	560.10	15.65	21.74	62.61	0.00	7.69	16.49	8.46
Argentina	19 297.08	73.93	10.59	15.48	37.69	2.48	–1.83	10.46
Armenia	2 696.75	77.47	4.88	17.64	3.07	30.92	48.05	61.97
Australia	18 777.92	66.89	18.59	14.52	11.62	6.24	23.05	4.67
Austria	8 571.73	5.24	93.31	1.45	3.14	7.19	52.34	8.68
Azerbaijan	3 368.04	92.24	4.61	3.15	13.03	62.77	–2.43	57.53
Bahamas	1 760.84	–	–	–	–	9.09	–	133.71
Bahrain	75.65	33.31	3.25	63.44	0.16	90.98	11.80	–
Bangladesh	7 244.05	87.82	2.15	10.04	35.87	57.27	59.64	5.72

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Barbados	283.37	67.65	7.65	24.69	0.07	67.94	–3.14	87.50
Belarus	6 311.84	27.23	30.41	42.43	1.41	0.46	5.15	4.66
Belgium	1 571.92	0.85	84.11	15.04	4.30	2.72	–9.30	52.83
Belize	53 966.28	67.72	20.99	11.29	0.10	2.69	14.53	1.26
Benin	1 917.95	25.21	12.82	61.97	0.13	0.56	54.44	0.98
Bhutan	99 882.96	94.08	0.89	5.03	0.34	36.84	28.91	1.41
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	47 527.75	87.08	1.45	11.47	0.36	9.40	22.66	0.20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 701.19	–	–	–	0.31	0.27	–	2.07
Botswana	5 016.62	27.97	11.39	60.64	0.21	1.43	12.57	2.23
Brazil	41 116.20	60.84	15.01	24.13	67.94	8.99	–2.67	1.50
Brunei Darussalam	18 666.14	5.76	–	164.67	0.09	10.00	–	3.47
Bulgaria	3 120.48	13.35	71.26	15.39	5.44	3.77	29.80	40.24
Burkina Faso	599.76	51.43	2.65	45.92	0.82	0.63	41.63	7.82
Burundi	941.06	79.26	5.36	15.39	0.28	1.30	20.30	10.19
Cabo Verde	577.21	38.99	2.12	58.89	0.18	6.99	–5.93	59.68
Cambodia	27 677.46	94.00	1.51	4.49	2.18	5.84	45.27	1.04
Cameroon	10 246.89	67.71	9.61	22.68	1.09	0.33	27.35	1.56
Canada	74 752.86	10.69	75.81	13.49	36.13	3.16	9.21	3.72
Central African Republic	27 657.69	0.55	16.55	82.90	0.07	0.01	16.95	0.34
Ecuador	24 820.61	81.43	5.54	13.04	9.92	73.08	–26.70	6.78

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Barbados	283.37	67.65	7.65	24.69	0.07	67.94	–3.14	87.50
Belarus	6 311.84	27.23	30.41	42.43	1.41	0.46	5.15	4.66
El Salvador	4 182.91	72.79	4.87	22.35	1.94	3684.39	66.33	12.09
Equatorial Guinea	14 416.05	5.05	15.15	79.79	0.02	–	–	0.1
Eritrea	2 145.51	94.50	0.17	5.33	0.58	3.12	–	11.18
Estonia	9 485.29	0.41	94.19	5.39	1.21	0.38	–	13.05
Eswatini	3 700.01	94.19	1.94	3.87	1.07	25.56	13.10	77.56
Ethiopia	973.01	91.84	0.48	7.68	10.55	4.65	63.64	32.26
Europe	9 073.03	29.25	44.15	26.28	281.54	7.65	15.60	8.28
Faroe Islands	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Fiji	31 052.12	58.89	11.31	29.80	0.08	2.89	4.67	0.30
Finland	19 751.14	35.73	46.41	17.86	3.00	3.17	–5.44	7.11
France	3 183.59	10.30	68.13	21.58	24.43	14.44	23.79	21.38
Gabon	68 291.76	28.97	10.14	60.89	0.14	0.90	12.63	0.50
Gambia	3 034.36	38.58	20.87	40.55	0.10	0.48	38.46	2.21
Georgia	16 688.70	33.55	27.41	39.04	1.29	32.21	69.18	4.21
Germany	1 831.45	4.17	54.30	41.53	25.79	6.68	25.64	35.35
Ghana	1 695.37	73.06	6.49	20.46	1.45	0.42	39.66	6.31
Greece	6 569.04	80.47	2.78	16.75	10.05	53.38	6.43	20.33
Grenada	1 710.67	14.89	0.00	85.11	0.01	5.21	–	7.05
Guatemala	7 166.68	56.74	18.14	25.12	3.32	12.33	26.21	5.74
Guinea	16 079.53	67.42	6.74	25.84	0.89	1.46	34.43	1.37

