



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

Afghanistan

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="327"/>	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="65 286"/>	
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="213.5"/>	=[(1/1000000)x(2)x10]
Surface water: produced internally	[4] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="37.5"/>	(a)
Groundwater: produced internally	[5] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="10.65"/>	(b)
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="1"/>	(c)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="47.15"/>	=[4]+[5]-[6]
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="10"/>	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="10"/>
Inflow submitted to treaties		<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="0"/>
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="0"/>
Flow in border rivers	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="33.4"/>	[10] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="9"/>
Accounted inflow		[11] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="19"/>
		=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="42.22"/>	(d)
Outflow not submitted to treaties		<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="35.52"/>
Outflow submitted to treaties		<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="6.7"/>
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="0.82"/>
Total external renewable surface water		[13] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="18.18"/>
		=[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="0"/>	[14] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="0"/>
Groundwater leaving the country	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value=""/>	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value=""/>
Total external renewable water resources		[15] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="18.18"/>
		=[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="55.68"/>
		=[4]+[13]
Groundwater		[17] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="10.65"/>
		=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="1"/>
		(c)
Total renewable water resources		[18] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="65.33"/>
		=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] <input style="width: 80px;" type="text" value="28.72"/>
		=[100*([11]+[14])]/([11]+[14]+[7])]

Metadata:

- (a) Kabul (Indus) 11.5; Helmand 9.3; Hari Rod-Murghab 3.1; Northern 1.9; Amu Darya (Panj) 11.7.
- (b) Kabul (Indus) 1.92; Helmand and Western 2.98; Northern and Murghab 2.14; Hari-Rod 0.64; Amu Darya (Panj) 2.97.
- (c) Overlap is considered to be less than 10 percent of the groundwater resources. Afghanistan is an arid country.
- (d) Indus to PAK 21.5; AD basin (Kunduz and Kokcha) to TKM 11.7; Murghab to TKM 1.25 (total is 3.1, but most is lost in the desert at the border); Helmand to IRN 6.7; Hari Rod (Tedzhen in TKM) to (border between AFG and) IRN 1.07. Total is less than the TRWR, because a large part evaporates in depressions at or just over the borders with the IRN and TKM and is therefore not counted as outflow.
- (e) Helmand to the Islamic Republic of Iran 6.7
- (f) According to an agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan in 1972, the Islamic Republic of Iran can use 26 m³/s of the Helmand river all year round, which is equal to 0.82 km³/year.