



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

United Republic of Tanzania

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 071
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	94 730
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	1 015 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	80
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	30
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	26
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	84 =[4]+[5]-[6]
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	12.27 (a)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 12.27
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 12.27 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	15.64 (b)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		15.64
Outflow submitted to treaties		
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 12.27 =[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 12.27 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 92.27 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater		[17] 30 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 26
Total renewable water resources		[18] 96.27 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 127.5 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) FROM: Rwanda: 4.67 (Kagera/Akagera); Burundi: 7.6+0 (Kagera/Akagera)
 (a) (RWA:)On Kagera/Akagera: This is the contribution from the Kanyaru to the Kagera
 (b) TO: Uganda: 10.7 (Lake Victoria)+0 (Kagera/Akagera); Rwanda: 7.6/2 (Kagera/Akagera [border- RWA/TZA]); Malawi: 0.14 (Lake Malawi [border- TZA/MWI]); Democratic Republic of the Congo: 1 (Lake Tanganika)