

# Drinking water supply SYSTEM IN KYRGYZSTAN

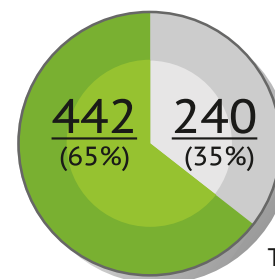


## Current state

Many systems of centralized drinking water supply and sanitation of the Kyrgyz Republic are in poor technical condition, especially in rural areas.

## Number of CDWUU and their current state

There are **65%** working Community of Drinking Water Users' Unions (CDWUUs)

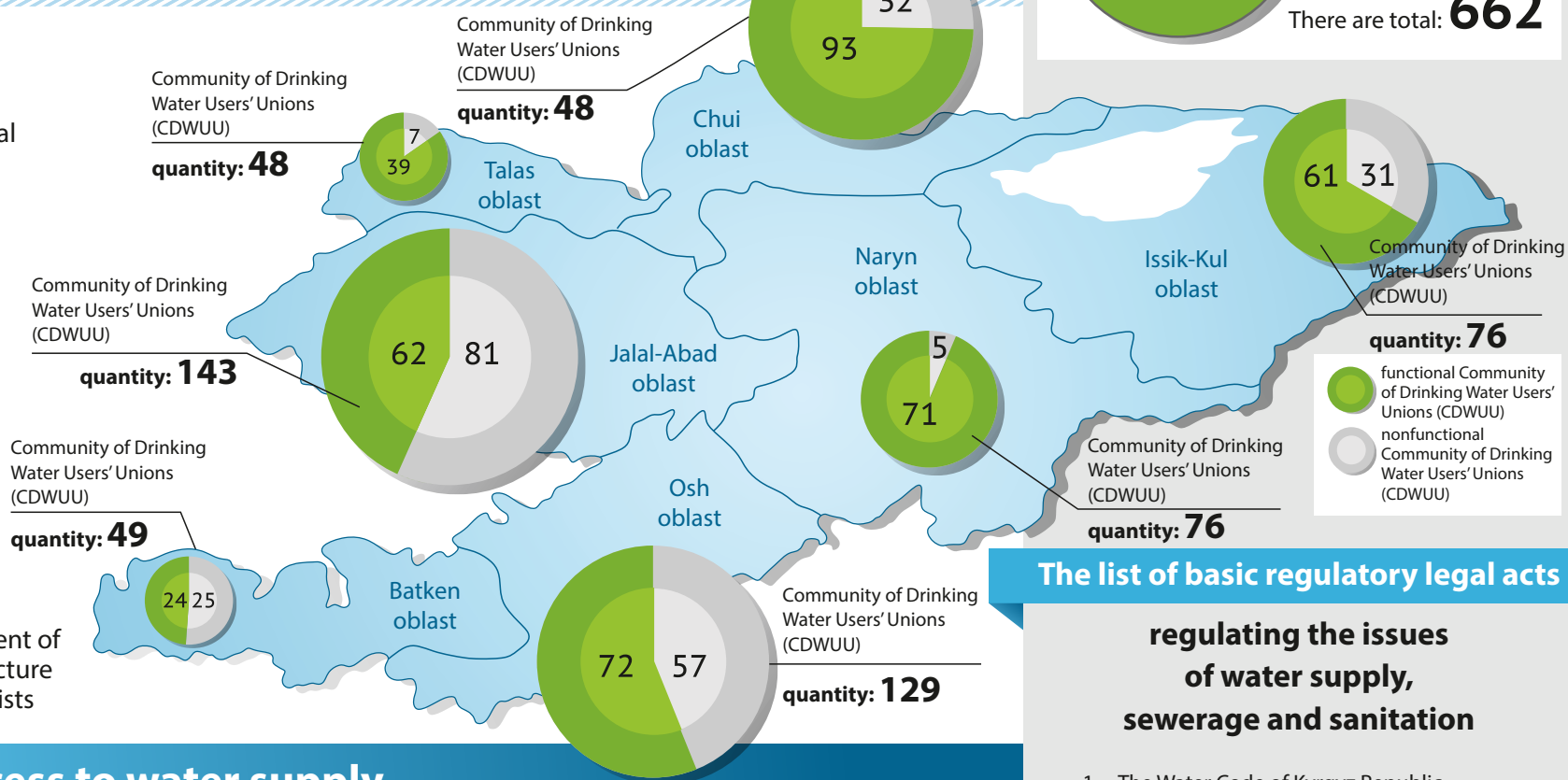


Community of Drinking Water Users' Unions (CDWUUs)

