



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

Djibouti

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	220
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	2 320
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	5.104 <small>=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)</small>
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	0.3 ^(a)
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	0.015 ^(b)
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0.015 ^(c)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	0.3 <small>=[4]+[5]-[6]</small>
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	0	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 0
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 0 <small>=[8]+[9]+[10]</small>
Surface water leaving the country	0	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 0 <small>=[11]-[12]</small>
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country		
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 0 <small>=[13]+[14]</small>
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	0.3 <small>=[4]+[13]</small>
Groundwater	[17]	0.015 <small>=[5]+[14]</small>
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0.015 ^(c)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	0.3 <small>=[16]+[17]-[6]</small>
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	0 <small>=100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])</small>

Metadata:

(a) Djibouti is an arid country. Surface water is mostly flood waters.

(b) Groundwater is estimated to be around 0.01-0.02 km³/yr.

(c) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is 100% of groundwater recharge. Surface water is mostly flood water, it infiltrates into the aquifers. This happens in arid and volcanic areas.