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

Benin

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 039	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	11 476	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	119.2	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	10	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	1.8	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	1.5	(a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	10.3	=[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

	Total		Accounted	
Surface water				
Surface water entering the country	0	(b)		
Inflow not submitted to treaties			[8] 0	
Inflow submitted to treaties			0	
Inflow secured through treaties			[9] 0	
Flow in border rivers	32.19	(c)	[10] 16.09	
Accounted inflow			[11] 16.09	=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	5.8	(d)		
Outflow not submitted to treaties			5.8	
Outflow submitted to treaties			0	
Outflow secured through treaties			[12] 0	
Total external renewable surface water			[13] 16.09	=[11]-[12]
Groundwater				
Groundwater entering the country	0		[14] 0	
Groundwater leaving the country	0		0	
Total external renewable water resources			[15] 16.09	=[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	26.09	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	1.8	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	1.5	(a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	26.39	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	60.97	=100*([11]+[14]) /([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) Nearly 100% of Groundwater recharge (4/5 of the gw resources); most of the GW is drained by the rivers (equalslow flow of water courses). Some GW escapes and flows out into the sea.
(b) Negligeable inflow from Nigeria. In FAO (1995) the border inflows from various countries has been accounted for by mistake.
(c) Mono comes from Togo and is only border river for Benin; Niger comes from Niger and is only border river for Benin. Niger river (29) and Mono river (3.185). Niger border with Niger, Mono border with Togo
(d) Outflow: to Nigeria via Niger river (3.8); to Togo (2).