



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km³/year, average)

Côte d'Ivoire

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 348
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	32 246
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	434.7 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	74
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	37.84
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	35 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	76.84 =[4]+[5]-[6]
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	4.3 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 4.3
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	5.9	[10] 3 (c)
Accounted inflow		[11] 7.3 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	13.2 (d)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		13.2
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 7.3 =[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 7.3 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	81.3 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	37.84 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	35 (a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	84.14 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	8.676 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is nearly 100% of groundwater recharge. Most of the groundwater is drained by rivers (equivalent to the low flow of water courses). Some groundwater escapes and flows out into the sea.

(b) FROM: Burkina Faso: 1.3 (Leraba/Komoé)+(5.9+0.1)/2 (Black Volta [border- CIV/GHA])

(c) There are also external resources from border rivers. This figures is indicated in the OSS map on Africa, and the rule of 50% is applied. (? with Ghana)

(d) TO: Mali: 3.5 (Baoulé)+3.5 (Bagoé); Ghana: 6.2 (Tano)