There are total: **662**

## Problems

- unsatisfactory technical condition
- lack of funds
- lack of control of drinking water quality
- insufficient maintenance
- insufficient development of the management structure and the lack of specialists



## The list of basic regulatory legal acts

### regulating the issues of water supply, sewerage and sanitation

1. The Water Code of Kyrgyz Republic
2. Law on Water
3. Law on Drinking Water
4. Law on Public Health
5. Law on Safety of Drinking Water
6. Law on Local Governance
7. Regulation on State Sanitary and Epidemiological Rationing
8. Regulation on State Control and Accounting of Water Use in the Kyrgyz Republic
9. Regulation on State Statistical Reporting, on condition and use of water in the Kyrgyz Republic
10. Government decree on urgent measures for improving the water supply of the rural population of the Kyrgyz Republic with quality drinking water
11. Government decree on the transfer ownership of rural water supply systems (except district centers) to Community of Drinking Water Users' Unions (CDWUUs) and their subsequent operation
12. Government decree on the transfer of rural water supply systems from the balance of Community of Drinking Water Users' Unions (CDWUUs) on the balance of local government bodies

## Access to water supply

The total number in need of better water supply services is about **1.5 million people**.

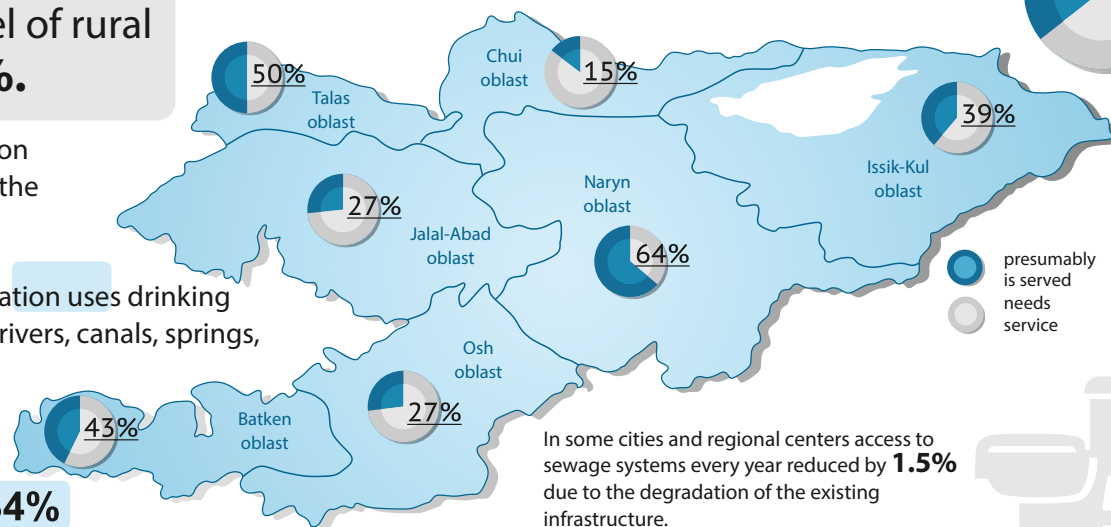
**30%** of the population presumably is served by water supply services.

The accessibility level of rural population is **71.7%**.

**60%** of the rural population receives water from the water supply systems.

The rest **40%** of the population uses drinking water from irrigation ditches, rivers, canals, springs, and uses imported water.

The centralized water supply system is absent altogether or is not functioning in of **34%** of the total number of villages.



In some cities and regional centers access to sewerage systems every year reduced by **1.5%** due to the degradation of the existing infrastructure.

**24%** of the population has sustainable access to centralized sewerage systems, in Bishkek - **78%**, in other cities - from **6%** to **17%**.



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This poster describes the results of the GoAL WaSH project – Governance, Advocacy, and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – global UNDP programme and the Stockholm International Water Institute "Governance, Advocacy and Leadership in water, Sanitation and Hygiene" (2013-2014)