



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

## Comoros

nternal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1] <u>900</u>	
Area of the country (1000 ha)		
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3] 1.675 =([1]/10000	00)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4] 0.2	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5] <u>1</u> [6] <u>0</u> (a)	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		
Total internal renewable water resources	[7] <b>1.2</b> =[4]+[5]-[6]	
External RWR	Total	Accounted
Surface water		
Surface water entering the country	0	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 0
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 0=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	0	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 0=[11]-[12]
Groundwater		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 0 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 0.2 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater		[17] <b>1</b> =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] <b>0</b> (a)
Total renewable water resources		[18] <b>1.2</b> =[16]+[17]-[6] (b)
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 0 =100*([11]+[14])

Metadata:

(a) Overlap is 0 or negligible. Most of the groundwater escapes from the river system and flows out into the sea, as Comoros is composed of many small islands. There may be some springs, but this is negligible.
(b) Comoros is an archipelago. Adding the resources of each island to get the total resources is very theoretical and has no practical meaning. Furthermore, one of the islands is part of France (Mayotte) and is not counted here.