



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km<sup>3</sup>/year, average)

## Algeria

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	89
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	238 174
Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)	[3]	212 = $\frac{[1]}{1000000} \times [2] \times 10$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	9.76
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	1.487
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0 (a)
<b>Total internal renewable water resources</b>	[7]	11.25 = $[4] + [5] - [6]$
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	0.39 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 0.39
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 0.39 = $[8] + [9] + [10]$
Surface water leaving the country	0.32	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0.32
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 0.39 = $[11] - [12]$
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0.03	[14] 0.03
Groundwater leaving the country	0.1	0.1
<b>Total external renewable water resources</b>		[15] 0.42 = $[13] + [14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 10.15 = $[4] + [13]$
Groundwater		[17] 1.517 = $[5] + [14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 0 (a)
<b>Total renewable water resources</b>		[18] 11.67 = $[16] + [17] - [6]$
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 3.599 = $\frac{100 \times ([11] + [14])}{([11] + [14] + [7])}$

Metadata:

(a) Overlap estimation: from hypothesis of Algerian experts on the low flow of water courses; only a very small percentage of groundwater flows into the sea; the surface water is mostly flood water and does not feed the groundwater.  
 (b) Inflow from Tunisia 0.16 and from Morocco 0.23.