



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

Congo

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 646
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	34 200
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	562.9 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	222
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	122
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	122 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	222 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	52 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 52
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers		[10] 558
Accounted inflow		[11] 610 =([8]+[9]+[10])
Surface water leaving the country	197 (c)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		197
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 610 =([11]-[12])
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 610 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	832 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater	[17]	122 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	122 (a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	832 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	73.32 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is 100% of groundwater recharge. All groundwater is drained by rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses. It is the case of humid and semi-landlocked countries such as Congo.

(b) FROM: Democratic Republic of the Congo: 558 (Congo R. [border- COD/COG]); Central African Republic: 45.7 (Ubangi); Cameroon: 6.3 (Dja/Ngoko/Sangha)

(c) TO: Gabon: 2 (Ogooué); Democratic Republic of the Congo: 195 (Congo R.)

(c) (COD:)On Congo R.: Here the Congo River enters COD. The flow represents only COG's contribution, not total flow