



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

**Mali**

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	282
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	124 019
Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)	[3]	349.7 = $\frac{([1] \times 1000000)}{1000} \times ([2] \times 10)$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	50
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	20
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10
<b>Total internal renewable water resources</b>	[7]	60 = $[4] + [5] - [6]$
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	60	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 60
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 60 = $[8] + [9] + [10]$
Surface water leaving the country	50	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		50
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 60 = $[11] - [12]$
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
<b>Total external renewable water resources</b>		[15] 60 = $[13] + [14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	110 = $[4] + [13]$
Groundwater	[17]	20 = $[5] + [14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10
<b>Total renewable water resources</b>	[18]	120 = $[16] + [17] - [6]$
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	50 = $\frac{100 \times ([11] + [14])}{([11] + [14] + [7])}$