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Guinea Bissau	14 913.12	75.79	6.26	17.95	0.18	3.50	85.23	1.50
Guyana	329 829.35	94.34	1.41	4.24	1.44	31.85	304.17	3.30
Haiti	1 218.92	83.38	3.52	13.10	1.45	7.01	−3.57	13.38
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	8 807.83	73.30	7.09	19.60	1.61	4.52	21.10	4.62
Hungary	10 739.02	11.05	75.66	13.29	4.69	5.27	10.89	8.11
Iceland	446 949.70	0.11	71.15	28.75	0.29	–	23.95	0.39
India	1 340.58	90.41	2.23	7.36	647.50	41.89	39.49	66.49
Indonesia	7 239.88	85.21	4.10	10.69	222.64	14.81	28.34	29.70
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 530.81	92.18	1.18	6.65	92.95	49.46	2.12	81.29
Iraq	2 039.00	73.47	10.65	15.88	42.42	64.57	−4.83	59.58
Ireland	10 176.09	2.37	31.79	66.10	1.67	0.00	11.54	8.05
Israel	195.54	46.63	4.02	38.39	1.50	47.41	10.94	129.67
Italy	3 208.70	50.22	22.75	27.03	33.78	0.04	5.08	29.77
Jamaica	3 812.06	17.06	9.50	73.43	1.34	24.39	78.75	12.38
Japan	3 440.07	66.67	16.35	16.98	79.70	66.90	2.23	36.64
Jordan	83.24	51.65	3.34	45.02	0.95	29.82	1.97	105.20
Kazakhstan	5 411.14	56.75	23.85	19.40	24.97	5.41	3.13	34.63
Kenya	565.87	80.21	7.51	12.28	4.03	2.86	4.77	33.24
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	4.36	62.27	1.86	35.86	0.77	121.29	−7.67	3 850.50
Kyrgyzstan	3 395.45	92.69	4.39	2.92	7.71	74.91	19.62	50.04

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44 119.55	95.92	2.31	1.77	7.35	28.02	33.73	4.79
Latvia	18 574.60	29.07	17.58	53.35	0.17	0.09	18.85	1.02
Lebanon	783.88	38.04	48.91	13.04	1.81	32.22	–33.21	58.79
Lesotho	1 321.90	8.68	45.66	45.66	0.04	0.61	–12.50	2.57
Liberia	43 176.49	8.43	36.60	54.97	0.15	0.30	–2.15	0.26
Libya	96.90	83.19	4.80	12.01	5.72	19.51	–10.76	817.14
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	8 697.45	19.56	29.28	45.54	0.30	0.19	66.64	2.17
Luxembourg	5 357.31	1.03	3.83	91.18	0.05	0.00	11.34	3.96
Madagascar	11 071.96	95.89	1.19	2.91	13.46	23.10	17.49	11.26
Malawi	840.11	85.94	3.52	10.55	1.36	3.75	35.55	17.50
Malaysia	16 716.87	45.65	29.90	24.45	6.71	4.85	27.11	3.44
Maldives	57.24	4.55	5.08	94.92	0.00	0.00	–	15.67
Mali	5 200.97	97.86	0.08	2.06	5.19	4.30	49.33	8.00
Malta	95.61	34.53	1.62	63.85	0.04	41.61	60.00	72.60
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	2 338.16	90.58	2.36	7.07	1.35	9.78	35.48	13.25
Mauritius	2 155.74	47.87	1.58	50.55	0.63	18.09	6.43	22.97
Mexico	3 591.30	76.30	8.86	14.84	89.80	33.34	1.30	44.95
Monaco	0.00	0	0	100	0.01	–	–	–
Mongolia	10 277.57	54.26	35.94	9.80	0.46	7.71	13.71	3.40
Montenegro	–	0.31	94.20	5.50	2.21	17.23	–22.07	–

