



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

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 146
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	109 858
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	1 259 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	277.4
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	130
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	103.9
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	303.5 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	259 (a)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 259
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	15 (b)	[10] 11.5 (c)
Accounted inflow		[11] 270.5 =([8]+[9]+[10])
Surface water leaving the country	566 (d)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		566
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 270.5 =([11]-[12])
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	26.12	26.12
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 270.5 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 547.9 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater		[17] 130 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 103.9
Total renewable water resources		[18] 574 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 47.13 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) Madre de Dios from Peru (Amazon basin).
- (b) Guapore/Itenez border with Brazil (it originates in Brazil). Paraguay river border Bolivia for about 35 km, but is not accounted for since such short distance.
- (c) Peru contributes 4 km³ more to Lake Titicaca than Bolivia, therefore this amount is added to Bolivia
- (d) TO: Paraguay: 5.92/2 (Pilcomayo [border- ARG/PRY]); Brazil: 550 (Madeira); Argentina: 10.1 (Bermejo)+5.92/2 (Pilcomayo [border- ARG/PRY])