



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

## Angola

| Internal RWR                                    |                      |   |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Precipitation (mm/year)                         | [1]                  | 1 010   |
| Area of the country (1000 ha)                   | [2]                  | 124 670   |
| Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)           | [3]                  | 1 259 <small>=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)</small>      |
| Surface water: produced internally              | [4]                  | 145   |
| Groundwater: produced internally                | [5]                  | 58  |
| Overlap between surface water and groundwater   | [6]                  | 55 <sup>(a)</sup>                                 |
| <b>Total internal renewable water resources</b> | [7]                  | 148 <small>=([4]+[5]-[6])</small>                 |
| External RWR                                    |                      |   |
|   | Total                | Accounted   |
| <u>Surface water</u>                            |                      |   |
| Surface water entering the country              | 0.4 <sup>(b)</sup>   |   |
| Inflow not submitted to treaties                |                      | [8] 0.4   |
| Inflow submitted to treaties                    |                      | 0   |
| Inflow secured through treaties                 |                      | [9] 0   |
| Flow in border rivers                           | 0                    | [10] 0  |
| Accounted inflow                                |                      | [11] 0.4 <small>=([8]+[9]+[10])</small>           |
| Surface water leaving the country               | 122.8 <sup>(c)</sup> |   |
| Outflow not submitted to treaties               |                      | 122.8   |
| Outflow submitted to treaties                   |                      | 0   |
| Outflow secured through treaties                |                      | [12] 0  |
| Total external renewable surface water          |                      | [13] 0.4 <small>=([11]-[12])</small>              |
| <u>Groundwater</u>                              |                      |   |
| Groundwater entering the country                | 0                    | [14] 0  |
| Groundwater leaving the country                 | 0                    | 0   |
| <b>Total external renewable water resources</b> |                      | [15] 0.4 <small>=([13]+[14])</small>              |
| Total RWR                                       |                      |   |
| Surface water                                   | [16]                 | 145.4 <small>=([4]+[13])</small>                  |
| Groundwater                                     | [17]                 | 58 <small>=([5]+[14])</small>                     |
| Overlap between surface water and groundwater   | [6]                  | 55 <sup>(a)</sup>                                 |
| <b>Total renewable water resources</b>          | [18]                 | 148.4 <small>=([16]+[17]-[6])</small>             |
| Dependency ratio (%)                            | [19]                 | 0 <small>=100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])</small> |

Metadata:

- (a) Nearly 100% of Groundwater (GW) recharge; most is drained by the rivers (=low flow of water courses). Some GW escapes and flows out into the sea. MINADER->145 for IRSW (4 598 m<sup>3</sup>/s). Kept same ratio as before, 40%(IRGW 72, IRSW 182) ->gives new IRGW of 0.4
- (b) FROM: Zambia: 0.4 (Zambezi)
- (c) (ZMB:)On Zambezi: Removing own/upstream contribution
- (c) (NAM:)On Okavango/Cubango: Namibia only can use this water in a small area
- (c) (COD:)On Many rivers: Includes Kwilu, Kwango, Kasai, Inkisi and others [] TO: Zambia: 25 (Zambezi) Namibia: 10 (Okavango/Cubango)+1 (Kwando/Cuando)+5.535/2 (Cunene/Kunene [border- AGO/NAM]); Democratic Republic of the Congo: 84 (Many rivers)
- (c) (NAM:)On Cunene/Kunene [border- AGO/NAM]: Of which 0.185 is guaranteed by treaty