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Morocco	776.87	87.78	2.03	10.19	10.57	16.36	26.10	50.75
Mozambique	6 648.04	73.05	1.70	25.25	1.47	1.98	16.71	1.75
Myanmar	21 723.77	88.56	1.49	9.95	33.23	16.88	29.72	5.80
Namibia	13 811.30	71.48	6.62	21.90	0.10	0.93	–4.57	0.31
Nauru	847.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	7 073.76	98.14	0.31	1.55	9.50	58.18	29.08	8.31
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	5 082.54	3.22	70.25	26.53	8.23	50.15	19.75	16.66
New Zealand	63 721.15	64.95	23.98	11.08	9.88	122.18	23.31	8.05
Nicaragua	24 443.39	85.04	0.05	14.91	1.27	5.09	21.93	2.22
Niger	1 345.21	91.02	1.50	7.48	2.58	0.57	–7.56	11.02
Nigeria	1 282.54	44.17	15.75	40.08	12.47	0.74	3.95	9.67
Niue	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	3 477.82	6.40	1.45	14.06	2.17	28.03	–76.64	52.55
Norway	72 020.22	31.42	39.82	28.76	2.69	11.02	17.08	2.04
Oman	295.97	80.78	12.43	6.79	1.63	105.86	6.20	116.71
Pakistan	1 012.72	93.98	0.76	5.26	179.30	64.59	34.93	109.99
Palau	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palestine	157.77	35.43	8.30	56.28	0.34	25.53	–10.32	48.11
Panama	31 654.44	36.83	0.51	62.66	1.21	4.78	32.18	0.90
Papua New Guinea	78 505.02	0.26	42.74	57.00	0.39	0.00	–	0.13
Paraguay	57 358.49	78.62	6.38	15.00	2.41	2.93	14.29	1.84
Peru	56 154.61	81.45	6.43	12.12	25.92	41.62	36.57	4.83

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Philippines	4 203.07	74.63	14.94	10.43	91.04	18.88	27.44	27.83
Poland	1 576.11	13.02	65.49	21.49	9.39	5.20	41.38	32.49
Portugal	7 430.11	55.43	29.66	14.91	6.13	30.44	24.17	12.32
Puerto Rico	2 190.70	3.47	72.22	24.31	0.88	33.29	–7.36	19.54
Qatar	20.05	33.31	4.30	62.39	0.25	55.01	–7.09	431.03
Republic of Korea	1 346.01	58.93	16.43	24.64	29.20	58.17	17.89	85.22
Republic of Moldova	4 036.20	6.89	73.06	20.05	0.85	11.41	25.62	12.56
Romania	11 061.33	36.25	48.34	15.41	8.15	36.79	8.01	7.63
Russian Federation	31 085.64	28.76	44.79	26.46	64.82	3.10	4.79	4.12
Rwanda	974.29	60.07	1.66	38.27	0.61	0.53	28.52	20.20
Saint Kitts and Nevis	513.82	1.28	0.00	98.72	0.01	0.49	–	50.83
Saint Lucia	1 678.03	70.86	0.00	29.14	0.04	31.35	–	14.30
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	979.95	0.00	0.02	99.98	0.01	9.56	–	7.90
Samoa	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	9 633.02	62.59	1.47	35.94	0.04	17.47	–	1.88
Saudi Arabia	74.59	81.56	5.39	13.05	23.38	90.14	4.97	974.17
Senegal	2 207.79	91.31	0.05	8.64	3.06	3.07	15.41	16.28
Serbia	23 883.80	8.29	77.92	13.79	5.09	1.94	16.86	5.74
Seychelles	0.00	6.57	27.74	65.69	0.01	16.77	32.19	–
Sierra Leone	19 331.13	21.54	26.15	52.31	0.21	1.68	26.68	0.50
Singapore	106.20	0.00	45.07	54.93	0.20	2.79	–	33.26

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Slovakia	9 153.70	5.83	39.84	54.33	0.56	1.92	11.96	2.43
Slovenia	15 066.93	0.41	77.99	21.64	0.83	14.07	37.64	5.59
Solomon Islands	57 229.48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somalia	825.75	99.48	0.06	0.45	3.30	17.71	40.61	24.53
South Africa	823.20	59.40	23.16	17.44	21.11	38.58	–3.56	67.60
South Sudan	4 491.35	36.47	34.19	29.33	0.66	0.77	0.08	4.23
Spain	2 331.25	65.33	18.95	15.71	29.02	22.41	21.10	43.25
Sri Lanka	2 312.24	87.36	6.42	6.22	12.95	24.03	7.32	90.79
Sudan	765.44	96.19	0.28	3.53	26.94	8.73	16.60	118.66
Suriname	158 866.69	70.00	22.00	8.00	0.62	97.02	–8.89	3.95
Sweden	16 591.44	4.93	61.27	33.80	2.48	6.38	33.87	3.58
Switzerland	6 084.95	9.24	37.09	53.67	1.70	12.33	14.55	6.50
Syrian Arab Republic	748.01	87.53	3.67	8.80	13.96	24.64	–5.81	124.36
Tajikistan	2 151.79	74.53	16.26	9.21	10.60	68.83	50.91	69.94
Thailand	6 114.28	90.37	4.85	4.78	57.31	28.26	11.95	23.01
Timor Leste	5 999.44	91.38	0.17	8.45	1.17	18.10	46.34	28.27
Togo	1 617.21	34.08	2.83	63.09	0.22	0.28	37.39	3.39
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	2 566.98	4.36	33.64	62.00	0.34	14.89	–17.32	20.33
Tunisia	380.80	75.54	1.73	22.73	3.86	8.95	12.82	98.11
Turkmenistan	3 425.22	92.75	4.64	2.61	26.25	120.65	63.67	135.21

Countries	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal (10^9 m3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (2015–2022) (%)
Tuvalu	0.00	–	–	–		–	–	–
Türkiye	2 430.55	86.93	2.01	11.06	64.47	14.93	20.94	47.89
Uganda	1 270.27	40.66	7.85	51.49	0.64	0.12	24.42	5.83
Ukraine	4 270.04	21.13	44.84	34.02	4.86	6.42	71.09	6.30
United Arab Emirates	14.65	51.18	1.14	47.68	2.26	63.10	19.16	1 509.93
United Kingdom	2 156.08	14.05	12.00	73.95	8.42	3.76	6.49	14.35
United Republic of Tanzania	1 487.67	89.35	0.48	10.17	5.18	2.34	45.68	12.96
United States of America	8 985.93	39.66	47.20	13.14	444.29	15.96	16.22	28.16
Uruguay	50 782.78	77.19	13.39	9.42	4.51	15.05	0.72	12.05
Uzbekistan	1 398.73	92.13	2.70	5.17	42.90	97.04	82.49	123.03
Vanuatu	31 944.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	46 964.14	73.85	3.51	22.64	22.62	31.98	–68.55	7.54
Viet Nam	8 869.52	94.78	3.75	1.47	81.86	39.28	49.16	18.13
Yemen	54.94	90.74	1.82	7.43	3.57	46.86	–23.00	169.76
Zambia	5 200.23	73.28	8.27	18.45	1.57	4.06	22.33	2.84
Zimbabwe	1 244.63	87.20	1.66	11.14	4.91	6.87	–25.01	46.09

Source: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2025. AQUASTAT Dissemination System. [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en.

Table A3.2 present the key indicators used to measure and illustrate the pressure that different economic activities place on water resources across geographic regions.

Table A3.2. Key variables to measure pressure on water resources by geographic region (2022)

Regions	Total annual renewable water resources per capita (m^3/inhab)	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Industrial water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal (%)	Municipal water withdrawal as % of total withdrawal (%)	Total annual freshwater withdrawal ($10^{\wedge 9}$ m^3)	Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.1 (2015–2020) (%)	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (%)
Central Asia	2 883.13	82.10	9.51	8.38	112.42	25.24	46.25	70.21
Eastern Asia	2 049.33	62.71	17.48	19.82	686.50	58.75	3.00	44.15
Europe and Northern America	11 042.21	34.44	47.42	18.02	761.96	9.96	15.32	12.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	21 200.39	73.99	9.53	16.51	354.18	32.01	–0.48	5.73
Northern Africa	564.53	82.34	4.59	13.06	134.88	18.78	18.23	120.99
Oceania	36 591.02	65.24	20.19	14.57	21.97	7.99	22.25	3.17
South-eastern Asia	7 636.91	85.37	6.18	8.47	503.78	19.55	26.41	20.62
Southern Asia	1 226.34	91.23	1.91	6.86	998.69	45.86	34.13	76.70
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 263.98	74.55	8.70	16.75	105.84	3.75	7.39	6.30
Western Asia	1 251.58	80.12	5.62	14.12	175.09	33.24	7.66	65.11
World	5 326.34	71.47	15.29	13.21	3 855.32	23.12	23.05	18.04

Source: **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)**. 2025. *AQUASTAT Dissemination System*. [Accessed on 26 May 2025]. https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en. Licence: CC BY 4.0.

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